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No. 1 (New Series)

Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President Palatka, Fla. Hon. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

Hon. C. G. Memminger Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard
Jacksonville

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This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious disease among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23" Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30" Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 82, Twenty-Section 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.

Publication 89, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health

Statutes with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.

Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.

Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.

Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 103, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.
Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, Reprint from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.
Publication 115, Annual Report on the Treatment of Indigent Crippled Children, 1913, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12.
Publication 116, Address of the Chairman of the Section of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Southern Medical Association, Lexington, Ky. November 17-20, 1913. Printed in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15. 1914, pp.

1914, pp. 15.
Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.
Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.
Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.
Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.
Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).
Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.
Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.
Publication 124, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.
Publication 124. The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.
Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 23.
Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.
Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 21.
Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1927, illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

U. S. Public Health Service Bulletins (Limited Supply on Hand for Distribution):

Reprint No. 116 from Public Health Reports, February 7, 1913, County Schools and

Ruprint No. 116 from Public Health Reports, Pebruary 7, 1215, County Schools and Rural Sanitation, pp. 5.

Reprint No. 120 from Public Health Reports, October 25, 1913, Pellagra, pp. 48.

Reprint No. 150 from Public Health Reports, November 7, 1913, The Citizen and the Public Health—The Individual's Relation to the Health of the Community, pp. 8.

Reprint No. 209 from Public Health Reports, July 17, 1914, Bubonic Plague, pp. 21.

State Board of Health Notices and Circulars:

Vital Statistics—Model Ordinance and Circular Letter. Vital Statistics—List of Florida Municipalities.

FLORIDA'S HEALTH EXHIBIT.

"Preventable ignorance is the cause of much preventable disease."-

(Bulletin of Kansas State Board of Health.)

Any public improvement or advance is, in the last analysis, a matter of *individual* responsibility. Organizations, in their work, are dependent upon the co-operation of individuals. Laws are useless without the support of the citizenry. The safeguarding of the public health is no exception to this rule. In a word, public health *education* must precede public health *legislation*.

Florida's Health Board, with this fact in mind, has directed its efforts chiefly toward public education in its administration of health affairs. It was the first health organization in the country to abandon "shot-gun quarantine" in the management of smallpox and substitute in its stead a campaign of education in the value of vaccination. The results in the reduction of smallpox seem to prove the superiority of the educational plan.

For more than a quarter of a century this Board, through its various agencies—its bulletins, publications, press articles and field force—has been teaching to Floridians the plain truths of sanitation and disease prevention. Still following the educational idea, a *health exhibit* has recently been prepared which, by means of charts, illusions, models and similar devices, depicts simply and clearly these health lessons.

It is the purpose of the Board to send this exhibit throughout the entire State under the supervision of an Assistant to the State Health Officer. It may be shown to especial advantage at County Fairs or similar gatherings.

A special exhibit dealing solely with the subject of tuberculosis is also being prepared which, when completed, will be sent out in the same manner as the general exhibit under the supervision of a District Instructor in Sanitation.

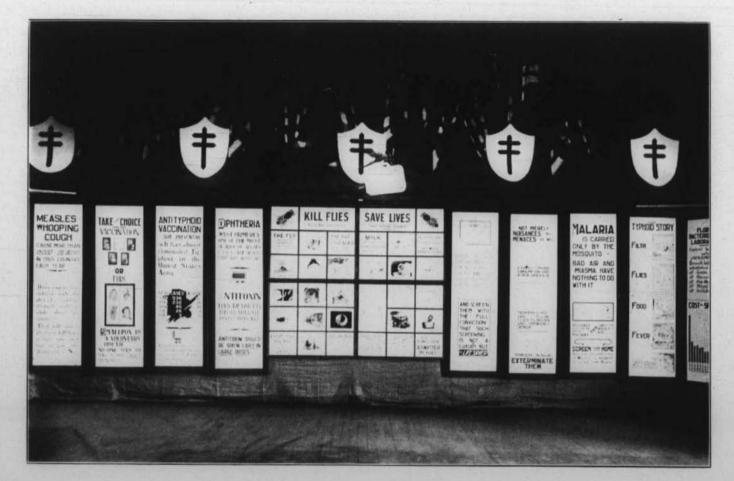
No charge will be made for the use of the exhibit or for transportation; but the city or town in which it is displayed, or the organization under whose auspices it is shown, will be expected to furnish suitable space for its installation.

It is necessary that organizations wishing to make use of the exhibit at a definite time communicate with the State Health Officer as soon as possible after the exact dates have been decided upon, in order that the itinerary may be satisfactorily arranged.

C. H. D.

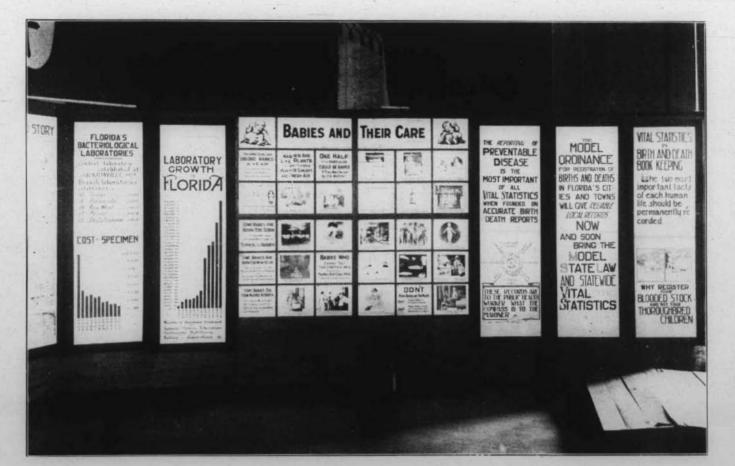












THE VICTORIES OF PEACE.

The New York Tribune in its issue of January 17th, publishes an article by Dr. Homer Folks, President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, in which attention is called to some of the more important victories of New York's Health Department in its fight against preventable disease in that city.

It is shown that during the past twenty years—since the introduction of diphtheria antitoxin—80,000 lives have been saved from this disease alone in three boroughs of the city; and that since 1900 the general death rate of the city has been reduced from 20.6 per thousand to 13.4.

In speaking of this remarkable reduction in mortality which has rewarded the efforts of Dr. Herman M. Biggs and his associates in the Health Department, Dr. Folks says:

"In 1864 thirty-five in every thousand persons died in New York City; in 1914 thirteen in every thousand died. The department does its work on 65 cents per capita yearly, and we believe that the city gets its money's worth. Seventy-three thousand nine hundred and two persons died in this city from all causes last year. This is altogether too many, of course. If the same rate had continued, however, that prevailed in 1864, 166,810 deaths would have been recorded and there would have been at least 834,000 cases of serious illness, as against the 360,000 cases that actually must have occurred last year.

"This represents a saving of nearly one-half million cases of serious illness, illness where the spectre of death haunts the patient and his family, for days and even weeks and in which only the doctor's verdict that 'the danger is over' relieves the anguish of the family. The saving in money to the people of this city in doctor's fees, nurses' wages, medicines, wages of workers and, in the case of families near the borderline of dependency, even in the support of indigents, can only be estimated. That it will average more than \$20 for each case seems reasonable. This gives us a conservative total of at least \$10,000,000. If the truth were known, it would probably be \$50,000,000.

"Among all the anniversaries that are commemorated by the new year none has larger significance to the people of this city, and, indeed, to the whole country, than the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin in this country. The anniversary, which might have been celebrated on January 1, marked not only two decades of free distribution of the serum, but also practically marked the first twenty years of the use of it in this country in the treatment of diphtheria and croup.

"Of course there was no celebration. If January 1 had been the twentieth anniversary of a great battle there would probably have been a large gathering at the battlefield or long parades to the home of the victorious general. Regiments of soldiers would have paraded the streets with bands, flags would have streamed from the tops of buildings and from windows and every one would have taken a holiday.

"The victory that might have been commemorated on January 1, 1915, was not, however, won on a battlefield, but was a peace victory. Therefore it has been almost forgotten in this warlike time. It was not achieved at the cost of thousands of lives but, on the contrary, has saved enough lives to make an army. It was not the fruits of military genius, planning for the destruction of armies of men, but was due to the progressive foresight of a quiet, scientific man bent on saving lives."

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY

The starting of the new year and the practice which still obtains with some good old-fashioned people at such a time, of taking a sort of moral inventory, provides an excellent occasion for all good Floridians to see what they can and should do for the general welfare of the State.

The world—the great outside busy world—begins with our next-door neighbor and for most of us, it does not reach very far beyond him. Each of us actually comes in personal contact with very few others. Our influence is narrow and the real good we do helps only a few. We love to think that we are doing big things, are making the whole world better but we don't, we can't reach the whole world. When we die, a dozen or a score of others weep; a hundred perhaps are sorry and the rest don't care because they didn't know our worth and work.

The path of big things, to large results, lies through faithfulness in little ones, through the improvement of little opportunities that are so near to us that we don't see them. Few men or women, compared with the great mass of mankind, are given big opportunities, but each of us may accomplish something worth while if we use the smaller chances

close at hand.

Floridians are lovers of their State, they are proud of it, of its past and of what is to come. But most of them are neglectful of the opportunity to foster its greatest asset—health. Nature has done as much—perhaps more—for Florida than for any other commonwealth in the nation, in this direction. This State should have the lowest death rate and the minimum of disease among its resident population of all the states in the Union, but there is serious doubt if such is the fact, and it's due to the people themselves. The whole body cannot be strong if any part is weak. Florida as a community cannot be healthful if its citizens, individually and collectively, do not work for it earnestly and constantly. And here comes in the matter of individual responsibility.

If your back yard is filthy, it is a menace to your neighbor, as well as to yourself. Your unscreened earth closet is a source of danger to all about you. Your attack of malaria or of typhoid or of tuberculosis threatens his safety. In a majority of cases any preventable disease overtakes you because you let it. But if you are its victim, it is a duty you owe to the entire community to stop the spread of the contagion.

Keep your premises clean, the back yard as well as the front. Screen the earth closet, keep the drains clean. Screen your house against flies and mosquitos, the carriers of contagion. These are all moral obligations for they protect your health, and it is a moral obligation to avoid infection and disease. Your infection is an offense against your neighbor.

The ideal community is the one in which the welfare of all is the

especial care of each.

Florida's Board of Health has been working for more than a quarter of a century to make the State a better place to live in. It has accomplished splendid results in the management of preventable diseases, and in many other directions. It is working in these later years for better sanitary conditions, for the enlightenment of the citizens in ways in which they may help themselves, showing them how to avoid disease, educating them to higher standards of living. It asks that with the new year a renewed start shall be made and a more earnest co-operation in these directions shall be given it.—Press Service, State Board of Health of Florida.

HUMAN CONSERVATION

We are being submerged from every quarter with theories and suggestions in regard to the conservation of our mineral, timber, waterpower, agricultural and other natural resources, and all the agitation and discussion has brought and is bringing more efficiency along every line of development. And it is all important and necessary and good

from every standpoint.

But to our greatest and most valuable resource, whether from the material or the moral and intellectual viewpoint, it is only in recent years that we have been paying much practical attention. Most of us are willing to admit that any brand of higher civilization that does not have as its primal object the enlargement of human happiness is not of much value. And as human health is an absolute essential to this end, it is really wonderful how many conditions we put up with in the daily life of the nation that tend to endanger and tear down this first and fundamental principle of conservation.

Speaking of the recent great so-called "health exposition," the Chicago Herald ably points out some very important sociological facts

that are worthy of reproduction. The writer says:

"The public health exposition sets forth, among other useful data, an estimate of the cost of sickness and defectiveness in dollars and cents. For instance, it is calculated that the annual loss of the entire

country, due to preventable tuberculosis is \$28,000,000.

"That is an effective way to present the health situation. It is true, as the promoters of the exhibit demonstrate in various ways, that 'health is the greatest property interest of any community.' But the annual loss can be stated in terms not only of dollars, but also of things even more significant.

"It can be stated in terms of crime, unhappiness, divorces, suicides, ambitions thwarted, business and professional failures, juvenile delinquency, bad citizenship, anarchism, industrial inefficiency. There is hardly a recognized value in a civilized community that does not have

to submit to abatement for these reasons.

"We may not be able to make the calculation as accurately as some of the calculations based on the average economic value of a human life are made by the public health experts. But the loss is there. In so far as it is a preventable loss it is a reflection on the intelligence of society and a constant menace to its progress. "It is to the credit of our day that we have gotten firm hold of ill health as one of the great central social facts and of prevention as one of the most important social functions. We decline to regard a considerable amount of disease as a necessary by-product of existence. We are beginning to insist on having something to say about our own death rate.

"We are beginning to recognize as never before the wide ramifications of the troublous problems to which its neglect gives rise. In an age in which efficiency and humanity are the two main watchwords, it is clearly seen that health is the key to the one and no small part of the legitimate end and aim of the other.

"It is not necessary to spend money on every project that comes under the guise of an undertaking to safeguard the public health. But for approved, scientific, practical steps—and there is an immense body of scientific information and approved experience available—substantial public support should always be had."—Eureka (Cal.) Times.

CONQUERING DISEASE.

There are those who firmly believe that at the end of the present war the Millennium will come. It would really seem in some respects that that great golden age of which all the poets and prophets adown the ages have dreamed and written, is about to dawn upon the world.

One after another of the most virulent diseases are being mastered and all dread of them overcome by the modern methods of medical science. First it was smallpox through vaccination, then diphtheria through the use of antitoxin. Then, later on, followed the mastery of typhoid fever and malaria, and that fatal Southern disease, yellow fever. And now it is the dread Asiatic cholera which is surrendering. Reports tell of the journey of Dr. John Freeman of London to the Austrian front, where he secured cultures of the cholera germ with which to inoculate and thus immunize the British soldiers which will be exposed to its ravages.—Gainesville Sun.

MAD ITCH IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

By Chas. F. Dawson, Veterinarian State Board of Health.

In 1902, the writer was called to Newberry to investigate a cattle disease, in range animals. The principal symptoms were intense itching about the head, and excitement, which was increased to such an extent by handling, that it was not deemed wise to run further risk of personal injury. It was believed at the time that acute Texas fever having this unusual symptom was the true diagnosis, and the incident was mentioned in a bulletin on Texas Fever, then in preparation, and later issued from the Florida Experiment Station, then located at Lake City.

Since then, the writer has seen and heard of numerous cases of this mysterious disease, and for want of better information, has generally attributed them to other causes, such as hydrophobia, blind-staggers or forage poisoning, lice and mange.

In 1903, Aujeszky, a Hungarian veterinarian, recognized this affection as a distinct and new, infectious disease of the lower annimals, of wide distribution, and affecting horses and dogs. Later, other observers studied the disease in cattle, sheep, goats, dogs and cats. The disease is easily produced, by inoculation in rabbits, guinea pigs, mice and rats Swine, pigeons and fowls are immune to the disease. It is, therefore, remarkable as a disease of wide pathogenesis.

Aujeszky called the disease Infectious Bulbar Paralysis, or Pseudorabies. As neither of these names has been considered satisfactory, the name Disease of Aujeszky has been applied, in honor of its discoverer. Since very little is known as to the etiology and pathology of the disease, the name, Mad Itch, denoting its principal symptom, is tentatively adopted by the writer.

The following symptoms are described briefly, as occurring in the farm animals:

In cattle, there is a constant rubbing of the nose, which causes, first, loss of hair and then the skin, and even flesh. The parts become infected, swollen and boggy. The animal moans, in great pain, and strikes the ground with the hind legs. Attempts at handling increase the excitement and suffering. Even the presence of people will cause increase of the symptoms, with perspiration and champing of the jaws. Interference with digestion causes bloating, and the animal dies in 36 to 48 hours after the onset of the symptoms.

Dogs have loss of appetite, are melancholy, respond slowly, or not at all to the owner's call. He looks at the part of the body where the infection entered, and barks. He is easily frightened and runs away at the approach of man, while he will fight and bite other dogs, but will not harm man. He will bite nearby objects and try to tear them. The expression of the face is painful. There is dribbling of saliva, and the breathing is loud and difficult. Thirst is a prominent symptom, and the dog drinks ravenously, even though in great pain. At the point where the virus has entered the body, there is great The skin is bitten and scratched, and when this has been torn away, the underlying flesh is attacked. Even when the dog is dying from exhaustion, he will continue scratching and tearing the flesh. While these symptoms suggest rabies or hydrophobia, the microscopic examination of the brain will not disclose the presence of the Negri bodies, which are always found in certain parts of the brain, in rabid animals.

In horses and mules, the disease also greatly resembles rabies, and blind-staggers or forage poisoning. The predominating symptoms are the intense itching and rubbing against objects until the skin and flesh are worn away. Excitement and nervous irritability may not be present, in all cases, but violent itching and often throat paralysis, are present.

There can be little doubt that many outbreaks of so-called blind staggers or forage poisoning formerly diagnosed as such, in the past, in Florida, were, in reality, cases of this disease. Likewise, in dogs, where the examination of the brain might fail to reveal the presence of Negri bodies, even though the clinical history pointed to the existence of rabies, we would have to do with this disease.

The following letter recently received from a gentleman living in the southern part of the State, describes this disease, as it occurs, in the mild form, in horses and mules:

"A number of people in this vicinity have mules troubled with a disease or infection of the skin that causes them constant worry and annoyance, and allowing very little rest during the night. I personally consulted a veterinarian, but was unable to get any satisfactory information, and many have tried various remedies, only to meet with failure to relieve their suffering animals.

"I have watched the case on my own mule, and find the symptoms about as follows: First appearance is about the face and ears, then the head, generally rubbing the hair off the face until almost bared, also rubs hair out of the ears and off the back. Later I noticed places on the side of the neck, usually near the mane, that the hair and skin had been rubbed off by scratching with the hind hoof, causing a raw sore that has always healed without giving any trouble. From the neck the trouble spreads to the back along and near the spinal column and finally to the tail. I have seen my mule biting the back viciously, tearing the hair and skin out in chunks, apparently. I have also noticed that when working the animals near patches of grass, more particularly maiden cane, they are attacked by a midget fly which attack them in great numbers that seem to be a sucking insect not more than one thirty-second of an inch in length. After these attacks, the mules seem to suffer for several days, rubbing and biting more vigorously at first and less as they seem to become exhausted.'

The cause of this disease being unknown, we are at a loss to know how to treat it. It is evidently a disease of the nervous system, akin to rabies, and it may be that the presence of the causative agent will be discovered, as in rabies; hence we may expect that a vaccine will be prepared, although efforts along this line have failed, in the past. The cause is attributed by some as being the volatile oils from certain plants, such as poison ivy. The occurrence of the disease in animals that do not eat plants, and the ease with which it is produced, in experimental animals, by inoculation of the blood serum, and the brain matter of infected animals, dispels this idea, and proves conclusively its infectiousness.

To relieve the urgent symptoms, anti-pruritic lotions at once suggest themselves, as do purgative, assuming the animals may have eaten plants containing irritant poisons having a direct action upon the skin. Hence, the treatment advised by Dr. C. A. Cary of the Alabama Experiment Station, is here given. He says: "I advise that owners of animals affected with itching disease apply freely and frequently early in its course one per cent solutions of permanganate of potash or iron sulphate (one per cent in water) solution, two or three times a day. Also give to cattle, horses and mules, one to two pounds of Epsom Salts in one to two pints of water to remove from the alimentary canal any of the plants that may have been swallowed. Or use one to two pints of raw linseed oil, olive oil, castor oil or warm lard."

Correspondence

Letters received by the State Board of Health, and answers, on subjects of general interest, will be published (without names) in each issue of "Health Notes."

LIVE OAK'S PROGRESSIVENESS.

Live Oak, Fla., Jan. 21, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Sir: The recently appointed Board of Health of Live Oak, Fla., met this morning and organized. As secretary of the Board, I was instructed to write and request you to have a sanitary survey of Live Oak made, so that we can more intelligently go about the work of improving the health of the community.

Very respectfully,

-Secretary.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jany. 22, 1915.

- Secretary, Board of Health, Live Oak, Fla.

DEAR MADAM: I am in receipt of your favor of the 21st inst, and wish to congratulate you, and the people of Like Oak, in the organization of a Board of Health. This is an essential department for any progressive city, and, with the proper management, will not only mean a lessening of disease and a decrease in the death rate, but will thereby add to the prosperity and wealth of the community.

Your city has recently passed the model ordinance for vital statistics. With an active Board of Health, this ordinance, properly enforced, will be all that is necessary to guarantee to the public the healthfulness of Live Oak, and its resultant enchancement as an ideal

place to live.

In compliance with your request to make a sanitary survey of your city so that you may at once institute the proper measures for improving the public health, Dr. C. H. Dobbs, one of my assistants, will visit Live Oak during the first week of February, and go over the situation thoroughly.

Assuring you that the State Board of Health is ready to co-operate

with you at all times, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer

THE CLEAN-UP SPIRIT.

Safety Harbor, Fla., Jan. 17, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Secretary State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I am very much interested in sanitation and expect to do all in my power to educate the people of this small and unincorporated village the importance of a clean-up and keep-clean habit; and to that end, will be glad to receive publications Nos. 99 and 118 and any other health literature you may have for distribution.

I am.

Yours truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., January 20, 1915.

Safety Harbor, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR: Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., will say that I have mailed you copies of publications 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, and 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, together with other bulletins on Pure Water, Communicable Diseases, Baby Welfare, The Housefly, Imhoff Tanks, etc., as requested.

Posters on the Housefly, Hookworm, etc., are also included.

I wish to thank you for your kind offer to co-operate in the education of the people of your community on public health matters. This is the best step that can be taken for ultimately bringing about sanitary reforms and rendering a town healthful and up-to-date. has been truthfully said that "No sanitary improvement worth the name will be effective, whatever acts you pass or whatever powers you confer on public officers, unless you create an intelligent interest in the public mind."

An additional quantity of literature will be sent you on request for

distributing to those desiring it.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer.

WOMAN'S CLUBS ARE HELPING.

Winterhaven, Fla., January 20, 1915. Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Secretary and State Health Officer, Jacksonville,

Fla.

DEAR SIR: We are very anxious to have the vital statistics ordinance passed by our town. Will you kindly tell me if there is a model ordinance and if possible, will you send me a copy and give us some information about presenting it to the council?

Trusting that I may hear from you at an early date, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Municipal Committee, Civic League.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 23, 1915.

Municipal Committee of the Civic League, Winter-

haven. Fla.

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received and read with much pleasure. It is gratifying to know that this Board's efforts to establish vital statistics throughout Florida is meeting with such ready response, especially on the part of the Woman's Clubs.

The model ordinance of which you speak, together with literature on the needs and uses of birth and death registration, has already been sent to the Mayor, Chairman of Council, and Clerk of Winterhaven, as well as to the same officers in every municipality in the State, of which this office has knowledge. The council of any city or town has but to fill in unimportant omissions in the draft sent, pass the ordinance, ask for supplies from this office, which will be sent at once, and lastly and most important, see that the ordinance is enforced.

Every Florida city and town should put itself on record, prior to the meeting of the legislature in April next, as desiring at once the registration of births and deaths by passing the model ordinance. Such action would be practically a statewide *initiative* vote of "Yes" for an amended statute, with the needed practical requirements to assure complete registration throughout the State within a reasonably short time.

If Florida's women earnestly desire these records, there can hardly be a doubt that with their help, the end long waited and worked for,

will be accomplished.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

CHILDREN TO BE FLORIDIANS OFFICIALLY.

Century, Fla., January 20, 1915.

State Board of Health of Florida, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Sirs: Noting the mention of birth registration in the December number of Health Notes and thinking that the birth of my two daughters may not have been registered, I am giving you information covering same as follows:

born October 19, 1903.
born February 7, 1907.
Parents father.
mother.

Place of birth, Century, Escambia County, Florida. I trust that you will see that these births are properly registered. Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., January 23, 1915.

Century, Fla.

DEAR SIR: Your letter regarding the birth registration of your daughters has been duly received and I am glad that Health Notes is arousing the attention of Floridians to the value of these records.

Under separate cover has been sent you blank certificates of birth which only need to be filled out, signed by the attending physician or nurse, and returned to this office, where they will be filed nunc pro tunc.

If Century were an incorporated place which had an ordinance providing for birth and death registration, all this would be simplified and the filing would be with the local registrar. This is what is hoped to be the future under a new State statute.

Trusting this Board's efforts to have such a statute passed by the

next legislature will have your co-operation, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

WATER ANALYSES.

San Mateo, Fla., January 15, 1915.

Pr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR: Please send me Publication 99. What is your charge or making analyses of well water used for drinking and household urposes? Please let me know whether you do such work, and oblige, Respectfully,

Jacksonville, Fla., January 18, 1915.

- San Mateo, Fla.

DEAR MADAM: In compliance with your request of the 15th inst., ast received, there is being mailed to you under separate cover copy

f Publication 99, "Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes."

The State Board of Health laboratories make bacteriological and anitary chemical analyses of water, free of charge. Those wishing a submit samples of water for examination should write to the laboratory for sterile bottles for its proper collection.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

ISOLATION OF SMALLPOX.

Chipley, Fla., January 14, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the manner in which a

ase of smallpox is being handled by the local authorities.

Mr. — , of Vernon, has a thorough case of smallpox eveloped, and he is going about unmolested. Court is in session there, nd he has attended court every day. Dr. — , of Vernon, alled the local health officer's attention to this matter several days ago, ut no action has been taken as yet. It is a serious matter and should e looked after promptly.

I am advising you of this situation by reason of my own knowledge

nd of the many complaints made to me.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., January 15, 1915.

- Chipley, Fla.

DEAR SIR: Acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 14th, for which I thank you, wish to advise that anyone going about with small-ox is guilty of a misdemeanor under the laws of the State, and any erson having knowledge of such should report the matter to the rosecuting attorney for arrest as for any other infraction of the law. Rule 6, State Board of Health of Florida, based on Section 1120 of the General Statutes of Florida, 1906).

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer.

VACCINATION THE ONLY PREVENTIVE.

Jasper, Fla., January 14, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR: Please send me four or five packages vaccine points.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 15, 1915.

Jasper, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR: Your request for vaccine points, dated the 14th, was promptly filled. In this connection, will you kindly advise if there are any cases of smallpox in your city or vicinity? If so, do you consider the situation such as will require a visit of a representative of this office to take charge and vaccinate those who are willing?

Thanking you in advance for this information, I am,

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Jasper, Fla., January 17, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR: In reply to yours of the 15th will say that small-pox has been endemic among the negroes in this county in a mild form for the past two years. I will not be positive on this point but this is my impression. They call it the "bumps." On the 14th I was called to Mr.

— farm about 7 miles from town and found one case just recovering, another who recovered about two weeks ago in Monticello and one case with active lesions about the eighth day. These were all in negroes and the disease was imported from Monticello. I vaccinated thirty of them which was the number of my available points at that time. With the points I have received in the meantime from the laboratory I will vaccinate more if desired.

At present I hardly see the necessity of sending a special man here to take charge of the situation. Will gladly advise you should there be

any new cases develop in this neighborhood.

Very truly yours,

HOME TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

New Mexico Cottage Sanatorium, Silver City, N. M., Jan. 11, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR: I have read, with interest, your recent article in the Florida press, regarding a state sanatorium for tuberculosis patients.

Your idea, regarding "Open Air" treatment is in my opinion cor-

rect, and I have had two years experience as a "Lunger."

My home is in Florida, and I see no reason why T B patients cannot get well there, with proper sanatorium treatment, as elsewhere. Surely our winter climate is better than the Northern winters. Possibly a change to a higher altitude in summer would be beneficial, as it would stimulate the appetite.

Individual cottages, or tents, for patients, with a central building for officer, dining room, kitchen, etc., seems to me the best arrangement.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * It seems to me that if the State could erect the plant, and operate it, charging those who can afford it, and requiring each county to pay for the charity cases sent by them, it would not be a burden on the State.

I trust you will pardon me for offering these gratuitous suggestions,

and I can only plead my deep interest in the matter.

If I can be of any service, I will be glad to render it.

Yours truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 14, 1915.

- N. M. Cottage Sanatorium, Silver City, New Mexico.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of January 11th received. I am afraid you did not catch my idea exactly in the article in the press bulletin which you quote from, in regard to treatment of tuberculosis.

Sanatoria are quite expensive to build and maintain, for the universal treatment of tuberculosis, with the hope of eventually stamping

out the disease. My reliance is home treatment.

Tuberculosis is decidedly a social disease, and the best results must come through the efforts of the sanitarian and not the individual physician. It is a disease where the whole family must be treated, thus catching the early cases, and in the following generation preventing cases.

Here in Florida we have an ideal climate for living out of doors the year round, and if a person will follow the same line of treatment in his home, as he does in a sanatorium, in my opinion he will improve more rapidly. At home he can know just how business matters are going, thus relieving hours of mental worry about affairs many miles away, knowing and appreciating that it is often a great strain upon the family resources to meet his daily necessities in a distant place.

The most pitiful phase of sanatorium treatment though, is the return of the Tuberculosis Graduate (?) to the same environment. For several months he has been living in the best sanitary surroundings, having the best hygienic discipline and care that can be had; then to return to the home where the family has not progressed one step in hygienic living, he soon drops back into the same old rut and feels that the effort to get well was not really worth while.

On the other hand, through the aid of competent sociological workers who go into the home and there help the family as well as the patient to overcome the disease, more lasting results can be obtained.

It is thought that there are about 20,000 tuberculous persons in Florida with an annual death toll of approximately 2,000. What amount of good can be accomplished for the state in a sanatorium with only a very small number under control? Even though it were possible to deal with these consumptives as with animals, by sending out inspectors to gather them all in to one segregated spot, where there must be

separate quarters for races as well as sexes, also the advanced cases must be separated from the moderately advanced and incipient, with an army of nurses, orderlies, servants, etc., to keep the place up to the *proper* sanitary standard, you readily see that our state would soon be bankrupt. The sanatoria plan has not worked out beneficially for the total consumptive aggregate in other states.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, and wishing for you

a speedy and permanent recovery, I am,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

"Take care of the consumptive at the right time, the right place and in the right way until he is well; and not at the wrong time, in the wrong place and in the wrong way until he is dead."—Pryor.

Statistics

| SMALLPOX. |
|---|
| Reported cases of smallpox in Florida, December, 1914: |
| Lawtey, Bradford County |
| Total cases smallpox, December |
| RABIES. |
| Administration of Pasteur treatment in Florida, December, 1914: |
| St. Augustine, St. Johns County (treatment discontinued) |
| DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN. |
| Indigent patients receiving diphtheria antitoxin through the drug-
gists, paid for by the State Board of Health during December: |
| Duval County, Jacksonville 3, South Jacksonville 1 |
| Total number persons receiving antitoxin, December29 |
| VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. |
| TICK ERADICATION. |
| Cattle dipping vats reported constructed during December, 1914: |
| Duval County, at Baldwin |
| Total |
| January 1, 1915 |
| GLANDERS. |
| No cases of glanders were reported during December, 1914. |
| Total number cases glanders diagnosed by veterinarians of the State Board of Health during 191425 |

Shipments of Certified Live Stock into Florida under Importation Regulations of the State Board of Health, December, 1914:

| Regulations of the State Board of Health, December, 1914: | | |
|---|------|--|
| Dec. 1, Atlanta, Ga., to DeLand, Fla | 11 | mules |
| Dec. 1, Atlanta, Ga., to Bradentown, Fla 3 horses | | |
| Dec. 1, Altoona, Ala., to Lane Park, Fla 1 horse | 4 | mules |
| Dec. 1, Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Myers, Fla | | mules |
| Dec. 1, Yukon, Okla., to Nocatee, Fla | | |
| Dec. 1, District of Columbia, to Jupiter, Fla | 1 | mule |
| Dec. 1, Baton Rouge, La., to Live Oak, Fla | - | |
| Dec. 2, Dawson, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | 20 | mules |
| Dec. 3, Atlanta, Ga., to Palatka, Fla | | mules |
| Dec. 3, Chicago, Ill., to Bostwick, Fla 3 horses | 0.50 | 000 |
| Dec. 5, Kansas City, Mo., to Fellsmere, Fla | 2 | mules |
| Dec. 5, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | | mules |
| Dec. 7, Atlanta, Ga., to Buena Vista, Fla | *** | THE STATE OF THE S |
| Dec. 8, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City, Fla | 18 | mules |
| Dec. 8, Enid, Okla., to Altamonte Springs, Fla 1 horse | | mule |
| Dec. 9, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City, Fla 4 horses | | mules |
| Dec. 9, Amarillo, Texas, to Orange Center, Fla | | ACADES CO. |
| Dec. 9, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla 4 horses | 6 | mules |
| Dec. 10, Columbia, Tenn., to Orlando, Fla | .0 | muies |
| Dec. 10, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Arcadia, Fla | 2 | mules |
| Dec. 11, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lake Worth, Fla | | mule |
| Dec. 12, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | 01 | mure |
| Dec. 14, Springfield, O., to West Palm Beach, Fla | | |
| Dec. 15, District of Columbia, to Daytona, Fla | | |
| Dec. 15, Atlanta, Ga., to Miami, Fla | 22 | |
| Dec. 15, Centralia, Mo., to Lake Worth, Fla | 20 | mules |
| Dec. 15, Atlanta, Ga., to Palatka, Fla | | |
| | , | mules |
| Dec. 16, Atlanta, Ga., to Daytona, Fla | | |
| | 14 | mulas |
| Dec. 17, Atlanta, Ga., to Miami, Fla | 14 | mules |
| Dec. 18, Indianapolis, Ind., to Fort Myers, Fla | | |
| Dec. 18, Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Myers, Fla | 2 | |
| Dec. 18, Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Myers, Fla | | mules |
| Dec. 19, Atlanta, Ga., to Arcadia, Fla | 4 | mules |
| Dec. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Myers, Fla | 2 | |
| Dec. 21, Smithland, Ky., to Titusville, Fla | 3 | mules |
| Dec. 21, Henderson, Tenn., to Inverness, Fla | | |
| Dec. 21, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Florahome, Fla | | |
| | 2 | mules |
| Dec. 22, St. Louis, Mo., to Umatilla, Fla | | mules
mules |
| Dec. 22, Easton, Md., to Winter Park, Fla | 30 | muies |
| Dec. 24, Abilene, La., to Miami, Fla | | |
| Dec. 24, Knoxville, Tenn., to Tampa, Fla | | |
| | 26 | mules |
| Dec. 27, Oklahoma City, Okla., to Lake City, Fla | | mules |
| Dec. 28, Lynn, Ind., to Green Cove Springs, Fla | -53 | muies |
| Dec. 29, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City, Fla 5 horses | ** | |
| Dec. 30, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | | mules |
| | 10 | mules |
| Dec. 31, Spring Hill, Tenn., to Dade City, Fla | | |
| Dec. 31, Petersburg, Va., to Leesburg, Fla | | |
| | | |
| Total, Horses 132, Mules 307, Cows 2, Swine 6 | | |
| Total number of shipments 52 | | |
| Chiamanta of Contifed Line Ct. of from Physids D. | | 014 |
| Shipments of Certified Live Stock from Florida, December | , 1 | 914: |
| | | |
| Dec. 4. Jacksonville, Fla., to Spartenburg, Ga | 1 | horse |
| | | |
| Dec. 4, Jacksonville, Fla., to Spartenburg, Ga Dec. 21, Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga Dec. 24, Tampa, Fla., to Charleston, S. C | 1 | horse |

HOG CHOLERA SERUM ADMINISTRATION, DECEMBER, 1914, BY COUNTIES.

| County | C. C.
Serum
Distributed | C. C.
Virus
Distributed | Estimated No.
Hogs Serum
requested for | Estimated
Weight of
Hogs treated |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Alachua | The state of the s | | 14 | 854 lbs. |
| Baker | c.c. | 33 | | |
| Bay | | | 34 | 2,074 lbs. |
| Bradford | | | 79 | 4,819 lbs. |
| Citrus | | | 55
50 | 3,355 lbs. |
| Clay | | | 45 | 3,050 lbs.
2,745 lbs. |
| Dade | | | | 2,773 100. |
| DeSoto | | 50 c.c. | 91 | 5,551 lbs. |
| Duval | | | *** | |
| Escambia | | 100 c.c. | 441 | 26,901 lbs. |
| Gadsden | | | 123 | 7,503 lbs. |
| Hernando | | 100 c.c. | 364 | 22,204 lbs. |
| Hillsboro | | 100 0.0. | 86 | 5,246 lbs. |
| Holmes | 1,450 c.c. | 50 c.c. | 66 | 4,026 lbs. |
| Jackson | | 50 c.c. | 70 | 4,270 lbs. |
| Jefferson | | | 45 | 2,745 lbs. |
| Lafayette | 1,900 c.c. | 50 c.c. | 86 | 5,246 lbs. |
| Levy | | 100 c.c. | 277
23 | 16,897 lbs.
1,503 lbs. |
| Madison | | 50 c.c. | 350 | 21,350 lbs. |
| Manatee | | Do cici | | 21,000 1001 |
| Marion | | 50 c.c. | 45 | 2,745 lbs. |
| Osceola | 1,000 c.c. | 50 c.c. | 45 | 2,745 lbs. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. | | 111 | |
| Pasco | | | 23 | 1,503 lbs. |
| Polk | | The state of | 14 | 854 lbs. |
| Putnam | | | 45 | 2,745 lbs. |
| Santa Rosa | c.c. | | | |
| Seminole | | | *** | ******* |
| St. Johns | | | 77 | 4,697 lbs. |
| St. Lucie | | | *** | ********* |
| Sumter | | 200 c.c. | 441 | 26,901 lbs. |
| Taylor | | 200 c.c. | 77 | 4.697 lbs. |
| Volusia | 2,850 c.c. | | 130 | 7,930 lbs. |
| Wakulla | | | *** | |
| Walton | | | 64 | 3,904 lbs. |
| Washington | 4,900 c.c. | 100 c.c. | 223 | 13,603 lbs. |
| | n/ //A | 0.00 | | 212 262 11 |
| Totals | 76,650 c.c. | 950 c.c. | 3,483 | 212,663 lbs. |
| * 250 c.c. serum sold. | | | | |

Hog Cholera Agents appointed during December, 1914: Mr. S. S. Smith, Jennings, Fla.

Cost of hog cholera serum purchased during 1914.....\$21,168.89

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, SPECIMEN EXAMINATION.

| Specimens | Jacksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Miami | Tallahassee | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Animal parasites | 139 | 126 | 48 | 3 | 1 | 317 |
| Diphtheria | | 212 | 182 | 30 | 6 | 802 |
| Gonorrhoea | | 44 | 64 | 10 | 1 | 170 |
| Malaria | 125 | 136 | 34 | 14 | 4 | 313 |
| Pathological | 9 | 8 | 2 | *** | | 19 |
| Rabies | 5 | | ** | | | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 107 | 63 | 23 | 17 | 2 | 212 |
| Typhoid Fever | 123 | 110 | 35 | 10 | 4 | 282 |
| Water (for sewage contamination | on) 30 | 4 | 4 | 15 | | 53 |
| Miscellaneous | 47 | 25 | 54 | 29 | 2 | 157 |
| Rat Examinations | *** *** | 168 | 1 | ** | ** | 169 |
| | | | CONTRACTOR NAMED IN | - | 1100 | 10.00 |
| Totals | 1.008 | 896 | 447 | 128 | 20 | 2,499 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DIAGNOSED IN DECEMBER.

REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE.

| | | | - | MAL. | ARIA- | | | .52 | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|
| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | n n | 2 | Species not
Determined | .5 | Tuberculosis | Онсінатіа | |
| Town | phtl | 1011 | tivo | Quartan | Tertian | ecie | Typhoid | iber | N.C.i.N | Total |
| | D | Ğ | 四四 | Ö | 7 | SO | | - | 0 | 7 |
| Alachua | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Apopka | | + 4 | ** | | | ** | i | 1 | | 1 |
| Archer | ** | ** | ** | | :: | ** | 2 | ** | ** | 2 |
| Baldwin | | i | | | | | 1 | | - 22 | 2 |
| Bradentown | 1 | 1.0 | | 1 | - | | 1 | 2 | ** | 5 |
| Brooksville | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Bushnell | | | ** | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Center Hill | 200 | 4.4 | | 4.4 | ** | | 1.0 | | 1 | 1 |
| Citra | | (4.4) | 4.4 | ** | * * | 1.5 | 1 | * *: | | 1 |
| Cocoa | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | ** | i | 1 |
| Crescent City | i | ** | ** | • • | 1 | ** | 3 | ** | | 4 |
| Daytona
DeFuniak Springs | 1 | ** | :: | :: | | | | - 11 | | 1 |
| DeLand | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Delray | 1 | | ** | | | | | | 7.7 | 1 |
| Dowling Park | ** | 1 | *.4 | ** | 6.6 | 4.5 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Dunnellon | | | ** | ** | | ++ | 1 | +.+ | | 1 |
| Ft. Ogden | | ** | ** | | | ** | 2 | ** | | 2 |
| Ft. Pierce | ** | 1 | | ** | | ** | | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Gainesville | 4 2 | ** | | ** | 1 | | ** | 0.4 | ** | 2 |
| " release cult. | - | | | | | | | ** | 1 | ĩ |
| Goulds | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Inverness | 1 | | | 0. | 160 | ** | 4.4 | | 44 | 1 |
| Jacksonville | 17 | 13 | 1 | | | | 7 | 9 | 9 | 56 |
| " release cult. | 10 | ** | 4.4 | 4.0 | ** | 1.64 | | 14.4 | | 10 |
| South Jacksonville | 1 | 1 | | | 4.4 | | 4.4. | | 0.0 | 2 |
| Jasper | 3 | ** | 4.4 | ** | ** | ** | | | ** | 3 |
| " release cult. | 1 | | ** | ** | :: | - 11 | i | 10 | ** | 1 |
| Lake Butler | ** | 2 | | | | - 11 | | | :: | 2 |
| Leeshurg | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Leesburg | | 1 | | 100 | ** | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Lynnhaven | | | | | ++ | 6.6 | | ++ | 2 | 2 |
| Mandarin | | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Micanopy | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | ** | ** | 1 |
| Newberry | ** | i | ** | ** | ** | | 1 | ** | ** | 1 |
| New Smyrna | | | ** | ** | 1 | | | ï | | 1 |
| O'Brien | | | | 4.4 | | | 1 | | 3 | 4 |
| Ocala | 1 | | | | | ** | 3 | | | 4 |
| " release cult. | 4 | ** | | | ** | | | ** | ** | 4 |
| Orlando | 1 | 1 | | | ** | 37 | 2 | * * | 3 | 7 |
| Panama City | | | 4.4 | ** | ** | 4.4 | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Plant City | *: | | | | | ** | 2 | 1 | | 3 2 |
| Quincy
San Antonio | 1 | | | | ** | ** | ** | | i | ī |
| Sanford | - 11 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Sanford | 1 | | | 1.3 | | | | | ** | 1 |
| " release cult. | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| St. Petersburg | | | ++ | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Tallahassee | 1 | | ** | ** | | | 1 | 1 | ** | 2 |
| Titusville | 1 | 2 | ** | * * | | | 1 | 1 | I | 6 2 |
| Wauchula | ** | | 100 | ** | ** | i | 1 | ** | 1 | 2 |
| Wellborn | i | ** | ** | - 11 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| " release cult. | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 1 | | | | 150 | | | | | A LUCE |
| | - | | 100 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Total | 58 | 25 | 1 | - 1 | 2 | 2 | 43 | 19 | 28 | 179 |

REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY.

| | | | _ | -MAL | ARIA- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Toten | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoed | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Total |
| Tampa | 21 | 13 | | | 1 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 59 |
| West Tampa | 1 | | 4.6 | | | | | 4.1 | 2 | 3 |
| t. Petersburg | 1 | | | | 9.9 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| lant City | 1 | ** | 4.4 | | *** | 2 | 2 | | | 5 |
| akeland | 2 | ** | ** | | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| Vauchula | | ** | | ** | ** | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| fanatee | (4.4) | | | | | 1 | ** | | 1 | 2 |
| argo | | | | | | ** | | | 2 | 2 |
| learwater | * ** | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 2 |
| larco | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| ort Meade | * * | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| randon | | | | | | | | | 1 | - 1 |
| lango | ** | | | | | ** | 2 | | | 1 |
| ort Myers | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| rient | | 9.4. | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| elease Cultures | 12 | | 4.4 | | | | | | | 12 |
| e-examination | | ** | 616 | | | | 2 | 4.6 | | 1 2 |
| 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total | 38 | 14 | | | 1 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 105 |

| | | | - | -MAL | ARIA- | | | . 69 | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Toten | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | Онатан | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Total |
| Panama City | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Pensacola | 7 | 21 | 3 | | | ** | 6 | 2 | 14 | 58 |
| DeFuniak | 13 | | | *** | | ** | | | 5 | |
| Century | 3 | .: | | | | ** | ** | ** | 3 | 18 |
| | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | * * | * * * | 3 |
| 1411 | | 2.0.0 | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| | ** | ** | * * * | ** | | ** | | 1 | ** | 1 |
| Molino | 1 | 4.5 | ** | | ** | | ** | | | 1 |
| Marianna | - 1 | | ** | 4.4 | | | | | | 1 |
| Millville | 1 | | ** | | ** | | | | | 1 |
| Crestview | | 4.4 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Quincy | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sneeds | | | ** . | ** | | 2. | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 27 | 21 | 4 | | ** | | 7 | 9 | 23 | 91 |

REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY.

| | | 100 | _ | -MAL | ARIA- | | | 10 | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Town | Diplisheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosi | Uncinaria | Total |
| Homestead | 1 | | | | | | 15 | | | 1 |
| Miami | | 4 | | | | | 3 | 4 | | 11 |
| Princeton | | 0.0 | ** | | | ** | 1 | | ** | 1 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 1 | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 | | 13 |

REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY.

| | | | _ | -MAL | ARIA- | - | | .5 | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Town | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoed | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosi | Uncinaria | Total |
| Tallahassee | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 15.5 | 3 |
| Quincy | 1 | ** | | | | ** | | | | 1 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 2 | . 1 | ** | | *** | ** | * ** | 1 | ++ | 4 |

Total cases of principal diseases diagnosed by laboratories of the State Board of Health during December:

| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoed | Malaria | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Total |
|------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| Central Laboratory | 37 | 25 | 6 | 43 | 19 | 28 | 158 |
| Tampa Laboratory | 26 | 14 | 7 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 93 |
| Pensacola Laboratory | 27 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 23 | 91 |
| Miami Laboratory | 1 | 4 | - 4. | 4 | 4 | 1. | 13 |
| Tallahassee Laboratory | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 |
| | - | - | - | _ | - | - | |
| Total for State | 93 | 65 | 17 | 77 | 43 | 64 | 359 |

TOMMY'S AILMENT.

Tommy's Aunt—"Won't you have another piece of pie, Tommy?"

Tommy— (sighing)—"No'm, thank you."
Tommy's Aunt—"You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite, young man. Are you ill?"

Tommy (sighing again)-No'm. What I'm suffering from is politeness."-Harper's Magazine.

Miss Blithely (interested in science)—"Can one get a shock from a telephone?"

Tom Spiffkins (intent on ethics)—"That depends, my dear young lady, on who is talking at the other end."-Harper's Bazar.

"Do you mean to say that you flirted with your wife all the evening at the masked ball and didn't know her?"

"That's right. But she was so deuced agreeable-how was I to know her?"

SERIOUS OBJECTION.

Knicker-"Did your father give you an auto?" Bocker-"Yes, but he didn't endow it."-Lippincott's.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS) IN THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS, (JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE) 1914
REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA BY THE CITIES OF THE STATE OF 2,000 POPULATION AND OVER
(SUBJECT TO CORRECTION AND REVISION)

| CITIES | | | | B., M | | | | | | JART
Y, J | | | | | | JART
G., SI | | | J | | MO: | - | | D | 1000 | QRS | |
|-----------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------------|------|-----|--------|-------|-----|----------------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|------|------|
| | | BIRTE | is | D | EATH | S | 1 | BIRTE | IS | D | EATH | S | | BIRTE | IS | Di | EATH | S | 1 | BIRTE | is | D | EATH | S | D | EATH | IS |
| | W | C | T | W | С | T | W | C | T | w | c | T | W | С | T | w | С | Т | W | C | T | w | С | T | w | c | т |
| cksonville | 265 | 211 | 476 | 152 | 207 | 359 | 193 | 187 | 380 | 130 | 200 | 330 | 264 | 198 | 462 | 105 | 192 | 297 | 722 | 506 | 1318 | 397 | 599 | 986 | 235 | 392 | 627 |
| ampa | 290 | 66 | 356 | 147 | 63 | 210 | 230 | 51 | 281 | 127 | 74 | 201 | 324 | 62 | 386 | 133 | 86 | 219 | 844 | | 1023 | | 223 | 630 | | 160 | 420 |
| ensacola | 97 | 56 | 153 | 54 | 56 | 110 | 85 | 54 | 139 | 47 | 59 | 106 | 108 | 49 | 157 | 37 | 58 | 95 | 290 | 159 | 449 | 138 | 173 | 311 | 84 | 117 | 201 |
| ey West | 100 | 33 | 133 | 71 | 29 | 100 | 85 | 26 | 111 | 75 | 25 | 100 | 107 | 39 | 146 | 44 | 29 | 73 | 292 | 98 | 390 | 190 | 83 | 273 | 119 | 54 | 173 |
| est Tampa | 79 | 5 | 84 | 30 | 6 | 36 | 68 | 5 | 73 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 96 | 9 | 105 | 35 | 15 | 50 | 243 | 19 | 262 | 86 | 24 | 110 | 56 | 18 | 74 |
| ainesville | 18 | 18 | 36 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 8 | 17 | 25 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 55 | 41 | 96 | 29 | 53 | 82 | 16 | 28 | 44 |
| iami | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 26 | 73 | 23 | 19 | 42 | | | | | | | 10 | 200 | 44 |
| Augustine | 17 | 2 | 19 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 9 | 30 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 41 | 17 | 58 | 39 | 28 | 67 | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| allahassee | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 26 | 31 | 57 | 14 | 39 | 53 | 13 | 25 | 38 |
| ake City | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | 10.55 | | 10 | | |
| . Petersburg | 24 | 13 | 37 | 43 | 12 | 55 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 29 | 18 | 47 | 20 | 12 | 32 | 78 | 41 | 119 | 81 | 35 | 116 | 38 | 23 | 61 |
| akeland | 28 | 8 | 36 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 28 | 4 | 32 | 18 | 4 | 22 | 25 | 5 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 81 | 17 | 98 | 45 | 12 | 57 | 25 | 6 | 31 |
| cala | 9 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 20 | 48 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 15 | 23 | 38 |
| rlando | 17 | 11 | 28 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 21 | 3 | 24 | 23 | 8 | 31 | 57 | 23 | 80 | 76 | 34 | 110 | 48 | 22 | 70 |
| anford | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5.0 | | | 1 | | 70 | 10 mil A | | 40 | | 1.00 |
| ive Oak | | | | | | | | | | 10000 | | | State. | | | | *** | *** | *** | ••• | *** | *** | • • • • | | ••• | | |
| uincy | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 23 | *** | | |
| alatka | 2 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 16 | | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 13 | 9 | 16 |
| aytona | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 19 | 17 | C 200 | 1000 | 100 | |
| ernandina | 4 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 2 | 16 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 23 | 11 | 42 | 53 | 10 | 51 | 36
61 | 9 | 35 | 18 |
| eLand | 12 | 4 | 16 | 7 | - 1 | 8 | 10 | | 10 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 40 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 6 8 | 35 | 41 |
| lant City | 9 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 37 | 17 | 54 | 21 | 15 | 36 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| ort Myers | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 37 | V Com | 2000 | 1000 | | | 12 | | 22 |
| palachicola | 11 | 10 | 21 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 13 | 26 | 39 | | *** | |
| artow | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | | 4 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 11 | 42 | 10 | 104.00.00 | 1000 | 10 | 18 | 28 |
| arpon Springs | 5 | | 5 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 23 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| eFuniak Springs | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 2 | - 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 200 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 100 | 8 | 14 | 10.73 | - 530249 | 110 0000 | 3 | 12 |
| issimmee | 18 | 7 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 42 | 12 | 54 | 175,000 | 8 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| arianna | 8 | 7 | 15 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | - 1 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 12 |

Miami—Accurate reporting began July 1st. Lake City—Commenced reporting October 1st.

Sanford—Failed to report sufficiently accurately to tabulate.

Live Oak—Now reporting but too incompletely to tabulate.

Fort Myers—Actively commenced reporting October 1st.

BIRTH and DEATH RATES (excluding Stillbirths) of Florida Cities of 2,000 population and over, based upon reports received by the State Board of Health of Florida, January to September, 1914

| CITIES | POI | TIMAT | ION | J | ANU | | EPTE | MBE | R | AP | RSE | PT. |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CITIES | JUI | LY 1, 1 | 914 | D | EATH | S | I | IRTH | S | I | EATH | S |
| See Hele al | TOTAL | WHITE | COL'D | T | w | С | T | W | C | T | W | c |
| Jacksonville | 70,173 | 34,453 | 35,720 | 18.7 | 15.0 | 22.3 | 25.0 | 27.9 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 21.5 |
| Tampa | 49,156 | 37,457 | 11,699 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 30.0 | 20.4 | 17.1 | 13.9 | 27.4 |
| Pensacola | 25,212 | 13,996 | 11,216 | 16.5 | 13.1 | 20.6 | 23.8 | 27.7 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 20.5 |
| Key West | 21,150 | 15,280 | 5,870 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 22.3 | 16.4 | 15.6 | 18.4 |
| West Tampa | 10,772 | 9,350 | 1,422 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 22.5 | 32.4 | 34.7 | 17.8 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 25.3 |
| Gainesville | 7,269 | 3,648 | 3,621 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 20.1 | 15.1 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 15.5 |
| Miami | 7,085 | 4,156 | 2,929 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | 6,013 | 3,692 | 2,321 | 14.9 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 19.0 |
| Tallahassee | 5,885 | 2,084 | 3,801 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 12.9 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| Lake City | 5,466 | 3,766 | 1,700 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg . | 5,213 | 3,821 | 1,392 | 29.7 | 28.3 | 33.5 | 30.4 | 27.2 | 39.3 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 33.0 |
| Lakeland | 4,801 | 3,447 | 1,354 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 11.8 | 27.2 | 31.3 | 16.7 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 8.9 |
| Ocala | 4,791 | 2,401 | 2,390 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 13.4 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 19.2 |
| Orlando | 4,496 | 2,861 | 1,635 | 32.6 | 35.4 | 27.7 | 23.7 | 26.5 | 18.7 | 31.1 | 33.5 | 26.9 |
| Sanford | 4,472 | 2,477 | 1,995 | | | | | | | | | |
| Live Oak | 4,212 | 2,054 | 2,158 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quincy | 4,207 | 1,381 | 2,826 | 7.3 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 16.4 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 6.4 |
| Palatka | 3,981 | 1,618 | 2,363 | 15.7 | 19.8 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 14.6 | 16.1 | 13.5 |
| Daytona | 3,675 | 1,752 | 1,923 | 13.1 | 14.5 | 11.8 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| Fernandina | 3,583 | 1,106 | 2,477 | 25.5 | 12.1 | 22.7 | 19.7 | 13.3 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 10.9 | 28.3 |
| DeLand | 3,393 | 2,055 | 1,338 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 15.7 | 21.4 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 6.0 |
| Plant City | 3,230 | 1,942 | 1,288 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 15.5 | 22.3 | 25.4 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 15.5 |
| Fort Myers | 3,111 | 2,247 | 864 | | 224 | | | | | | | |
| Apalachicola | 3,065 | 1,537 | 1,528 | 17.0 | 11.3 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 18.3 | 13.0 | 23.6 |
| Bartow | 2,950 | 1,690 | 1,260 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 24.4 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 6.3 |
| Tarpon Springs | 2,923 | 2,376 | 547 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 11.0 |
| DeFuniak Spgs. | 2,707 | 1,943 | 764 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 15.7 |
| Kissimmee | 2,593 | 1,944 | 649 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 24.7 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 9.2 |
| Marianna | 2,343 | 1,054 | 1,289 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 27.8 | 9.3 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 6.2 |

Miami and Fort Myers-Reports cover too short periods for fairly computing rates.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 25, 1915.

The reported Births and Deaths for the FIRST THREE QUAR-TERS, January to September inclusive, 1914, of the Florida Registration Cities are herewith shown in tabulation, with estimated mid-year populations, white and colored, and birth and death rates for each color, as well as for the total population of each city.

As indicated by the tables, certain cities are delinquent in reporting and some have reported for too short a time to allow the computing of comparable rates. And except possibly in the few larger cities, all rates based on so short a time as six or nine months, must be received with great caution and need to be checked with average rates for a series of periods or even years.

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

The U. S. Census enumerations classify the population by color and race as White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and "All others." By the 1910 Census there were in Florida's urban population but 192 persons other than White and Negro, a negligible number; consequently this office has adopted the classification of White and Colored, the latter combining Negro with the four other classes. In the present tabulation the estimated White and Colored populations are given, and later herein reference will be made to the birth and death rates for each, based upon these estimates.

A study of the population figures of Florida's municipalities, and of the herewith presented rates calculated upon them, indicates incompleteness in previous enumerations, and tends to verify the claims of certain cities to populations greater than given. Without doubt there have been great variations in rates of increase in past years and in different localities in the State, and such variations make any comparison of city to city rates very questionable. Possibly the four largest cities have been and are stable enough in size and growth to have approximately the estimated populations shown, and rates to be fairly relied upon.

Until another accurate enumeration, it will be practically impossible to give rates comparable or of value. It is to be hoped that the State Census to be taken this year will give exact figures and be comparable

with previous Federal enumerations.

RATES FOR DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

As above stated, comparison of rates for different cities are rendered questionable because of the probable errors in estimates of populations; but the average rates for each color of the larger cities may be taken as an index and applied by any city to its present probable actual population. The proportional White and Colored populations of cities are likely to be as given, even though the numbers are incorrect, and comparison may be made with the number of births and deaths reported, and in this way communities may learn if registration is being effectively enforced.

Another element increasing the uncertainty of the rates given is the question of deaths of Non-Residents. These, it was hoped, would be largely shown by a comparison of deaths during the six mid-year months with those of the winter, but the rates computed, except in certain instances, do not seem to give the disired information.

A low White Resident Death Rate is an inducement of the greatest commercial importance to Florida communities to secure visitors and settlers. The incompleteness of the comparison of deaths in winter and summer, as above indicated, calls attention to the necessity of certificates of death having Item 18, Length of Residence (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or Recent Residents) completely filled out, especially as to length of residence at place of death and in the State, that this office may classify and tabulate Non-Resident and Resident deaths. In the analysis and tabulation of the full year's returns, soon to be published, a statement of the probable White Resident Death Rate, based upon reports from the larger cities of deaths of those of less than six months residence, is hoped to be

given which will be comparable with similar classifications and rates of cities in other Southern states and also with death rates of North-

ern cities which have small floating and negro populations.

Colored deaths are relatively much greater than white, and enforce the need of sanitary supervision of the negro population, if only to prevent the spread of disease among the whites coming into close relation as employers. A comparison of colored death and birth rates indicates that in this State at least, the negro is gaining very slowly by natural increase; salutary control would improve the strength and vitality of the race and save many years and add many lives needed in

the development of the State.

The white birth rate is generally high, and is especially high in cities with large Latin elements. Fuller investigations may lead to the conclusion that the high white birth rates in many Florida communities, without regarding Caucasian racial elements, is probably the result of a large proportion of young married people who have come or been brought into the State with the late increase of immigration and are now making it their home. This question of the relative composition of the population by age groups, and also by race and sex, shows the need of an accurate and elaborate present enumeration that infant mortality, deaths at various ages, and studies of racial birth and death rates may be carried on.

Present conclusions from the incomplete data at hand would indicate that the assumed minimum death and birth rates should be set as follows: White Death 15.0, Colored Death 20.0; White Birth 25.0,

and Colored Birth 20.0.

CHECKING THE REGISTRATION.

Taking the above rates as a check, an inspection of the presented birth and death rates, white and colored, will fairly indicate which cities are enforcing their ordinances and where the greatest deficiencies occur. It should be recognized that there is little probability of rates being higher than those shown because of the estimated population being too great, although many rates are undoubtedly too low by reason of underestimate of population.

The remedy for incomplete registration is now in the hands of each city, through enforcement of ordinances. Public sentiment should be so strong as to influence those in authority to see that every birth and every death in communities which have taken up this work is

promptly and accurately reported.

A number of cities are aroused to the need of registration and are undoubtedly obtaining nearly complete reports, but others are not interested and their returns reflect this attitude. And until this office is given by State law full power to uniformly enforce the duties of local registrars, incomplete, inaccurate, unsatisfactory and delayed reports and returns may be expected from communities whose officials are not sufficiently interested to protect the interests of citizens committed to their charge. Some registrars seem now even to look upon vital statistics as simply a matter of a few dollars in their pockets every three months, instead of a duty placed upon them by municipal law, to say nothing of the higher duty of helping protect the interests, lives and health of their fellow men.

THE FUTURE OF VITAL STATISTICS IN FLORIDA.

The awakened interest shown through the State as indicated by letters to this office from individuals who desire information on points of vital statistics, or who wish the births of children born years ago to be now registered; the desire of communities to preserve the record of the first coming and the final going of citizens by the passage of the Model Ordinance; the approving comment of the Press; all indicate that if a vote of the people were taken it would be heartily in favor of the Registration of Births and Deaths.

Provided the interest is maintained and the other cities and towns of the State take the steps the Registration Cities and their followers have taken, there can hardly be a doubt that a State statute will be asked.

for and granted by the next legislature.

And municipalities which have passed or will pass the Model Ordinance and other and stricter requirements should not think that their action will be entirely superseded by the proposed new law, for such a law being applicable to small settlements and thinly settled localities, should give more time and flexibility than is necessary in cities and towns. Consequently it should recognize and encourage all ordinances making registration prompter and more accurate and should only prohibit ordinances in derogation of its provisions.

With such a proposed statute, and with accurate knowledge of the number and character of the people of each locality, the State Board of Health, supported by the earnest desire and intelligent efforts of the citizens of the State, would soon be able to compile statistics so comprehensive and accurate as to give each locality comparative data and if needed, advice and help to bring it to the standard of Florida's

healthfulness.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

NOTES FOR REGISTRARS.

SOME "DONT'S" FOR LOCAL REGISTRARS.

[The above is the title of an article in the December, 1914 number of *Health News*, the monthly bulletin of the New York State Department of Health, and portions of the article and some of the "Dont's" are sure to be of such practical value to Florida registrars that extracts

are reproduced below.

New York State is so bent on having the best possible records of its births and deaths that Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, formerly Chief Statistician for vital statistics of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, has lately been made Director of the Division of Vital Statistics of the New York State Department of Health. Under his able direction the Empire State is assured of Vital Statistics comparable with those of any State or Country.]

" * * * Certificates will be examined upon receipt by the State Department of Health and the attention of local registrars will be called to those which are incorrect and incomplete; under the law it will be necessary to deduct such returns from the number certified for compensation. While this is regrettable, local registrars have the remedy in their own hands; they should refuse to accept imperfect certificates,

not 'legibly written in durable black ink' for record. If a funeral is delayed, state plainly to the relatives that the delay was to insure a proper legal record of the death and that the responsibility rests upon the undertaker for the filing of this document in satisfactory form.

"Don't accept a certificate either partly or wholly filled out in pencil, indelible pencil, red ink, blue ink, purple ink, rubber stamp, colored typewriter ribbon, or in any other manner or form than *legibly*

written in durable black ink.

"Don't accept any certificate until you have examined it.

"Don't accept any certificate which fails to give, or account for

the omission of any important information required by law.

"Don't accept a death certificate in which the undertaker has signed the name of the informant, the latter being able to write. If unable to write, the informant may sign by mark; or the undertaker, being the actual informant, may of course sign his own name as such.

"Don't accept a certificate in which the undertaker has signed

the name of the physician.

"Don't accept a certificate in which the physician has signed the name of the informant; of course the physician may act as informant and sign his own name under Item 14.

"Don't leave accepted certificates lying about your office unrecorded and unnumbered. Number at once as soon as accepted (not before)

and record as soon as numbered.

"Don't accept any certificates bearing erasures or alterations. Remember that the certificates filed with you constitute permanent legal records, and that a certified copy of a document containing erasures or alterations would be open to the gravest suspicion.

"Don't fail to enter the correct date of filing in your office on each complete and correct certificate as soon as you have accepted and

numbered it. * * * * * * * * *

"Don't, under any circumstances, issue a burial or removal permit on a certificate of death not in your actual possession before the date of interment or removal.

"Don't, under any circumstances, sign any burial or removal permits in blank. If you have permitted undertakers to obtain such per-

mits from you, demand them at once and destroy them.

"Don't fail to mail your report promptly on the Fifth (5th) day of the following month."

BIRTH REGISTRATION CANVASS "ON."

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest of the press of the State on birth registration. The following is an extract from the "Florida Chief" of

Winter Haven:

Does Winter Haven know that it stands on the State's black books for its neglect in enforcing birth registration? Well, it does. And the time has come for it to get off those black books and enroll itself on the side of the towns which leave no stone unturned in hunting for protection for the lives and rights of its children. A public record of birth, in furnishing absolute data as to age, gives a community power to fight the evil of child labor, preserves to the child its right to education, and is often the only means of identification where the inheritance of property is concerned. No town can afford to overlook the value of vital statistics; certainly not a town like ours which claims to be consistent in its aim for improvement and advancement. The Winter Haven birth registration canvass is "on."—Winter Haven Florida Chief.

NOTICE

COUNTY Officers, County Superintendents of Education, Public School Teachers, and all interested in

GOOD HEALTH

THE State Board of Health wishes everyone influential in spreading the gospel of "Good Health and Vital Statistics to Prove it" to be on the mailing list of

HEALTH NOTES

S END in your name and address and it will be sent you.

"A Sanitary privy in the yard is more creditable to the owner than a grand piano in (Virginia Health Bulletin).



OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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Vol. X

February, 1915

No. 2 (New)

HON. FRANK J. FEARNSIDE, President Palatka, Fla.

HON. S. R. MALLORY KENNEDY, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

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Tampa Pensacola

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER Key West St. Augustine Ocala Gainesville

AGENTS

Miami

Fernandina

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY Jacksonville BRANCH LABORATORIES

Tampa Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, on any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer. Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious disease among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"

Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"

Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.

Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.

Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.

Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.

Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.

Publication 100, Tresident's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

Publication 105, Maaria, April, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 107, Maaria, April, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 111, Manual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.

Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.

Publica

from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.

Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.

Publication 125, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 21.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

U. S. Public Health Service Bulletins (Limited Supply on Hand for Distribution);

Reprint No. 116 from Public Health Reports, February 7, 1913, County Schools and

Rural Sanitation, pp. 5.

Reprint No. 120 from Public Health Reports, October 25, 1913, Pellagra, pp. 48.

Reprint No. 150 from Public Health Reports, November 7, 1913, The Citizen and the Public Health—The Individual's Relation to the Health of the Community, pp. 8.

Reprint No. 209 from Public Health Reports, July 17, 1914, Bubonic Plague, pp. 21.

State Board of Health Notices and Circulars:

Vital Statistics-Model Ordinance and Circular Letter, Vital Statistics-List of Florida Municipalities,

WINTER FLANNELS

By Senior Surgeon Chas. E. Banks, U. S. Public Health Service.

Our Colonial ancestors left us as a part of their domestic legacy many habits and some customs that have been cherished with filial piety for many generations, and we have come to regard them as a part of the unwritten laws of our existence. Among them might be mentioned some of the pernicious products of the kitchen, such as the hot "riz" biscuit washed down with ice water, and the hominy floated in hog's grease; while in the lesser atrocities may be classed pie for breakfast, fried meats and the concoction known in the restaurants as "stew and dump." In a measure these are local punishments, for our stomachs being the first line of defense bear the brunt of the assault. Only the brave deserve that fare. But while these relate to the sustenance of man the patient descendants of our worthy forbears have carried a load of other customs none the less reprehensible because they seem to be practised with some semi-intelligent application. be sure we continue to plug up our windows in winter, or double-sash them to prevent any ventilation, and then pile on the fuel till we reach 80 degrees triumphantly and sit and stew in that intemperate zone day after day, week after week, and month after month. We have come to regard that as a comfortably heated house, for winter, and yet when we get 80 degrees in summer, natural atmospheric heat in the shade, we puff and fume and mop our brows and call it a suffocatingly hot day. It took many generations of protesting victims to relegate the insanitary feather bed to its merited desuetude. Even now, in many of the remoter districts, this Leviathan of our sleep which almost swallows its victims in an amoeboid grasp may yet be found doing its lethal work on a generation that knows not its capacity

Even so we have become the legatees of our grandsires in that isothermic obsession concerning "flannels," meaning underclothing in general, by which we delude ourselves that we are cheating the doctor and the undertaker. As a matter of comfort, cleanliness, convenience and cover we have come to wear in our civilized life a suit of clothing under our street apparel, and it is to this underclothing that we turn our attention in this brief essay in protest. Designed chiefly as an inner garment to hold the moisture and exfoliations of the skin, and of a texture suitable for constant laundering to ensure cleanliness, it has become the chief vehicle for many men's hygienic hallucinations. The large and increasing class who carry in their wardrobes several "seasonal" varieties of underclothing, alternating from the imperviously thick to the gauzily thin "flannels" is a source of wonder to that other class who wonder what it is all about. It cannot be said that it is the leisure-sated individuals who affect these varying degrees of light, medium and heavy underclothing, and are prepared to confront any range of "weather" on the sliding scale basis, but the average man is so surfeited with this "flannel" fetich that he is a regularly consistent devotee of its false and fraudulent worship.

The idea is simple and the fall easy. He looks out of the window in the morning and finds the wind easterly and the sky cloudy. Pedestrians in the perspective have hand in their pockets, and the old faithful thermometer is consulted as the infallible underclothing gauge, It has fallen a few degrees since yesterday when he wore "light" weight. Inference-"medium" weights for to-day, and "medium" it is. At noon, sun comes out, the wind shifts to southwest and a rising temperature begins to show considerable caloric units. Our brilliant hygienic expert begins to perspire and on the shady sides of the streets feels a chilly sensation. Now it is either one or the other to meet the situation, heavier flannels to counteract the chill, or lighter weight to check the perspiration. He toddles home, gets heated in the walk, becomes hotter in the house, and decides on light underclothing. Everything goes on comfortably until night, when there is a sudden change again, cold "norther" drops down, and the last shift of the day is made to the heavy weight, and our scientific dresser is satisfied that he has executed several successful flank movements on the weather. Next day or two he has a slight infectious "sore throat" or cold, as a result of over-heating and his "draft," and relates to his wondering friends how he got it-"made a mistake in not putting on my heavy weight earlier in the day." And he believes it-as the colder the day the thicker the merino, the warmer the day the thinner the balbriggan. Simple—and soporific.

This astute philosopher who spends his days in "fooling" the weather is simply fooling himself. Instead of attaining his end, the end attains him by any one of a dozen processes designed for the purpose of putting a period to outraged nature. Instead of dressing for indoors with his undergarments he has been dressing for outdoor temperatures and left himself a victim of his obsession when he comes again into the summer warmth of his house.

Those who do not do this and wear the same weight of underclothing the year round are simply allowing the skin to attend to its normal functions unhampered. They escape the penalties which nature metes out to those who violate her laws, not because they are naturally strong, but because the protective envelope of the body is permitted to perform its important duties of regulating the body heat and the exhalations of the system. The logical dressing should be for indoors in winter and when the cold, inclement season is on, outside "wraps" should be donned to keep us comfortable when out of doors.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT

Dr. John O. Roe has an article in the New York Medical Journal of November 28, dealing with severe inflammations of the throat. He states that an examination of a number of cases, even those in the reported milk-borne epidemics, shows that the disease is due to a mixed infection although to be sure the streptococci usually greatly predominate. Hence one cannot with certainty select a particular organism as to the cause of the disease. Furthermore, organisms of

the same types are present in small numbers in the normal throat and the infections, serious in themselves and often followed by pericarditis, nephritis, pneumonia, pleurisy, or peritonitis, are often due to a weakening of the vitality of the person affected more than to any other cause; and the virulence of the disease depends more upon the condition of the patient than the character of the germ, although the introduction of a wandering germ of a new strain among the old saprophytas may seriously aggravate conditions. Thus, while milk streptococci may be capable of inducing such epidemics when these unknown external conditions render the throat right for it, it behooves us to look for the other causes in many cases as the primal cause of the epidemic.—The American Journal of Public Health.

THE UNRECOGNIZED DANGERS

Bernard Shaw has said, "Nothing that is admittedly and unmistakably horrible matters very much, because it frightens people into seeking a remedy: the serious horrors are those which seem entirely respectable and normal to respectable and normal men."

Nowhere is this statement more applicable than in the field of sanitation and disease prevention. The obvious horrors—such as wide-spread epidemics—arouse individuals, towns, states and even nations to action; while the more serious horrors—the thousands of deaths each year from tuberculosis and typhoid, the thousands of lives blighted by hookworm disease and malaria—have come to be regarded as necessary evils, to be deplored but not corrected.

Why? Merely because the causes from which these diseases arise are conditions to which we have been accustomed for generations. It is the old, old cry of "what was good enough for my father and his father and his father's father is good enough for me."

Tuberculosis is spread only by careless spitting—we can have no consumption without the germs of consumption. Typhoid and hookworm disease result only from improper disposal of excreta—the open surface privy is the chief offender. Malaria is carried only by the mosquito—we must regard this insect as a menace as well as a nuisance.

In a word, four of the greatest scourges of the South are tracable directly to very simple and easily corrected evils. But these evils—mosquitoes, the open privy and careless spitting—are so familiar to all of us that, as Shaw says, they "seem entirely respectable and normal to respectable and normal men;" and the sanitarian who sets out to preach their dangers is at first ignored, then ridiculed, and finally heeded only after thousands of lives have been needlessly sacrificed.

It is high time that every Floridian took a sort of mental inventory of his daily habits and corrected those things which may be dangerous to himself, his family and the community. We boast that this is an age of civilization: let's open our eyes to the real facts, and then make good our boast!

C. H. D.

DANGEROUS TEETH

By Dr. Chas. E. Banks, Senior Surgeon U. S. Public Health Service.

It seems to have been an error in planning our anatomies that man is obliged to undergo the eruption and disruption of two sets of teeth before he finds dental refuge and freedom in the third and concluding set, the "store teeth" which ache not, neither do they mould. It is not possible to state accurately how many potential humans die annually in infancy while teething-that is getting their first or fraudulent temporary set, which they begin to lose as soon as it is well cut through and in place. The next few years are spent by the survivors in parting with the component units of this set, one by one, to be replaced by the second or alleged permanent set; and during this process on dental parting one's mouth looks as if it had taken on a holiday aspect with canines, incisors and molars missing at dress parade. This second set is "permanent" only in the sense that it is a permanent nuisance to mankind. The average human being thereafter spends the remainder of his dental life wearily watching for the next and succeeding cavities to show themselves, occasionally laying his nerve-quivering form in a dentist's chair to stem the gradual process of disintegration. At last he hopelessly welcomes that final stage of decay which gives to his tortured jowls the appearance of the ruins of Thebes, and furnishes him an esthetic excuse for dropping these relics of a "permanent" fraud into the dentist's discard as a preliminary to the inauguration of a glorious crockery front, architecturally as even as a Philadelphia residence block.

It is not the purpose, however, of this homily to discuss an inherent weak spot in our anatomy, physiologically, biologically or as one of the mistakes of creation; nor to encourage the use of crowns, bridges or plates in the interest of the dental profession. It is written solely to ring the alarm bell for a warning as to what is going on in your system while your teeth are decaying and to call a turn on the indifference of adults to their dangers as harborers of disease. On this point the average man does not show the instinct of a potato. That tuber has at least the protective sense in the presence of the germs of blight, but the human spends his best years with a mouth partly encumbered with decaying teeth and suffers in the course of time a dozen kinds of infectious diseases, laying his ailments to the cat, sudden drafts, damp cellars, dry Martinis, over-work or defective plumbing. The real reason is defective common sense in not estimating what a decayed tooth means. It means the death of the bony structures composing it and the peculiar germs that initiate and continue the process, including suppuration or pus germs, are hourly absorbed into the system to poison it and cause any one of a dozen diseases that usually baffle the medical adviser. The medical profession itself is not alive to the systemic dangers of decaying teeth. We certainly would not allow a diseased and decaying bone in any other part of our frame to go uncared for a single day, but we carelessly, through ignorance, allow diseased and decaying teeth to occupy the vestibule of our digestive system and suffer the products of these dying bony tissues, and pus

germs from the infected adjacent gums, to be washed down or carried into our stomachs and then slowly absorbed into the blood currents. These inevitably cause, at times, dangerous types of disease like joint affections, rheumatism, migraine, septic fevers, neuritis, pus diseases of whatever variety, not to use terms too technical, after the manner of scientists.

With the cosmetic aspects of the question we have no concern. If your teeth are implanted in your jaws on the bias and look in perspective like a neglected graveyard in an old-hill town whose stones rest at every angle, yet if sound these go-as-you-please teeth are an asset in your health account. If otherwise, be they never so anatomically correct, they are a prolific source of disease, little appreciated by mankind or the medical profession. When you are continually beset with aches and pains and recurring attacks of mysterious ailments, think of your decayed teeth as a certain factor in the production of illness of a septic origin.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION

Vaccination for smallpox has now thoroughly proved its efficiency. The fact that the various states have widely differing laws concerning vaccination make the following arguments for compulsory vaccination of more than passing interest. During thirteen years more than thirty-six million children were vaccinated in Germany. Of these 115 died within a few weeks or months although at least forty-eight did not die as a direct result of vaccination. In the Philippines 3,515,000

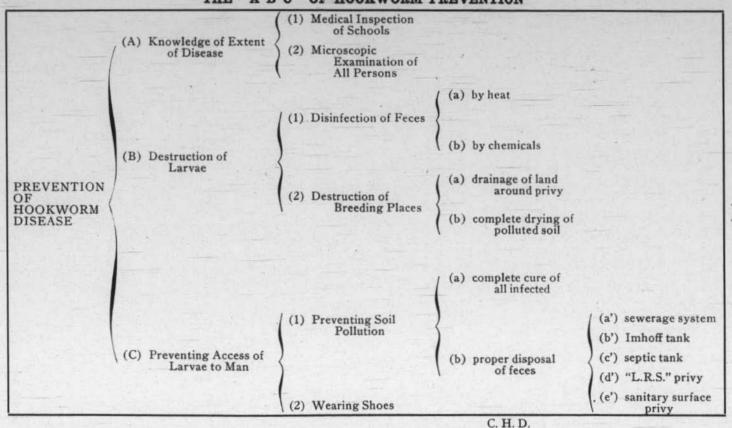
persons have been vaccinated without a single death.

"Germany has from 1874' had compulsory vaccination. There have since been no epidemics of smallpox in the Empire, although the disease has been frequently introduced from without, especially from Russia. In 1897 there were but 8 smallpox deaths among fifty-four million German people. Since 1897 long periods have passed without a single variola death. Since 1874, in the huge German army, where discipline is inexorable there have been only two deaths from smallpox, one of these of a reservist who had not been successfully vaccinated. Compulsory vaccination has averaged 1 to 3.5 smallpox deaths per million. Belgium, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, without compulsory vaccination, have averaged respectively 164, 231, 510, 536 and 963 smallpox deaths per million of population.—The American Journal of Public Health.

WARNING-FRUIT TREE FAKER

Information has been received by this office that one signing himself as A. D. MacLeod, M. D., of 9017 N. Hill St., Pensacola, Fla., and claiming to be employed by the State Board of Health, is operating in the State as an inspector of orchard trees for blight in pear trees, and fungus and scale diseases in orange, pear, peach and plum trees. For this he charges each individual \$2.00 as a registry fee, and recommends for placing beneath the roots of the trees a poisonous powder which he states is furnished free by the State. In case of refusal to

THE "A B C" OF HOOKWORM PREVENTION



(40

accept his treatment, he informs the people that another inspector, named Carmichael, follows and uproots the trees infested, and destroys them.

WARNING is given to the public that said "A. D. MacLeod, M. D." has no connection with the State Board of Health; neither is he connected with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Florida, nor does he appear to be a registered physician in Florida. The public is further informed that the examination of fruit trees for blight is not a matter coming under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, nor has the State Board of Health anything whatever to do with the horticultural industry of the State.

This man is a faker and a swindler extorting money under false pretenses. If you see him, hold on to your money and report him to

the prosecuting authorities and the State Board of Health.

Squibs

"Is music of any practical benefit?" was the question asked by one of a

party discussing the subject.
"Well," replied the cynic, "judging from the photographs of eminent violinists, it keeps the hair from falling out."-Ladies' Home Journal.

The Osteopathic magazine relates that a remarkably honest Chicago doctor sent in a certificate of death the other day with his name signed in the space reserved for "Cause of Death."

Correspondence

CLIMATE AND TUBERCULOSIS

Sanford, Fla., Feb. 1, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter. State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR SIR:

The literature on Tuberculosis received, for which accept thanks. May I ask if this town (Sanford) is too damp for one to be benefited by out-door sleeping? If Sanford is too damp, what is considered a dry or a more adaptable section of this State for the disease? Which is better, to remain in Sanford though damp and sleep and live outdoors, or, go to a town in this State with a less moist atmosphere where I would perhaps have less mental diversion and pleasant associations? Some of my people living here would render it perhaps more pleasant than among strangers.

Very respectfully,

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3, 1915.

Sanford, Fla.

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 1st inst. in regard to the effect of climate in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis has been duly received. This question of climate is, I think, greatly exaggerated as a rule. The great majority of consumptives improve as rapidly in this climate as in a higher and dryer one. No hard-andfast rule can be laid down as this is a question which depends upon the condition of each individual case, the one important thing being plenty of fresh outdoor air regardless of altitude or humidity.

Your more pleasant surroundings among friends and relatives in Sanford, and the resulting mental effect which this is sure to have, far over-balance, in my opinion, any slight beneficial effect which a change of climate might have.

With assurances of any further assistance which I may be able to render you,

and with every wish for your speedy recovery, I am, Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Orlando, Fla., Feb. 18, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer,

ate Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I have been asked to read a paper before The Round Table, of our church on Florida Institutions, and I would greatly appreciate any information you can give me regarding the State Board of Health and its activities.

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy extended, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., February 20, 1915.

Orlando, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th requesting information relative to the State Board of Health and its activities. This will be given by branches of work in which the Board is now engaged.

Sanitary Districts.—The State is divided into seven "sanitary districts," the division being made in such a manner as to equalize as nearly as possible the population in the various districts. An Assistant to the State Health Officer is stationed in each of these districts with permanent headquarters in the principal town. These Assistants are in charge of health and sanitary matters within their respective districts though working, of course, under orders from the executive office of the Board.

In addition to educational work, investigation and control of outbreaks of communicable disease, special details, and such other duties as may arise, each Assistant is required to make a tri-yearly tour of his entire district, submitting to this office at the conclusion of such tour a full report of health and sanitary conditions therein, and in addition to include in his annual report a short summary by counties of the conditions prevailing throughout the year.

This districting plan has been very satisfactory, especially so by reason of the fact that it brings the State Board of Health, through the Assistants, in much closer personal touch with the citizens of the State than any plan previously attempted; thus establishing and maintaining a much more active and hearty spirit of cooperation between the health authorities and the laity than ever existed heretofore. (See p. 9, Twenty-fifth Annual Report).

Tuberculosis District Nurse Inspection—Recently the State has been divided into three "tuberculosis nurse inspection districts," to each of which a district tuberculosis nurse has been assigned. The duties of these nurses are to search out all persons suffering with tuberculosis in their respective districts, and educate them in regard to this disease. (See Publication 116 under separate cover).

Educational Health Exhibit—Believing that the public can be better educated in regard to health matters through the eye than by reading, an extensive exhibit comprising panels, models, and special contrivances, has been prepared, and is transported from place to place throughout the State something after the manner of a show, advance publicity being given as to its arrival, etc. It is in charge of an Assistant to the State Health Officer and a tuberculosis exhibit

demonstrator. Where possible, moving pictures are shown in connection with the exhibit on health subjects depicted in an entertaining manner, and stereopticon pictures, in addition to lectures and talks. At the recent carnival in Tampa this exhibit was attended by over fifteen thousand people daily by actual count. (See January, 1915, issue Health Notes under separate cover, pp. 3-7).

Prophylactic—The State Board of Health provides Pasteur treatment to the people of Florida at one-half commercial price, and supplies it free to the

indigent.

The State Board of Health furnishes vaccine points free of charge.

Anti-typhoid vaccine is furnished free to the indigent.

Diphtheria antitoxin is furnished free to the indigent through the druggists. Crippled Children—By Act of the legislature, 1911, eligible crippled children are provided with free orthopedic treatment by the State Board of Health.

Publicity and Publications—The Board issues a monthly bulletin, "Health Notes," which has a circulation of about 7,000. A weekly press service written in a popular way on health topics is maintained by the Board, and sent to all newspapers of the State (about 250). Public Health Literature on all subjects is maintained and distributed upon request. (See p. 2, January, 1915, issue Health Notes).

Vital Statistics—Through the efforts of the State Board of Health a model ordinance for vital statistics has been introduced in the principal, and many of the smaller, cities and towns of the State, by which it is hoped to ultimately obtain sufficient interest for state-wide vital statistics under an adequate state law. (See pp. 26-31, January, 1915, issue of Health Notes under separate cover).

Bacteriological Laboratories—The State Board of Health maintains six bacteriological laboratories: A central laboratory at Jacksonville, and five branch laboratories located at Tampa, Pensacola, Key West, Miami and Tallahassee. These are under the supervision of a Senior Bacteriologist, whose office is at the Central Laboratory, Jacksonville, where there are also two Assistant Bacteriologists. Tampa laboratory is in charge of a Bacteriologist and one Assistant; Pensacola, Miami and Tallahassee, each in charge of one Bacteriologist; Key West in charge of the Assistant to the State Health Officer, who is also Bacteriologist. In 1914 the number of specimens examined was approximately 30,000.

Veterinary Department—The Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health is in charge of a veterinarian whose title is, Veterinarian of the State Board of Health. There is also an Assistant Veterinarian. The office of the Veterinarian of the State Board of Health is at Jacksonville. The activities of the Veterinary Department include tick eradication, distribution of hog cholera serum, control of glanders, supervision of live stock quarantine regulations for importation of domestic animals into the State of Florida, certification of outgoing shipments of live stock; and in general to prevent, suppress and control dangerous, contagious and infectious diseases in Domestic Animals and Live Stock. Literature is distributed.

I am attaching hereto a summary of public health activities for the month of November. Under separate cover I take pleasure in sending you literature.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

NO TOWN TOO SMALL

The following is the return to one of the circulars lately sent out in the Census now in progress as to Vital Statistics in Florida municipalities and the

letter sent in response.

That some definite knowledge may be had of the sentiment regarding Vital Statistics throughout the State, as evidenced by the adoption or contemplated adoption of the Model Ordinance for Registration of Births and Deaths by municipalities, this circular is being sent to every City or Town Clerk, to many other municipal officers, to the Press, to Woman's Clubs, to Commercial organizations, as well as to numerous interested individuals.

A prompt return to this office, with full answers will be greatly appreciated.

It is believed that many more municipalities are interested than are known of here, and that a published statement of the result of this census will be of interest, and that it will stimulate the movement in favor of the passage by the next legislature of the Model State Law for Birth and Death Registration.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER

State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics

| City or Town | |
|--|--|
| Has it any ordinance for Vital Stati | stics No Is it the Model Ordinance |
| When was it passed | When to become effective |
| Name of Local Registrar | |
| What other municipal office does h | e hold |
| Is Registration of Births and Deat | hs being enforced |
| Are Monthly Reports being sent to | this office promptly |
| What per cent of births and death | s is being registered |
| Has your municipality a Health Offi | cer or Official Physician? No. |
| | |
| If the Model Ordinance has not yet passage in the near future? I turned it down. | been passed, what are the prospects for its put it up to Council last meeting and they |
| | Signature |
| Date 2-25-15. | Official Position Mayor. |
| Put a letter directly to the Council it and tell them they must do it. | to pass |
| | Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1915. |
| To the Town Council. | |
| D1- | |

GENTLEMEN:

The Mayor of your town reports to this office that he lately presented to you the matter of the passage of the Model Ordinance for the Registration of Births and Deaths and that you failed to take advantage of the offer of this Board to assist in giving your citizens these most needed records.

If your action was based upon the score of economy, it need only be said that all costs are at present to be borne by the State Board of Health and all needed supplies will now and in the future be furnished free.

If you feel that your town of 294 people by the 1910 census is too small, you need only to be cited to the examples of Pablo Beach with 249 and Sopchoppy with 192 by same census and Callahan, Fort Lauderdale, Lake Worth, St. Cloud, Stuart, Avon Park and Hosford, which had no populations given by that Census, all of which, with others as small, have already passed it. This is in our own State, while our neighbors Georgia and South Carolina have just passed State laws which make registration obligatory in every community and every portion, while Arizona, four times as large as Florida, but with only one-quarter of her people, has had registration State wide for years past.

If however, you are not aware of the value of these records, both to the individuals most concerned and to the community at large, your attention is called to the publications already sent to your Town Clerk and the circulars and letters mailed to your town officials; these, with current and back issues of HEALTH NOTES (the monthly organ of the Board), and literature which will continue to be sent your community, should convince the most skeptical of the importance and value of the system.

However, it is greatly hoped that the future of Vital Statistics throughout the State will be provided for by the next legislature in a new Statute and that every Florida municipality will then have its citizens' births and deaths legally recorded under State, rather than local, law, and each city and town will have comparative data as to its healthfulness.

By putting the plan into operation by ordinance now, in advance of the desired and hoped for State law, your citizens and your officials have everything to gain and lose nothing, and are taking an advance step voluntarily which will probably hereafter be obligatory.

In conclusion, you are earnestly urged to reconsider your decision and to pass the Model Ordinance at an early date and by so doing put yourselves in the forward ranks of the many other cities and towns which are favoring this progressive step to tell the people of other States and Countries who have their eyes on Florida as a land of promise, possibilities and great future, that our State is healthful and that accurate records will prove it.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

WAR ON FLIES, MOSQUITOES AND HOOKWORM

Winter Park, Fla., Feb. 22, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter,

Jacksonville, Fla.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

We are going after the flies, mosquitoes and hookworms. Send me whatever you have to help us, and tell me where to get the rest. Sincerely yours for Sanitation,

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23, 1915.

Winter Park, Fla.

DEAR DOCTOR:

In compliance with your request, dated the 22d inst., I take pleasure in mailing you under separate cover a quantity of literature to help you in your campaign against flies, mosquitoes and hookworms.

The best results can be obtained by educating the people of your town, through the newspapers, and by posters, distribution of literature, etc., of the function of the fly, mosquito and hookworm larva in the transmission of typhoid, malaria and hookworm respectively, and how to combat these diseases.

After sufficient interest has been aroused, ordinances can be introduced for fly-proof privies, and other requirements for the protection of the health of the community can be enforced. An ordinance for fly-proof privies will be found in Publication 99. A copy of the model ordinance for vital statistics has already been sent to your municipal authorities.

Further supply of literature will be sent upon request for those desiring it.

Assuring you that this Board is glad to cooperate with the municipalities for better public health at all times, I am,

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

The Gainesville Sun of the 7th of February writes instructively in its editorial columns on "Healthy School Children."

The Press of the State generally is a strong support to the State Board of Health, and the NOTES thanks the Sun on behalf of the Board for its timely article which is here reproduced. There is no truer aphorism than, "Mens sana in corpore sano." If the body is not sound, healthy and well nourished, the mind cannot receive, retain, or develop. Principals of schools and class room teachers should take as active an interest in the child's physical condition as in mental instruction. Let the teacher-principal of the school as well as the classroom instructor be an educator in health methods, cleanly habits and pure morals, as well as in showing the pupil how to master an arithmatical sum, or parse a sentence.

HEALTHY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Conservatism is a very hard mountain for the aggressive portion of any community to climb. No matter what the line of forward march may be, these good people with holdback straps on are always doing all in their power to retard the onward trend of progress.

In the olden days children were in the habit of coming to school infected with all manner of disease, and if parents wished to protect their children from the onslaughts of the contagion they had to keep them at home. It was the well and able ones which were made to suffer for the infected ones in the school.

But it is proposed now to remedy this matter, and to require children to produce certificates of good health before they can enter school. It has been the custom in many of the larger cities to require the children to have certificates of vaccination before entering school, and this is only carrying the same principle to its logical conclusion.

This proposition naturally meets with opposition from the conservatives who believe in doing just as their fathers have done in all matters. But their objection is groundless. The greatest good to the greatest number is the principle upon which this government "of the people for the people" stands, and this is not carried out when one child infected with diphtheria, for instance, menaces a whole school.

Nor is it doing the child itself justice to continue to send it to school when it is ailing and hence not able to keep up its studies. Whatever the ailment the parents should be grateful to the school board physician for telling them instead of being angry. Let the child go under treatment at once and soon it will be as well and as apt as any in the class. How many a child has dragged along through school with headaches because of impaired eyesight which might have been remedied with a pair of spectacles at a small cost! How many children right here in the schools of Florida are eking out a miserable existence in school because of the hookworm, which any doctor can remedy at a small cost and thus enable the pupil to be a leader instead of a drag in its class.

Healthy children are the only kind which make a success at school, or which ever make a success of life. So let the parents get into accord with the physicians and have well children, sound of body and thus bright of mind.

MOSQUITO BREEDING PONDS CAN BE DRAINED

The Democrat has several times suggested that the numerous ponds in the city might be easily and cheaply drained by the use of dynamite. A gentleman who has seen dynamite used and who feels an interest in the welfare of the city, wrote to an expert, and received the following letter which he permits us to use:

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 11, 1915.

Dear Sir:—We trust that you will pardon the delay in answering your kind favor of 29th inst., but owing to the absence of the writer from the office, others in the office did not feel competent to give the proper information.

From your letter I judge that it is the clay or hard pan soil that keeps this water from reaching the natural drainage system under the ground and if you will place charges of dynamite in the center of this clay or hard-pan it will break it up and allow the water to get through to this natural drainage system. The depth to put these holes can be found by boring with a two-inch dirt auger and using a two and one-half inch pipe to keep the water out. In this manner you can find the thickness of the clay or hard-pan.

If this clay or hard-pan should be found 15 or more feet thick, we would recommend springing a hole with one-quarter pound of dynamite and then place from five to ten pounds in the hole and this explosion will break up the earth in such manner as to drain the pond and make such a large reservoir as to keep it dry at all times.

If this work is properly done there is little chance of the work having to be done over again as the action of the air and moisture will keep the ground in a porous condition with nothing to pack it.

We would recommend using 40 or 60 per cent nitroglycerine dynamite for such work as it has a more shattering effect than other grades and does not deteriorate in water.

This work can be done at a very small expense-for dynamite and labor

expenses about \$5 per day and expenses for an experienced blaster.

Dynamite is used in many states for the purpose of draining swampy lands and ponds, and when used by a man who understands the business it is successful and does the work cheaper than it can be done in any other manner.

Live Oak is a good place to live. It is a healthy place, and has but the one serious drawback. That is malaria and the discomfort and loss of rest caused by mosquitoes. It has been demonstrated time and again that they carry malaria, and it has been demonstrated time and again that mosquito breeding ponds and swamps can be easily drained by the use of dynamite.

Is there anything of more importance before the city officials than the health of the community? Is there anything more valuable than human life? We think not, and we believe that the officials should fully investigate the merits of the dynamite system of drainage in connection with the geologic formation of this section of the state and if they believe that dynamite will do the work, that they cause the ponds to be drained.—Suwanee Democrat.

Florida Health Notes for January, showing illustrations from Florida's health exhibit, is being sent out wherever requested. The Notes, printed by the State Board of Health, contain a great amount of interesting information and valuable suggestions for all who are seeking to preserve the health of com-munities and state. Vital statistics printed show that Florida is enjoying excellent health .- Florida Times-Union.

Heterinary Notes

MODEL CATTLE DIPPING VAT

It will be of interest to cattlemen to know that a miniature cattle dipping vat has been constructed by the Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health for exhibit purposes. All the parts have been labeled to show their functions, and miniature cattle models are to be placed in the pens and vat to show the exact method employed in dipping cattle for the destruction of ticks. This will be of much help to prospective builders of vats in giving a working idea of construction, and will make easier the reading of the plans for dipping vat which are shown in Publication 103 of the State Board of Health.

This model cattle dipping vat will be shown in connection with the traveling public health exhibit of the State Board of Health which is now touring

the State.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Owing to the danger of introducing "Foot-and-Mouth Disease" by the use of hog cholera virus, the distribution of this product has been indefinitely suspended by the State Board of Health, and anti-cholera serum will be supplied only in cases where cholera exists or an outbreak is imminent.

INTESTINAL WORMS IN HOGS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the following powder for intestinal worms, in hogs:

Charcoal Hard-wood ashes.....one bushel Table salteight pounds Limeeight pounds Sulphurfour poundstwo pounds

Dissolve the copperas in hot water and pour it over the mixture of the other ingredients. Place the powder in a dry place where the hogs can have access to it. Formula for Douglass's Mixture, a good Tonic for Fowls:

Sulphate of iron.....one ounce Watertwo pints

Dissolve by boiling, and add one drachm of sulphuric acid. Place one or two tablespoonsful of this mixture into each pint of the drinking water.

*THE APPROXIMATE PARTURIENT PERIODS OF THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS

| Time of Service | Mares | Cows | Ewes | Sows |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| January 1 | December 6 | October10 | May30 | April22 |
| "15 | "20 | "24 | June13 | May 6 |
| "29 | January 3 | November 7 | "27 | "20 |
| February 12 | 11 17 | "21 | July11 | June 3 |
| "26 | | December 5 | 40 | 1/ |
| March12 | | | August 8 | |
| "26 | | January 2 | "22 | "15 |
| April 9 | | "16 | September 5 | . "29 |
| "23 | | | *****19 | August12 |
| May 7 | | February13 | October 3 | 26 |
| 21 | "18 | 27 | "31 | September 9 |
| June 4 | May 2 | March13 | November14 | 23 |
| T 2 | June 6 | | "28 | |
| . " 16 | # 20 | | December12 | T. C. |
| 10 | | May 8 | "26 | |
| August13 | "18 | " 22 | | December 2 |
| | August 1 | June 5 | "23 | "16 |
| September10 | "15 | | February 6 | "16
"30 |
| "24 | "29 | Tuly 3 | "20 | January13 |
| October 8 | September12 | | March 6 | "27 |
| | "26 | "31 | "20 | February10 |
| November 5 | October10 | August14 | April 3 | "24 |
| "19 | "24 | "28 | "17 | March10 |
| December 3 | November 7 | September11 | May 1 | "24 |
| 1/ | 21 | 40 | 13 | April 7 |
| "31 | December 5 | October 9 | "29 | "21 |

^{*}Note—These dates are as accurate as possible. Some slight variation will probably be noticed. Mares usually require 340 days, Cows 283 days, Ewes 150 days, Sows 112, Bitches 63 days.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The following veterinarians have been authorized by the State Board of Health to write bills of health and make mallein test on horses and mules for interstate shipment:

Grace, Dr. W. E., 2311 Lackawanna Avenue. Mahaffy, Dr. T. J., 500 West Adams Street. Spencer, Dr. H. H., 512 West Church Street.

Link, Dr. W. P., 515 Jackson Street. Porter, Dr. F. W., 910 Twiggs Street.

Armstrong, Dr. F. H., 24 W. Intendencia Street.

Jones, Dr. J. K.

MIAMI
Schofield, Dr. Major.

ST. PETERSBURG
Tanner, Dr. W. J.
WOODROW (LEE COUNTY)
Smith, Dr. H. A.

Summary of Public Health Administration, January

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Tampa: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Conference with City Council concerning rat guards. Investigation diphtheria case at a dairy. Investigation case smallpox and removal to isolation hospital; treatment of patient at hospital. Vaccinations against smallpox. Meeting with city board of health on sanitary matters. Inspection of bakery. Administration of anti-rabic treatment to two patients. Supervision of inspections by Sanitary Patrolman as follows: Diphtheria, 12; typhoid fever, 5; tuberculosis, 1; smallpox, 1; rabies, 1; screening law, 4; sanitary inspections, 18; fumigations, 4; U. S. P. H. S. certificates received from steamers from New Orleans, 2.

Fort Ogden: Typhoid investigation.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence fumigation of infected quarters and inspection and management of cases of communicable disease as follows: Diphtheria, 3; typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1. Inspection of freight cars from New Orleans bearing seal of U. S. P. H. S. or accompanied by messenger, for rats, 82.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer and branch bacteriological laboratory. Specimens examined, including rats for plague, 137. Guinea pig "sentinels" against plague maintained along water front and in wholesale houses receiving goods direct from Havana. Representation made to City Council to employ competent rat catcher. Matter of faulty drains taken up with Board of Public Works. All places coming under rules and regulations of State Board of Health inspected; numerous violations found and corrected. Sanitary nuisances inspected and where possible corrected. Superintendence of inspections by Sanitary Patrolman.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Diagnosis three cases chickenpox. Inspection of city pound. Consultation with municipal engineer regarding new water supply for city. Assistance to City Physician in inspection and condemnation of hogs for consumption.

North Ocala: Distribution of specimen outfits for hookworm examination of school children. Collection of water from suspected contaminated well at

school.

Fort White: Differential diagnosis of a case as to measles or scarlet fever. St. Cloud: Inspection of sanitary nuisance.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Conference with city officials and Board of Health in regard to improving sanitary conditions in city. Conference with superintendent of schools as to possibility of delivering series of lectures on personal hygiene to Gainesville school children.

Starke: Smallpox in camp car of S. A. L. Ry. Vaccination of employees. Conferences with railroad officers, municipal authorities and citizens.

Highland: Vaccination against smallpox. Conference with railroad and municipal officers.

Maxville: Vaccination against smallpox. Conference with railroad and municipal officers.

Monticello: Smallpox. Vaccination. Talks to schools, both white and colored, on technique, value, etc., of vaccination against smallpox. Visits to and isolation of cases. Confirmation of doubtful diagnosis of smallpox case.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection of Dairy. Photographs made of insanitary places.

Jacksonville: Samples of water collected from ice plant and "Fountain of Youth," St. Augustine, carried to laboratory for examination.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist of the State Board of Health.

Marianna: Inspection of alleged sanitary nuisance in connection with public school.

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection and treatment of smallpox patients Sand Hills Isolation Hospital. Sanitary inspection made in suburbs. Preparation additional exhibit material and supervising crating of exhibit for travel.

Plant City: Routine work, temporary headquarters Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation of epidemic of bacillary dysentery. Inspection of the environs of cases, notation of insanitary conditions; collection of specimens of blood and stools and forwarding to laboratories. Advice regarding necessity for thorough disinfection epidemiology being practically same as typhoid. Consultation with attending physician case severe hookworm disease, rheumatism and endocarditis complicating. Administration of Oil of Chenopodium according to plan of Levy gave splendid results, when thymol had apparently failed. Improvement of cases marked.

Thonotosassa: Visit to three cases diphtheria with attending physician.

San Antonio: Inspection of private premises and determination of a possible source of pollution of deep and surface wells. Collection and forwarding of specimens to laboratory. Inspection of private premises and collection of sample of water for examination. Suspected pollution of deep well investigated.

Inverness. Inspection of public school children and taking of one hundred swabs from throats of younger pupils with attending physician. Diphtheria and carrier cases visited in consultation with attending physician.

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT.

(No visits made by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during January).

CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT.

(No visits made by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during January). Preparation of traveling tuberculosis exhibit finished.

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during January: Tampa, 10 patients, 3 revisits; place gotten for tuberculous patient in country; examination of records at Tampa laboratory for new cases; interview

with physicians to ascertain new cases. Green Springs, no patients; Seabring, no patients; interview with all physicians; Avon Park, no patients, interview with all physicians; Waverly, 1 patient; Frost Proof, 1 patient; interviewed all physicians; Lake Wales, no patients; Dundee, no patients; Lake Hamilton, no patients; Arcadia, 3 patients; interview with all physicians; Gardner, no patients; Brownville, no patients; Moffits, no patients; Fort Ogden, 1 patient; Nocatee, 2 patients; Bowling Green, no patients; Wauchula, no patients; interview with all physicians; Fort Myers and vicinity, 1 patient; interview with all physicians; Punta Gorda, 2 patients (1 white, 1 colored); interview with all physicians; Palmetto, 1 patient; interview with all physicians; Port Tampa, (patient not at home). Total number cases visited, 24 white, 1 colored, 25.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS.

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 1, January, 1915, p. 32. Press Service Bulletins to Florida newspapers: January 6, "Florida's Rural Schools;" January 13, "Credit Where Credit is Due;" January 20, "Count the Babies;" January 27, "Economic Value of Disease Prevention."

Publications out in January, none. Literature for free distribution (see second page, this issue).

State Board of Health Notices and Circulars: Vital Statistics—Cooperation of municipal authorities, Woman's Clubs and Civic Organizations. Questionaire, Status of Vital Statistics in Municipalities.

Distribution of Literature during January: Annual reports, Twenty-second 3; Twenty-third, 3; Twenty-fourth, 3; Twenty-fifth, 10; Baby Welfare, 2; Crippled Children, 3; Diphtheria, 28; Hog Cholera and Hog Cholera Serum, 135; Hookworm, 42; Hookworm Posters, 2; Houseflies, 83; Houseflies Posters, 53; Imhoff Tanks, 28; Malaria, 34; Measles, 28; Mosquitoes, 31; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2; Pellagra, 6; Pure Water, 2; Rules and Regulations, 10; Scarlet Fever, 28; Sewage Disposal, 62; Smallpox, 31; Tuberculosis, 36; Tuberculosis posters, 6; Typhoid Fever, 33; Vaccimation poster, 1; Veterinary Report 1913, 3; Common Sense and Contagion, 2; The Citizen and Public Health, 1, Sanitary Management, 1; Rural Schools (press service), 4; Health Notes, back numbers, 164; Vital Statistics, 2,500.

| Total | 3,380 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Health Notes, January, mailing list | 6,600 |
| Press Service to Newspapers, 4 issues | |

VITAL STATISTICS.

Cities of 2,000 population and over (Census 1910) reporting births and deaths to State Board of Health, 25 under Model Ordinance: Appalachicola, Bartow, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Fernandina, Fort Myers, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake City, Live Oak, Lakeland, Marianna, Miami, Ocala, Orlando, Palatka, Pensacola, Plant City, Quincy, Sanford, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, West Tampa.

Cities of less than 2,000 (Census 1910) which have passed Model Ordinance: Auburndale, Avon Park, Callahan, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Eustis, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Pierce, Hosford, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lawtey, Leesburg, Mount Dora, Noma, Pablo Beach, Palmetto, Panama City, Pinellas Park, St. Andrews, St. Cloud, Sarasota, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, West Palm Beach.

Total number of municipalities having passed model ordinance.......57

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Applications during January for treatment under Crippled Children Act, approved by Executive Office for examination and admittance to hospital, 5.

SMALLPOX Reported cases of smallpox in Florida, January, 1915: Aucilla, Calboun County...... 1 Cypress, Jackson County...... 1 Dunnellon, Marion County..... 4 Jacksonville and suburbs, Duval County...... 6 Jasper, Hamilton County...... 3 Marianna, Jackson County...... 1 Palmetto, Manatee County...... 1 Starke, Bradford County...... 1 Tallahassee, Leon County...... 2 Vaccinations done, January (vaccine points distributed)......1,145 RABIES Administration of Pasteur treatment in Florida, January, 1915: Fernandina, Nassau County...... 1 Tampa, Hillsborough County...... 3 Total number cases..... DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN Indigent patients receiving diphtheria antitoxin through the druggists, paid for by the State Board of Health during January: Knights Station, Hillsborough County..... Lakeland, Polk County...... 2 Plant City, Hillsborough County...... 7 Seffner, Hillsborough County...... 1 South Jacksonville, Duval County...... 1 Tampa, Hillsborough County...... 1 Thonotosassa, Hillsborough County...... 1 VETERINARY DEPARTMENT TICK ERADICATION Cattle dipping vats reported constructed during January, 1914: Dade County (at Lemon City)..... 2 Hillsborough County (at Tampa)..... Polk County...... 1 Total number vats reported constructed in Florida to Feb. 1, 1915...52 GLANDERS Diagnosed by Veterinary Department during January, 1914:

Jacksonville, Duval County......

SHIPMENTS OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA UNDER IMPORTATION REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, JANUARY, 1914

| Jan. 1, Lynn, Ind., to Green Cove Springs | 1 swine | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------|-----|---------|
| Jan. 1, Washington, D. C., to St. Cloud | | horse | | |
| Jan. 2, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | 1 | horse | 23 | mules |
| Jan. 2, Meigs, Ga., to Bowling Green | | | 1 | mule |
| Jan. 2, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Zephyrhills | 2 | horses | | |
| Jan. 5, Simpsonville, S. C., to Kissimmee | 4 cows 12 | horses | 4 | mules |
| Jan. 6, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | | horses | 13 | mules |
| Jan. 6, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Lakeland | 4 | horses | 21 | mules |
| Jan. 7, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | 1 | horse | 16 | mules |
| Jan. 7, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Madison | | | 31 | mules |
| Jan. 8, Potomac Yards, Va., to Ormond | | horses | | |
| Jan. 9, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Tarpon Springs | 2 | horses | | |
| Jan. 9, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Madison | | | 30 | mules |
| Jan. 10, Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa | 7 | horses | 14 | mules |
| Jan. 10, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | | horses | 11 | mules |
| Jan. 12, Atlanta, Ga., to Starke | 9 | horses | 9 | mules |
| Jan. 13, Pulaski, Tenn., to Quincy | | horse | | mules |
| Jan. 13, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | | horses | | mules |
| Jan. 14, Virginia, to Sarasota | | horses | | |
| Jan. 15, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville | | horses | 21 | mules |
| Jan. 16, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Madison | | | | mules |
| Jan. 17, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Orlando | | horses | | ******* |
| Jan. 18, Nashville, Tenn., to Indian Springs | | horses | | |
| Jan. 19, Georgia, to Miami | | потоса | 2 | mules |
| Jan. 19, Columbia, S. C., to Largo | | | | muics |
| | | horres | | |
| Jan. 19, Cuba to Key West | | horses | | |
| Jan. 19, Potomac Yards, Va., to Bunnell Jan. 19, Lynn, Ind., to Green Cove Springs | | horse | | |
| | | harren | 10 | |
| Jan. 19, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | | horses | | mules |
| Jan. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Miami | | | 21 | mules |
| Jan. 21, Eldora, Ia., to Brooksville | | | | |
| Jan. 22, Nashville, Tenn., to Hilliard | | horse | - | - |
| Jan. 22, Atlanta, Ga., to Monticello | | horses | | mules |
| Jan. 22, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | | | | mules |
| Jan. 22, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Monticello | | norses | 12 | mules |
| Jan. 23, Maryville, Mo., to Brookfield | | | | |
| Jan. 23, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Madison | | horses | | mules |
| Jan. 23, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Monticello | | 20000000 | 2 | mules |
| Jan. 26, New Orleans, La., to Jacksonville | | horses | 681 | |
| Jan. 26, National Stock Yards, Ill., to Live Oak | | | | mules |
| Jan. 27, Morrisville, Mo., to Arcadia | | | 2 | mules |
| Jan. 27, Charleston, S. C., to Lakeland | | horses | | |
| Jan. 28, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville | | | 13 | mules |
| Jan. 28, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake City | 8 | horses | 15 | mules |
| Jan. 28, Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa | 25 | horses | | |
| Total: Horses, 201; Mules, 412; Swine, 8; | Cows. 7 | 628 | | |
| Total number of shipments | | 45 | | |
| | The same of the same | | | |
| SHIPMENTS OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK F | ROM FLORIDA, JAN | UARY, | 19 | 15 |
| Jan. 23, Tampa, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga | | | 1 | mule |
| Jan. 26, Jacksonville, Fla., to Andalusia, Ala | 1 | horse | 11 | mules |
| Jan. 29, Jacksonville, Fla., to Dunbarton, S. C | 1 | horse | | |
| Total: Horses 2: Mules 12 | | 1.4 | | |

DETAILS ATTENDED TO BY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT DURING JANUARY

Total: Horses, 2; Mules, 12.....

January 1, Fort Myers, hog cholera demonstration work; January 19-20, Gainesville, address before students, University of Florida; January 25-29, Tallahassee, hog cholera demonstration work; Grand Ridge, hog cholera demonstration work; January 30-31, Espanola, glanders test of horse.

| HOG CHOLERA SERU | M ADMINI | STRATIO | N TANTI | ARV 10 | IS BY COL | INTIFS |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1100 CHOLLENT DERC | | 01111110 | , , | | C. C. Serum | |
| County | | | | 4.0 | Distributed | Distributed |
| Alachua | | | | | 18,700 c.c. | C.C. |
| Bay | | | | | 700 c.c. | c.c. |
| Bradford | | | | | 3,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Citrus | | | | | 3,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| DeSoto | | | | | 1,700 c.c. | c.c. |
| Duval | | | | | 2,850 c.c.
1,400 c.c. | c.c. |
| Escambia | ******* | ******* | ******* | ***** | 2,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Gadsden | | | | | 5,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Hamilton | | | | | 3,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Hernando | | | | | 400 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hillsborough | ******** | | | | 2,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Holmes | | | | | 1,350 c.c. | C.C. |
| Jackson | | | | | 2,900 c.c.
1,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lee | | | | | 1,850 c.c. | c.c. |
| Leon | | | | | 3,000 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Liberty | | | | | 250 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | | | | | 4,700 c.c. | c.c. |
| Marion | | | | | 7,500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Pasco | | | | | 1,200 C.C. | c.c. |
| Pinellas | | | | | 1,000 c.c.
500 c.c. | c.c. |
| St. Johns | | | | | 3,750 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Sumter | | | | | 3,900 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Suwanee | | | | | 4,200 c.c. | c.c. |
| Taylor | | | | | 2,000 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Volusia | | | | | 1,850 c.c. | C.C. |
| Walton | | | | | 850 c.c. | c.c. |
| Washington | ******** | | | ****** | 1,200 c.c. | c.c. |
| Totals | carragati estrutive a | | | and the second | 87,850 c.c. | 350 c.c. |
| E 700 a a comme calde E0 a a | minus sald | | | | | |
| Estimated number hogs treat | ted, January | | | | | 3,993 |
| Estimated weight of hogs tre | eated | | | | | .243,573 lbs. |
| | | | | | | 125 000 |
| Amount hog cholera serum p | purchased di | iring Janua | ary | | | . 125,000 C.C. |
| Estimated number hogs treat
Estimated weight of hogs tr
Amount hog cholera serum p
Cost of serum purchased Ja | mualy | | | | | |
| HOG CHOLERA | AGENTS | APPOINTE | | | | |
| HOG CHOLERA | AGENTS | APPOINTE | | | | |
| HOG CHOLERA J. H. Campbell, Baldwin, Dr. Wm. Croft, Homosassa, Citr | AGENTS Auval County | APPOINTE | ED DURI | NG JAN | NUARY, 19 | |
| Cost of scrum purchased Ja | AGENTS Auval County | APPOINTE | ED DURI | NG JAN | NUARY, 19 | |
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REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE

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|--|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Rabies | Oxyunis | Тарешогт | Ascaris |
| Arcadia | ** | ** | | | ** | ** | 1 | | i. | ** | | | |
| Archer | * * | ** | 1.0 | 9.4 | ** | ** | | 2 | | | 0.0 | ** | |
| Bradentown | ** | i | | ** | ** | | ** | 1 | • • | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Callahan | | | | | | - 11 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Center Hill | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | *.* | |
| Clermont | | | ** | | | | 1 | | ** | | ** | ** | |
| Coleman | *: | | | | ** | | ** | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Daytona | 14 | 5.5 | | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| DeFuniak Springs
Release Cult. | 4 | | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Del and | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | 11 | | |
| Delray | ** | 14.4 | | | | | | 1 | | | 4.4 | | |
| Dowling Park
Dunnellon | | 2 | | | | | +.+ | ++ | ** | | ** | 4.9 | * * |
| Dunnellon | | | | ** | | | | 1 | 2 | ** | 4.4 | ++ | ++ |
| Emeralda | | *** | ** | | | | | | | 1.0 | | * * | ** |
| Fernandina | 1 | *** | ** | ** | *** | ** | | ** | ** | | ** | * * | ** |
| Ft. Pierce | | 5 | | :: | | | i | | | | | :: | ** |
| Frost Proof | | | | 11 | | | | | 1 | 7.1 | 110 | | 1. |
| Gainesville, Release | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | 100 | 4.4 | | |
| Gainesville, Release
Green Cove Springs | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenville | | ** | * * | | ** | | 1 | | * 2 | | | | |
| Gretna | | | | | | | | | 1 | | ** | | |
| Groveland | 12 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 2 | | | ** | 5.0 | ** | |
| Inverness | 4 | ** | ** | | ** | ** | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Jacksonville | 9 | 21 | | | 4 | | 8 | 16 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| " Release Cult. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kissimmee | | ** | ** | | | | | 1 | | 44 | | | |
| Lake City | *: | ** | ** | * * | | | | 1 | ** | ** | | | |
| Lakeland | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | ** | | | |
| Leesburg | :: | 2 | :: | :: | | :: | :: | | 1 | ** | | ** | ** |
| Mandarin | | | | | | | 100 | | i | | | ** | |
| McIntosh | | | | | | | ** | | 2 | | - Ne | | |
| Micanopy | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 40 | |
| New Smyrna
North LaBelle | | i | | | | | 2 | ++ | | | * * | 4.6 | ++ |
| North LaBelle | 4.4 | | * * | * * | | | *: | ** | 1 | * * | 1 | ** | |
| O'Brien | | :: | | | | ** | 1 | | 6 | 4.5 | | - ; | |
| Orlando | | | 11 | :: | | | 3 | i | | | ** | 4.5 | |
| Oxford | | | | | :: | | | | 1 | | | 10 | |
| Palatka | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | ** | | | 11 | ** |
| Panama Park | | | ** | ** | | | ++ | | 1 | | | | |
| Plant City | | ** | | ** | 1 | ** | 1 | 1 | | + 4 | | * * | |
| San Antonio | 2 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | 1 | i | | ** | | ** |
| St. Augustine
St. Petersburg | | 2 | | ** | | | 2 | 2 | - 1 | | ** | * * | 56 |
| Sarasota | 2 | | | | | :: | 1 | | î | | | | - |
| Starke | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Titusville | 1 | ** | | | | | ** | | ** | | | ** | |
| Wellborn | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | ** | | 14 | |
| Williston | | ** | | ** | | | | ** | 3 | ** | | | |
| Winter Garden | ** | | | | * * | | | 2 | | | ** | ++ | ++ |
| Total | 55 | 39 | | | 6 | ., | 27 | 38 | 52 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1000 | 33 | | | | | | | - | | - | - | | |

REPORT OF KEY WEST LABORATORY

| | | | _ | MAL | ARI | 4- | | - | |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosia | Uncinaria |
| Key West | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - |

REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY

| | | REPORT | rof | TAM | PA L | ABO | RATO | DRY | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|---|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| | | _ | MAL | ARI | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | | | | | | | |
| TOWN | 51 Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea
Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Ascaris | Тарешогт | Trichiuris | Rabies | . Pathological |
| Tampa | 12 | 17 | | 2 | | | 8 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Plant City | 4 | :: :: | | ** | ** | 8 3 | | | | ** | ** | | |
| T24 3.6 | • • • • | | | 1 | | | | ** | | | | | ** |
| Release Cultures Ft. Meade Sarasota | 17 | | ** | ** | ** | | | | | | | | |
| Sarasota | 1 2 1 | | - 11 | | | :: | | :: | | ** | | :: | ** |
| I nonotosassa | 1 | | | | | | | | ** | | ** | | |
| Palmetto | | | ** | | | :: | - :: | 1 | :: | :: | ** | 11 | |
| Tarpon Springs
Lakeland | ** | | | ** | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Bradentown | ** | 1 :: | • • | | | *** | 2 | ** | ** | ** | ** | | |
| St. Petersburg | | : | | | | :: | i | :: | ** | | | ** | ** |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 37 | 19 | ** | 3 | ** | 12 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | RE | PORT O | F PE | INSA | COLA | LA | BOR | ATOR | Y | | | | |
| | | | | | | | _ | MAL | ARIA | | | | |
| | | | | | .9 | 99 | - | | | ** P | | 2513 | |
| TOWN | | | * | | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoed | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria |
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | | 10 | 1,000 | - | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | iż | | | | | | 4 | 5 2 1 1 |
| Garniers | | | | | | ** | | | | ** | ** | ** | 2 |
| Molino | | | | | | | | | | :: | | ** | i |
| Panama City
Crestview | | | | | | | * * | | | | | | 1 |
| Freeport | | | | | :: | :: | | | :: | | | ** | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | ** | | 2 | 1 | |
| Milton | | | ***** | | | | | | | | - | | • • |
| Total | | | | | 12 | 12 | | | | | 2 | 5 | 12 |
| | | REPORT | rof | MIA | MI L | ABO | RATO | RY | | | | | |
| | | | | 32.50 | | | | MAL | ARIA | - | | | |
| | | | | | ā | Gonorrhoea | - | | | Species not
Determined | | + .: a Tuberculosis | |
| TOWN | | | | | Diphtheria | 4 | Sstivo-
aufumnal | 20 | | 9 2 | .0 | 775 | Uncinaria |
| 10111 | | | | | 4 | 101 | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | 55. | Typhoid | 20 | - E |
| | | | | | Oil | 05 | Sat | 5 | 10 | Spe | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Miami | | | | | 2 | 7 | | | | | 4 | 3 | |
| Goulds | | | | | | | | | | ** | | .: | .; |
| Lemon City | | | ***** | **** | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | ** | 1 | |
| Total | | | | | 2 | 7 | ** | | | ** | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| | REPO | ORT OF | TAI | LAH | IASSE | E L | ABOI | RATO | RY | | | | |
| | - | | | | | | ARIA | _ | - | | | | 4 |
| | | | .9 | 900 | - | MAL | | Species not
Determined | | Tuberculosis | | | Streptococcus
in Throat |
| TOWN | | | 9. Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
aufumnal | # | | 5 4 | 9 | 78 | :: _ Uncinaria | | Streptococin Throat |
| TOWN | | | 71 | 101 | 200 | 14 | 410 | cie | ho | er | 17. | 32 | Th |
| | | | Sip | 101 | Saf | Quartan | Tertian | Spe | L: to Typhoid | 7.11 | Juc | - Urine | T I |
| Tallahassee | | ****** | 16 | 1 | 4 | | . 7 | NI | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tallahassee | | ****** | 1 | | | | | | ., | | | | |
| River Junction | | | 4.0 | | ** | | | | 1 | | - | | |
| Total | | | 17 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS and DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths), with RATES per 1,000 population, Reported in 1914 to the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA by the CITIES of the STATE of 2,000 Population and Over

(Subject to correction and revision)

| | Estim | ated Pop | ulation | 1 | Populatio | n | | | | | | | | RA | TES I | PER 1, | 000 | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|------|
| CITIES | J | uly 1, 19 | 14. | U.S. Cer | nsus Apri | 1 15, 1910 | D | EATH | S | I | BIRTHS | 5 | D | EATH | s | 1 | BIRTH | S | |
| | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | 'Col'd | Total | White | Col'd | |
| Jacksonville Tampa Pensacola Key West West Tampa Gainesville Miami* St. Augustine Tallahassee Lake City† St. Petersburg Lakeland Ocala Orlando Sanford§ Live Oak‡ Quincy Palatka Daytona Pernandina DeLand Plant City Fort Myers* Apalachicola Bartow Tarpon Springs Kissimmee Marianna | 70,173
49,156
25,212
21,150
7,269
7,085
6,013
5,885
5,466
5,213
4,791
4,492
4,212
4,212
4,212
4,212
4,212
3,583
3,393
3,230
3,111
3,065
2,923
2,707
2,593
2,703
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2,346 | 34,453
37,457
13,966
15,280
9,350
3,648
4,156
3,692
2,084
4,156
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1,116 | 35,720
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1,635
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2,158
2,826
2,363
1,923
2,477
1,338
1,288
1,260
547
764
649
1,230 | 57,699
37,782
22,982
119,945
8,258
6,183
5,471
5,494
5,018
4,127
3,894
4,370
3,450
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3,306
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2,212
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1,915 | 28,329
28,790
12,758
14,409
7,168
3,103
3,373
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3,080
2,262
2,121
1,565
1,102
1,040
1,416
1,593
1,768
2,152
2,243
1,613
2,407
1,109
989
989
684
1,528
1,137
414
569
540
1,004 | 1,304
815
433
341
98
87
77
92
65
9
150
81
11
42

31
67
44
44
74
75
75
75
75
75
75
75
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75 | 517
522
186
241
109
32
46
49
15
9
104
62
25
101

14
122
32
32
21
12
12
11
14 | 787
293
247
100
60
443
50
46
19
42
41

17
36
19
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19
42
41
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41
41
41
41
41
41
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41 | 1,871
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58 | 1,041
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54 | 830
2366
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29
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37
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7
7 | 18.6
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11.8 | 22.0
25.0
22.0
17.0
19.0
16.6
28.0
18.5
13.2

33.0
14.0
17.6
25.1

6.0
15.2
9.9
25.8
9.7
16.3
22.3
22.3
14.6
19.3
21.3
21.3
21.3
21.3
21.3
21.3
21.3
21 | 26.7
28.1
23.6
24.7
34.3
17.1
41.2
13.1
19.4
29.9
26.5
16.3
22.7
7.0
15.8
20.1
15.6
27.2
35.4
26.2
22.7
10.9
8.5
17.9 | 30.2
30.6
27.2
25.8
36.5
20.8
47.2
21.6
22.1
25.6
30.8
19.6
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28.0
31.4
43.6
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31.6
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22.0
19.7
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32.8
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17.9
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24.2
11.1
11.0
9.2
27.7
8.9 | (9/) |

‡ Live Oak—Too incomplete to tabulate. § Sanford—Failed to report sufficiently accurately to tabulate.

^{*} Miami and Fort Myers—HALF YEAR, July-Dec. † Lake City—FOURTH QUARTER, Oct.-Dec.—Too short period to compute rates.

BIRTHS and DEATHS (Exclusive of Stillbirths) Reported to the STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF FLORIDA during 1914 by the CITIES and TOWNS under 2,000 population having the MODEL ORDINANCE for VITAL STATISTICS (Subject to correction and revision)

| | Population
U. S. Census
April 15, 1910 | | BIRTHS | 3 | | DEATH | s | Ordinance
Effective |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|--|
| CITY OR TOWN | Popula
U. S. C
April 1 | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | Col'd | 1914 |
| West Palm Beach. Fort Meade. South Jacksonville Dade City. Sarasota Crescent City. St. Andrew. Lake Helen. Lawtey Panama City. Mount Dora. Pablo Beach. Callahan* Fort Lauderdale* Lake Worth* St. Cloud* Stuart* | 1,743
1,165
1,147
1,066
840
677
675
646
492
422
371
249 | 27
10
15
3
42
1
4
4
2
3
15
6
9 | 26
9
14
3
36
1
1
4
2

3
13
6
9 | 1
1
1
1

6

 | 25
5
7
1
13
1
1
2
7
3
1
7
3
5
5 | 17
4
5
11
1
1

2
7

3

16
3
5
 | 8 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | Sept. 1
Nov. 1
Oct. 1
Oct. 6
June 1
Dec. 9
Nov. 6
Nov. 2
Nov. 17
Oct. 14
Sept. 9
Nov. 25
Oct. 10
Nov. 10
Oct. 10
Nov. 1 |

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES which have PASSED the MODEL ORDINANCE during the YEAR 1914

| P | opulation
Census | Ordinance
Passed | e |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| City or Town | 1910 | 1914 | |
| Fort Pierce | 1,333 | November | 11 |
| Clearwater | 1,171 | November | 5 |
| Leesburg | 991 | December | 18 |
| Eustis | 910 | December | 30 |
| Noma | 806 | October | 9 |
| Palmetto | 773 | October | 9 |
| Citra | 394 | November | |
| Sopchoppy | 192 | December | 5 |
| Avon Park* | | November | 2 |
| Hosford* | | November | 5 |

*Municipalities starred are not shown as incorporated by 1910 U. S. Census and no official figures of their population are known.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The births and deaths reported during the year 1914 to the State Board of Health by cities and towns of Florida, both the Registration Cities of 2,000 population and over, and those of less population which have adopted the Model Ordinance, are herewith shown in tabulation.

Rates for the total, the white and the colored births and deaths per 1,000 population, are shown for the Registration Cities, calculated upon the midyear, July 1, 1914, estimates as furnished by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, and for comparison are given the figures of each of these cities at the last Federal Census, April 15, 1910.

The total populations of such of the cities and towns under 2,000 as were enumerated as incorporate entities by the 1910 Census are also given, but for them no present estimates are shown and no rates have

been calculated. Reports from these smaller municipalities have, in most instances, only been received for very short periods, and any estimates of their population would probably be even more inaccurate than for the larger cities and any rates calculated upon such estimates would be false and misleading.

Other municipalities which passed the Model Ordinance prior to the close of the year, but which did not send in reports, with populations

enumerated in 1910, are also shown.

THE BASIC NEED: A PRESENT ACCURATE CENSUS.

An inspection of the Birth and Death Rates presented will clearly show the futility of placing reliance upon them for the sake of comparison. Only those of the four largest cities, with possibly a few others, give any evidence that the estimated populations are likely to be in accord with their present actual populations. In fact, the number of births and deaths registered can in many instances be better used as a base from which to calculate with fair accuracy the present size and racial composition of the reporting city.

Until Florida has some exact knowledge of her population, either by the State Census to be taken this year, or by the next Federal Census of 1920, it will be useless to rely, except for certain communities, on

statistics based on any populations now known or estimated.

THE COMBINED FLORIDA CITY.

Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola and Key West, all of which except Tampa, are within the Registration Area for Deaths of the Bureau of the Census—Tampa with every probability of being admitted in the immediate future—have most likely approximately the populations, total, white and colored, given by the Census estimates for 1914.

These cities have all for varying periods registered deaths and births under effective local ordinances which have been enforced. The requirement for admission to the Registration Area that at least 90 per cent of all deaths be registered, practically guarantees that the reported deaths of Jacksonville, Pensacola and Key West are within 10 per cent of the absolute, and this office feels sure that in all these four cities, including Tampa, deaths are practically perfectly reported, and this claim is strongly supported by a study of their white and colored death rates.

These cities then can be taken as a fair guide to the urban mortality of the State and a combining of their populations and deaths should average local variations and deficiencies and their combined rates should be close to the truth, provided their populations as estimated are near the actual. Below is given a table showing these combined populations and deaths, and the death rates calculated from them. The crude (total) death rate should not be taken as the true index except for communities with the same proportions of white and colored; the safer comparison is white to white and colored to colored, and these, especially for the white, must further have due allowance for a present uncertain proportion of non-resident deaths.

Estimated Population
July 1, 1914

Total White Col'd Total White Col'd White Col'd 165,691 101,186 64,505 2,893 1,466 1,427 17.5 14.5 22.1

In the future it is hoped some similar tabulations can be given of these combined cities' deaths from the more important diseases, especially those which can be controlled and prevented.

To attempt to arrive at some conclusion as to the true healthfulness of Florida, as far as it can be judged without accurate statistics of sickness, and in the absence of complete statements of length of residence of decedents at place of death and within the State, requests were made for the number of deaths by color of those of less than six months residence in the four largest cities. The results of this are shown in the following table and they cannot fail to be of great interest to all who wish to know how Florida compares with other parts of the country as a health resort and as a place for home-making.

| | | N-RESID
DEATHS | | | EATHS
RESIDEN | | | ESIDEN
TH RA | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Jacksonville
Tampa
Pensacola
Key West* | Total
235
70
11 | White
144
64
11 | Col'd
91
6 | Total
1,069
745
422
341 | White
373
458
175
241 | Col'd
696
287
247
100 | Total
15.2
15.2
16.7
16.1 | White
10.8
12.2
12.5
15.8 | Col'd
19.5
24.5
22.0
17.0 |
| Combined City *Key West | 316
kept no | 219
record o | 97
of Non-Re | 2,577
esident de | 1,247
aths. | 1,330 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 20.6 |

It can be clearly seen that only in Jacksonville was careful record made of every non-resident death, and that if in all the other cities as great care had been taken, the shown White Resident Death Rate of 12.3 would have been decidedly lower. As it is, the rate of 12.3 compares most favorably with American cities generally, and even with cities in the West and North which have stable, all-white populations and accepted healthful conditions.

BIRTH RATES IN FLORIDA CITIES.

The greatest asset of any country is its people, and a State's future depends upon their increase, preferably their natural increase by excess of births over deaths. To know this increase there must be accurate birth registration in addition to complete statistics of death. Deaths are practically automatically registered by requiring the burial permit, but the registration of births is in its infancy in the United States and but few States, and comparatively few cities, have so complete records as to give acceptable birth rates for use in comparisons.

In the extreme South there are very few of the records so greatly needed in Florida to prove that its southern climate is favorable to the rearing of families by new incomers, as well as by its citizens. Florida's four large cities are believed to all have nearly complete birth registration and their combined rates are shown below.

| | BIRTHS | | | BIRTH RATES | | |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Total | White | Col'd | Total | White | Col'd |
| Combined City | 4,370 | 2,962 | 1,408 | 26.4 | 29.3 | 21.8 |

Checks lately made in Jacksonville lead to the conclusion that in that city the White Birth Rate is nearly 31 and the Colored close to 25 per 1,000, with a small but uncertain reduction, greater for whites than for colored, for births among non-residents and transients; also that Jacksonville's present birth registration is approximately 98 per cent accurate for whites and 94 per cent for colored.

COMPLETENESS OF REGISTRATION IN CITIES GENERALLY.

Without accurate population data on which to base comparable rates to use as checks, it is difficult to test the completeness of reports. There should be no difficulty for any community to have practically every death registered, if the burial permit requirement is enforced. With these as a base, the white births can be fairly expected to be about twice or even more than the white deaths and the colored births nearly onefifth in excess of the colored deaths.

The birth census which Woman's Clubs throughout the State has just made and for which they deserve great credit shows many unreported births which it is hoped can be legally registered and hereafter

credited to their cities.

VOTE FOR A MODEL VITAL STATISTICS LAW AND A MODEL CENSUS.

The year's work has shown that Florida communities are ready and desirous for reliable Vital Statistics, and that even under local control they can be collected when and where the favoring public sentiment is openly and actively expressed and ordinances consequently enforced. But the need of a uniform State law to embrace all the various branches of Vital, Mortality and Morbidity Statistics and to coordinate the working of the Bureau of Vital Statistics and especially to bring into harmony the practice throughout the State is increasingly felt.

The time is now at hand for every one interested in Florida's future to urge the incoming legislature and each member of it, to give the State the best possible statute for the collection of all the records of the life history of its people, and to have its population fully and accurately enumerated by the State Census of 1915, so that comparative statistics of all descriptions, the healthfulness, the productiveness, and the certainty of the future greatness and prosperity of the State, can

be spread broadcast to the world.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,

State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 6, 1915.

WHY STATES SHOULD SUPPORT VITAL STATISTICS

By Louis L. Dublin, Ph. D.,

Statistican, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

(A circular having on its first page a cut of a mother holding her baby with one hand and its Certificate of Birth with the other, and under the motto STARTED WELL IN LIFE. The circular also stated that it is Printed and distributed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1914.

The distribution of this folder widely throughout many States is one of the means Life Insurance Companies are using to help the cause of Vital Statistics and the early passage of the Model State Law for the accurate registration of births and deaths.)

VITAL STATISTICS is a system of accounting for human life. Just as the business man gets accurate information for the proper management of his affairs, so the State should secure knowledge of the nature and extent of its vital resources. Without vital statistics, the State cannot know how best to safeguard the health and prosperity of its citizenship.

Births, marriages and divorces, and cases of sickness and death, are facts with which the modern State is most concerned. They correspond to the income and disbursements of the business man. A balance sheet properly kept by the State shows whether or not progress is being made.

The birth of a baby should be registered. Such a record in the possession of a parent answers a thousand questions. It admits the child to school. It gives the child working papers when the proper age is reached and it prevents the child from being put to work before time. A birth record is all-sufficient to admit a young man to the rights and privileges of citizenship. Many a young man has been thwarted in his plans to enter one of the professions or to take a civil service examination because he could not produce sufficient evidence of the date of his birth.

Speed the day when every baby born in your community shall enjoy the benefits of official birth registration.

Records of marriage and divorce should be kept most faithfully by the State. Marriage and divorce laws are being revised in many States. The marriage of defectives should be made more and more difficult, while every encouragement should be given by the State to the marriage of healthy and normal people. Every legislative change should be most carefully considered in the light of our marriage and divorce statistics.

Statistics of sickness and death are among the community's chief means of preventing suffering and saving life. The health officer must know where cases of contageous disease are found; for only in this way can he check epidemics and protect the people. Death certificates tell the modern health officer just what are the chief weaknesses in his sanitary arrangements. Too many cases of typhoid fever point to a bad water supply, to an inadequate sewerage system or to polluted milk. A large number of deaths from tuberculosis points out a distinct health policy to the community and tells definitely whether the facilities at hand are sufficient to cope with the situation. To-day, no community can properly safeguard the health of its people if it has not at hand accurate and complete statistics of sickness and death.

The United States Government has made Registration Areas of those States that possess accurate records of births and deaths. The Registration Area for deaths includes twenty-three States; the area for births, on the other hand, consists of only eight States. These are the six New England States and Pennsylvania and Michigan. In other words, this area is still in its infancy.

Is your State included in the Registration Area for births, as well as for deaths? If not, your State is not taking proper care of the interests of its citizens.

You should safeguard the welfare of yourself and of those near and dear to you by supporting in every practicable manner the registration of accurate and complete vital statistics.

Vital statistics cost money. The funds at the disposal of the health officer must be sufficient to cover the cost of gathering and interpreting the records of his office. Provide him with sufficient assistance and you will find that his work will show results from the beginning. The saving in human life and energy will be more than sufficient to pay for the small added cost.

Run your government on the same efficient plan that good business men have found necessary and profitable. Discover where there is disease and check it. Learn where there is loss of human life and provide facilities for saving it.

Vital statistics is good business.

ANOTHER DEMAND FOR BIRTH CERTIFICATES

The below item has just appeared in a prominent Florida newspaper. Europe seems far away, but there is no knowing when some one of us, or some one near and dear, may be there and need proof of being an American and a Floridian.

"REFUSED PASSPORT.

Paris, Feb. 26.—(11:25 a. m.)—Passport application of sixty-four American artists, leving here have been refused by the American embassy in conformity with instructions from Washington requiring presentation of birth certificates. The American Art Association of Paris has forwarded to Washington a protest, declaring enforcement of the regulation, will make it impossible for American citizens abroad to enjoy the protection of their government."

DOCTORS, LOCAL REGISTRARS AND UNDERTAKERS

The physicians throughout the State are, or should be, familiar with all the details in making out birth and death certificates. The Vital Statistics Law has been in operation in this State the past five years. I do not believe there is a young doctor in the State who is not doing this work well. Some of the older physicians neglect, and sometimes refuse, to comply with the law in sending to the local registrar their certificates properly signed. We have been compelled to make some prosecutions on this account and each time, the parties have been

fined, after which there has been no more trouble.

A doctor is a health officer in reality. He is licensed by the State as such and given a special privilege which is of great value to him. In return the State expects and demands of him that the certificates of all births, attended by him, be sent to his local registrar within ten days after birth of the child; also that he must properly fill in the medical certificate of death in death certificates, so the undertaker may be able to present the death certificate properly made out to the local registrar, who upon receipt of same shall issue a burial permit. Local registrars should see that all certificates of death are properly filled in with all the information indicated in the blank spaces before issuing a burial permit. If for any reason the doctor or informant does not know the cause of death, or other information, it is satisfactory to write "Do not know" or "Unknown."

When certificates are not properly made out before they are sent into this, the Central Bureau, they must be returned for correction, which causes a great deal of confusion and delay in the Central Office and also makes more trouble

for the local registrar and informant.

Undertakers as a rule do their part well and in a creditable way without complaint. I have had no complaint that any one of them is practicing medicine upon his undertaker's license, as I have been informed some barbers are doing. They know at least as much, and have as much legal right to do so, as the barbers have, but they have too much sense and respect for the law to undertake it. They are good fellows.

Let us all try to make this a banner year for prompt, accurate work.—
The opening of an article by T. A. SON, M. D., member Missouri State Board of Health in that State's Quarterly Bulletin, Oct.-Dec. 1914.

COSTLY HABIT.

"My husband sees pink elephants when he drinks."

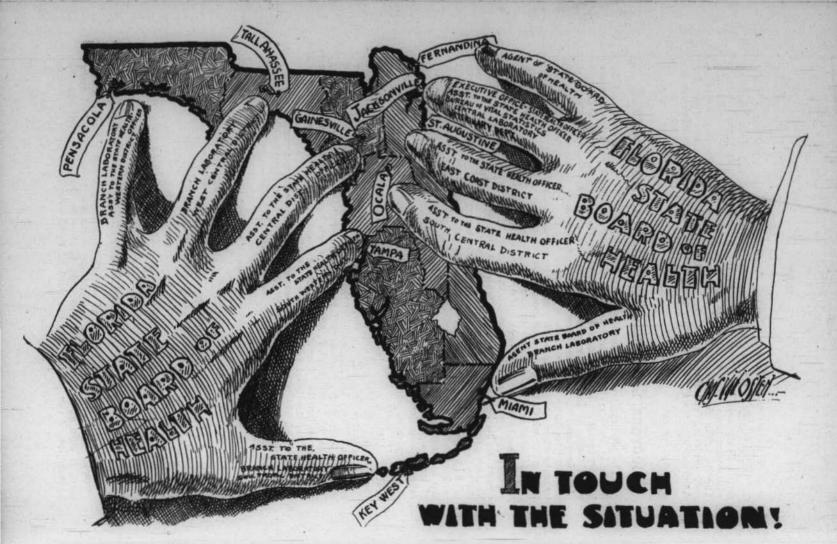
"Mine has a worse delusion than that. He sees green dogs. It's very expensive, too."

"How's that?"

"Why, he goes and buys licenses for 'em."-New York Globe.

A RAY OF HOPE.

The Family Man—"The cost of everything is increasing at a terrible rate." The Military Expert—"Not everything. According to statistics in former wars it cost \$20,000 to kill a man, but now, with improved ordnance and ammunition, it can be done for one-third of that."—Puck.





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HON. FRANK J. FEARNSIDE, President Palatka, Fla.

HON. S. R. MALLORY KENNEDY, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

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ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER Key West St. Augustine Gainesville Ocala

AGENTS

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BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY Jacksonville BRANCH LABORATORIES

Tampa Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer. Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer. Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious disease among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 82, Iwenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Piorida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.

Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.

Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, Pebruary, 1913, pp. 232.

Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.

Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.

Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida,

Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112. Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.
Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, Reprint from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.
Publication 115, Annual Report on the Treatment of Indigent Crippled Children, 1913, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12.
Publication 116, Address of the Chairman of the Section of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Southern Medical Association, Lexington, Ky., November 17-20, 1913. Printed in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15. from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.

Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.

Publication 123, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 129, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 21.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Publication 129, 1 underchiosis, its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

U. S. Public Health Service Bulletins (Limited Supply on Hand for Distribution):

Reprint No. 116 from Public Health Reports, February 7, 1913, County Schools and

Rural Sanitation, pp. 5.

Reprint No. 120 from Public Health Reports, October 25, 1913, Pellagra, pp. 48.

Reprint No. 150 from Public Health Reports, November 7, 1913, The Citizen and the Public Health—The Individual's Relation to the Health of the Community, pp. 8.

Reprint No. 209 from Public Health Reports, July 17, 1914, Bubonic Plague, pp. 21.

State Board of Health Notices and Circulars:

Vital Statistics-Model Ordinance and Circular Letter. Vital Statistics-List of Florida Municipalities.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

DR. CHAS. E. BANKS, Senior Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service

Those of us who are not Buddhists or Shintoists or Confucians have viewed with a sort of lack-lustre indulgence the ritualism of the various peoples who live under the forms of ancestor worship. It has seemed to us that the worship of dead fathers and great great grandfathers, as a scheme of religion, was based on a freakish theology that wouldn't get a man very far in his journey to the Celestial goal. Praying to or worshipping the shade of one's deceased ancestor of a dozen generations past seemed like hollering a message into the crater of Vesuvius to attract the attention of Satan. Yet as a Christian nation, or so classified theologically, we are afflicted with a form of ancestor worship that not only exceeds the Oriental variety in virulence, but its effects instead of being spiritually beneficial are physically disastrous in results. Many-too many of us are just as constant ancestor worshippers as the regular devotees at the shrines of Budda and Shinto. In the matter of blind adhesion to the worship of everything our ancestors thought and did about ways of living and means of dving, of obstinate admiration of their ideas about health and sickness, we baffle the Buddhist, shock the Shintoist and confuse the Confucian.

"What was good enough for father is good enough for me" is the liturgical response of these fatuous ancestor worshippers in the rural districts. Father dug his well close to the family privy; father always used the same towel as the hired man who had skin disease; father took us children over to uncle's to catch the measles, father didn't let air into the house during the winter, father drank out of the same cup as consumptive John; father said the ground itch didn't harm the feet; father said the plague was a Biblical disease found only in the Scriptures and "What was good enough for father is good enough for me." That is ancestor worship developed to the N-th power. Figuring out that they have survived as a consequence of father's and grandfather's wisdom they forget the uncles, aunts, brothers and sisters who have prematurely died of preventable diseases as a result of ignorance of sanitary laws. The High Priests of this religion make as much noise about their devotions, and progress as far as a stationary engine. That is why they are stationary in mind as well as in body. They believe any change from the standing order is sacrilegious heterodoxy, and think a clean tie-up, a system of house drainage, a screened manure pile, a protected dairy, are "citified" notions of college professors. While admitting that Columbus discovered something new in the world they fail to give him credit for being smarter than his father. Had not Columbus been more progressive than his ancestors these same worshippers at the parental sanitary shrines would be wearing breachclouts now and collecting their food by the aid of stone implements.

The days when father ran around the farm and could pick out typhoid germs from his water supply and his milk product with equal facility have no place in the present religion of health.

If Farmer Rural wishes to worship his ancestors let him limit his ritual to an emulation of their moral virtues. Let him remember that milking the cow to the windward of the manure pile, surrounded by flies and tattoed by mosquitoes bred in a contiguous cess-pool is criminal negligence, even if his father did it. Since grandfather's day it has become easy to prevent disease and deaths on the farm; to prevent it becoming the distributing depot of disease and death to his customers, by means that grand-father knew nothing about. Local health officials are paid by Farmer Rural to put him wise to the things of our day which decrease disease and death on the farm and in suburban communities, and the ones who follow their expert sanitary advice not only become healthier, but wealthier inevitably. Events will show that they are wiser than those who blindly adhere to a worship of ancestors that has been a most costly, and tragical religion in our rural districts. The farmers will find that the sanitary regulations of the local boards of health, or the State Boards, all tend to his personal and business advantage, if followed honestly and intelligently.

PLEADS FOR HUMAN LIFE

"Government, both national and state, has ignored its constitutional duty—to promote the general welfare—and has turned that labor over to organized charity and to individual philanthropy" was the charge made by Rev. D. Frank Garland in a recent address at Columbus, Ohio.

"There is an enabling clause in the constitution," said the speaker, "which declares that it is the business of the government of this country to look after the general welfare. But this constitutional duty has been ignored—always has been ignored. Looking after the general welfare has been left to a charity body here and a charity organization there, a group of charitable persons here, an individual philanthropist there, a church here and a church there. We are not a united people, and unless we do unite we cannot succeed in our purposes.

"We are always hearing that it is wrong to waste our natural resources—which it is. But also it is wrong to waste that which develops the natural resources—people. It is wrong to waste human life. But every time the question comes up in a national or state legislative body human life loses. Man loses and the natural resource wins. The baby loses and the hog wins."

"SAVE THE HOGS!"

TRANSPOSED EXCITEMENT—BUT TRUE TO LIFE



A Human Disease, as Tuberculosis,
Typhoid or Children's Diseases,
WE HAVE THIS
BUT

IF IT IS
An Animal Disease, as Hoof and
Mouth Disease, Hog Cholera
or Glanders
WE HAVE THIS

"Save the babies" used to be a popular slogan, but it appears to be giving way now to "save the hogs." From one of the enterprising county live stock agents we learn that North Carolina loses annually about seventy thousand dollars worth of hogs from cholera. This is a regrettable fact, because it is a needless loss. Hog cholera serum, a preventive for hog cholera, can be had by owners of hogs at actual cost, being only a few cents for the treatment of each hog. But this enterprising live stock agent goes further. He goes so far as to volunteer to go anywhere in the county and treat hogs where the owner desires them treated, and urges that where there is already cholera in a herd, the serum treatment should be given. Special attention is given to all breeding hogs.

That is fine! This progressive county is to be congratulated on having such an enterprising, wide-awake live stock agent in its midst. Every county should have such an agent, or farm demonstrator. But how about that other kind of live stock? How about the people themselves? North Carolina loses annually not seventy thousand dollars, but at least two million dollars from typhoid fever, a dozen times that much from tuberculosis, to say nothing of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and other preventable diseases. Isn't it about time the good old State of North Carolina should wake up and get some live stock agents in the field for her folks? Are we going to

have experts for our hogs and cattle and none for our people? Is human life so cheap that we can afford national, state and county experts for our hogs while the lives of our people are sacrificed on the altar of lethargy, ignorance and neglect? To be sure, fighting hog cholera is all right, but let's wake up to the proper proportion of things.

North Carolina Health Bulletin.

WHY EARLY CANCER IS CURABLE

There is still a widespread misapprehension that cancer is a constitutional disease caused by some substance or poison in the blood. Those who hold this mistaken opinion commonly believe that the disease is hereditary, and in a vague way they think there must be some taint handed down from one generation to another which causes cancer to flourish in certain families. In the minds of people not well informed on the subject this belief may well cause a feeling that it is somehow shameful to have the disease. Such misapprehension, combined with the notion which has long prevailed that cancer is a hopeless, incurable affliction, and that it is of no use to try to have anything done for it, may well account for the extraordinary delay of many sufferers in seeking treatment. A further cause is the fact that cancer, in the early stages, often causes little or no pain. Many a surgeon has wished that cancer, in its early manifestations, might cause the sufferer half as much trouble as a toothache, for then the patient would surely be driven to seek relief so quickly that he or she would be easily cured.

That cancer is at first a local growth and not a general disease of the system is now clearly established. This fact is of the utmost importance, since it holds out a high hope of cure if the malignant growth is removed before it has time to spread to other parts of the body. Cancer beginning in one spot later appears elsewhere, because small particles or cells are carried away from the first site and start other growths, not because there exists previously some poison in the blood which causes the disease to break out in different parts of the body. The great hope of cure, therefore, lies in removing cancer entirely from the system before it has a chance to spread from its first foothold.

The reason why so many people came to believe that cancer was a blood disease is doubtless because it was observed to come again in the same or other parts of the body after having been apparently cut out. It was natural to assume that when the disease kept coming back in this manner there must be some cause or taint in the blood which led to its breaking out in different places much like certain skin diseases. The trouble which started this fallacious reasoning was that in those earlier days cancer was not so well understood as it now is. Surgeons then did the best they knew how, but without the advantages of modern methods they were unable successfully to exterminate the disease. The microscope has now shown us the paths by which cancer cells start their invasion of the body if the first and local appearance is neglected. Modern surgeons are, therefore, repeatedly successful in re-

moving the disease once for all. As an eminent American doctor has well said "It is not surgery, but delayed surgery that fails to cure."

Press service, American Society for the control of Cancer.

NOTICE OF EMBALMERS' EXAMINATION

At the offices of the State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, May 14, 1915.

NOTICE OF TUBERCULOSIS DISTRICT NURSES' EXAMINATION

For the purpose of selecting four additional women for preliminary campaign of tuberculosis eradication in Florida. To be held at the offices of the State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915.

MEETING OF SEVENTH PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

The Seventh Pan-American Congress will meet in San Francisco, June 17th-21st inclusive. It assembles pursuant to invitation of the President of the United States issued in accordance with an Act of Congress approved March 3, 1915.

The countries and colonies embraced in the Congress are the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatamala, Honduras, Haiti, Hawaii, Mexico, Martinique, Nicaragua, Panama, Paragua, Peru, Santo Domingo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Thomas and St. Vincent. The organization of the Congress is perfected in these countries and the majority of them have signified their intention to be represented by duly accredited delegates.

The Congress will meet in seven sections, viz: (1) Medicine; (2) Surgery; (3) Obstetrics and Gynecology; (4) Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology; (5) Tropical Medicine and General Sanitation; (6) Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology; (7) Medical Literature.

All members of the organized medical profession of the constituent countries are eligible and are invited to become members. The membership fee is \$5.00 and entitles the holder to a complete set of the transactions. Advance registrations are solicited and should be sent, with membership fee to the Treasurer, Dr. Henry P. Newman, Timken Building, San Diego, California.

The general railroad rate of one fare for the round trip, good for three months, made on account of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and the California Exposition at San Diego is available for the Pan-American Medical Congress.

The Palace Hotel will be headquarters.

The First Pan-American Medical Congress was most successfully held in the United States in 1893. Five intervening Congresses have been held in Latin American countries. It now devolves upon the medical profession of the United States to make this, the seventh, the most successful in the series.

CHARLES A. L. REED, President, Union Central Building, Cincinnati.

HARRY M. SHERMAN, Chairman, Committee of Arrangements, 350 Post St., San Francisco.

RAMON GUITERAS, Secretary General, 80 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PHILIP MILLS JONES,
Special Committee on Hotels, 135 Stockton
St., San Francisco.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES TO DISCUSS MEDICAL TOPICS

Chicago, February 11th—Announcement has been made from the headquarters' office of the National Conference of Charities and Correction of the preliminary program for its forty-second annual meeting at Baltimore, Maryland, May 12th to 19th. The conference will meet under the presidency of Mrs. John M. Glenn of New York, the second woman president it has ever had.

The program contains the names of over fifty leading charity workers and penologists, and it is anticipated the unprecedented social situation of the present year will result in a conference of unique values. The program on "The Family and the Community" will result in considerable discussion of methods of treating individual cases of poverty, as, for example, in a study of "The Psychology of Co-operation." Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University will give an address on the "Causes and Remedies of Unemployment."

The program of "Health" will be under the chairmanship of Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of Boston. It will include a series of discussions on the social responsibility of the hospital and practical methods of social work in connection with hospitals, the chief speaker being Dr.

William H. Welch of Johns-Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Other subjects will be: "A Pay Clinic for Persons of Moderate Means," "The Distinction between 'Intensive Cases' and 'Short Service Cases' in Hospital Social Work," and "Social Education of the Physician," the latter subject being treated by Dr. Charles P. Emerson, Dean of the Indiana University Medical School.

Other divisions of the program are upon children, corrections, education for social work, the family and the community, public and

private charities, and social legislation.

Two hundred thousand deaths in the United States are caused annually By the careless disposal of sputum. Economic loss is \$1,235,000,000; Rather expensive, isn't it? Cure-alls and patent medicines Usually cost more than proper Living quarters in the Open air. Sometimes a change from Insanitary surroundings Saves an advanced case.

Do not neglect an Opportunity to help Preach prevention Everywhere.

F. D. H.

Health Briefs

One minute spent in being vaccinated is preferable to one life spent with a scarred face.

Screens in the windows are now known to be as necessary as the roof on the house.

To the unvaccinated the cry of Smallpox is like the thundering of guns before a doomed city.

The town with a "sanitary privy" ordinance has done much toward protecting its people from disease.

A cent's worth of prevention is better than a dollar's worth of cure.

The consumptive who spits around the house can rest assured that his family will get the disease also. Cloths should be used for expectorating, and these burned promptly.

A bath every morning whets the appetite, arouses energy, clears the mind and increases physical and mental efficiency.

More typhoid is caused by flies than by all other agencies combined.

Health is the greatest asset commercially as well as for household happiness—domestically—that a community, state or nation can possess.

No man can live unto himself and escape the consequences; and they are sure as death and taxes.

Now is the time to "swat the fly." If they are in the house, this means to get after the pests with a "fly-swatter" and squash them against the table cloth, the bread dish, or anywhere they may alight. It would be much better to see that the screens are in perfect shape and that the cover is kept on the garbage can outside. Flies then would find no attraction about the premises and the transient disease carriers would have no access to the house.

Uncleanly habits and immoral practices which jeopardize health—and all immorality tends to destruction of the natural vital force of resistance to disease—will undoubtedly pay the penalty of disregard, "even unto the third and fourth generation." This is Nature's law, and all natural laws, that is to say, those which pertain to human conduct in health or morals, are inexorable and unrelenting in their operation.

Minister-My dear little boy, why don't you carry an umbrella when it is raining like this?

Dear Little Boy—Since pa has stopped going to church he never brings home any more umbrellas.—Pathfinder.

Correspondence

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH HELP TO CONSUMPTIVES

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor:—Will you please advise me how I can obtain the benefit of the State Board of Health, as I am a sufferer of tuberculosis in the first stage.

Any information you can give will gladly be accepted.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 31, 1915.

Dear Madam:—Replying to your letter of the 28th, the work of the State Board of Health in the tuberculosis campaign is purely educational. Under separate cover I am sending you literature on the subject, and Miss Paschall, the District Tuberculosis Nurse for the Western District will call upon you on her next trip in your part of the State, and advise you as to home methods in the treatment of the disease.

Yours very truly, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

IN THE FRONT RANKS OF SANITARY CITIES

Sebring, Fla., March 30, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor:-Will be glad to receive any literature on any subject that will enable me to keep this city in the front ranks of sanitary cities. Send me any literature on the prevention and extermination of flies, mosquitoes and hookworm.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 31, 1915.

Dear Doctor:—Your letter of the 30th inst. to hand, and I am pleased to note the interest you exhibit in the health affairs of your town. As requested, I take pleasure in mailing you under separate cover, a quantity of literature including posters, and a quantity of leaflets for distribution.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure for the State Board of Health to cooperate in all health campaigns, I am,

Yours very truly, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

ANOTHER SMALLPOX SCARE FOR THE UNVACCINATED

Boulogne, Fla., March 27, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor:-There are so many conflicting stories in regard to the epidemic at Hilliard, said to be chickenpox and smallpox, that I am taking

the liberty of writing you of the same.

One case has broken out in our neighborhood and as a result our community is more or less alarmed. It is reported that there are sixty cases at Hilliard and that two Jacksonville physicians were called for counsel and pronounced same smallpox, but no steps were taken for quarantine. Can you give us any enlightenment on the matter?

We anticipated holding a May festival but if report is true that smallpox exists we would abandon the thought of entertainment. Would be very grateful for any early reply.

Thanking you in advance for same,

Jacksonville, Fla., March 29, 1915.

Dear Madam:-I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., relative to the epidemic at Hilliard. The reports which have come to you are un-

doubtedly greatly exaggerated.

One of my Assistants, Dr. Dobbs, recently visited Hilliard and made an investigation of these cases, which he diagnosed as smallpox. At that

time there were only nine cases all told.

No attempt was made to enforce quarantine of these cases, nor is such an attempt ever made in smallpox outbreaks. Quarantine of such cases is both useless and expensive, and has long ago been abandoned by all

progressive health authorities.

Quarantine of smallpox is antagonistic to the teachings of the State Board of Health, as its only usefulness is in the protection of unvaccinated persons. Thus it serves to encourage people in an obstinate and ignorant prejudice against an absolutely certain preventive against the disease. Instead of quarantine the State Board of Health offers free vaccination to any citizen of the State who cares to accept this certain means of protection.

The whole matter is one of individual choice; those who have been vaccinated need have no fear of smallpox, whether it is quarantined or not. Those who refuse vaccination must be willing to accept the consequences. Smallpox is essentially a voluntary disease; no one has to have it who

cares to avoid it.

Under separate cover I am mailing you two marked copies of Health Notes which contain articles bearing upon this matter.

> Yours very truly, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

HOOKWORM TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Jacksonville, Fla., March 30, 1915.

Dear Madam:-Your note requesting treatment for hookworm disease has been referred by the laboratory to the executive office for reply.

The State Board of Health has been actively engaged for a number of years in a campaign for the eradication of this disease, and for at least three years of this time furnished free treatment for it. This free treatment was discontinued more than a year ago, however, for the reason that treatment of the disease, without improvement of the sanitary conditions surrounding the house, is useless. The people of the State generally did not show a disposition to make these necessary improvements, and the result was that about nine out of every ten cases treated became reinfected within six months after treatment.

The Board has accordingly adopted the following plan: We are willing and anxious to furnish treatment for the entire family until entirely cured, provided this treatment is rendered permanently beneficial by the necessary improvement of sanitary conditions. Treatment will accordingly be furnished to any family whenever that family demonstrates their interest in the matter by the installation of some sanitary method of sewage dis-

posal approved by the State Board of Health.

A thoroughly satisfactory sanitary privy for rural use can be constructed at a cost of from six to twelve dollars. The complete plans and specifications for its construction will be furnished free of charge by the State Board of Health.

I should be glad to hear from you further in connection with this offer. Assuring you of any assistance which I may render you, I am,
Yours very truly,
Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

The following editorial from the Bradford Telegraph, published at Starke, Florida, is one of the best arraignments of the housefly that we have had the pleasure of reading. Such excellent articles as this in the press of the State can not fail to be productive of great good in the educational campaign which has for its aim the awakening of the citizens of our State to the fact that disease is largely a matter of individual choice, dependent for its existence and spread upon our own carelessness and indifference to the laws of sanitation.

We wish to thank the editor of the Bradford Telegraph for this excellent editorial and to express the hope that he may continue to furnish the readers of his paper with other articles of a similar nature.

SPREADING DEADLY GERMS

Musca Domestica, known to everybody in Starke and Bradford county, is charged with murder, having killed last year more people, mostly babies and young people, than all the other murderers in Florida. In doing this wholesale killing he did not follow the usual methods of shooting, braining with a club, cutting, but adopted a method of slow poisoning as being the surest way to get his victim and also the method least likely to arouse suspicion. None of his victims died suddenly, some were ill only a few short days, while the majority lingered for weeks, hovering between life and death, then died in spite of good doctors, efficient nurses and an abundance of loving friends. Many babies, the light and pride of a happy home, were among this number. Many more of his victims were just budding into young manhood or womanhood, or men and women in the prime of life. In the effort to save them much time and money was spent, for long illnesses are very expensive affairs, and so is the necessary funeral for those who die. Many wage earners, as well as others, poisoned do not die, but after weeks or months as a burden to their family, gradually recover to take up again wearily the work of the world.

You must have guessed before this that Musca Domestica is no mere man or woman. Had he or she been such our efficient Sheriff Denmark or Chief Kite would have had the deep-eyed villian behind the bars this very minute, or the angry mob would have hung him as high as Haman. This scoundrel, with the Italian-sounding name, is none other than the domestic, or common housefly. "O!" you say, "your charge is overdrawn, for if he were half as harmful as you say, we would have given him the final swat before now." Would you? We suspect the reason that this has not been done is that you are particeps criminis, being an accessory before the fact. We suspect that your apathy, laziness, carelessness, don't-give-a-cussedness about the matter is what made you a partner in this crime.

The United States soldiers in the Spanish-American war died of typhoid fever in such large numbers that the surgeon-general of the army appointed a commission to investigate conditions. Three able physicians were given the task. Their report in two large volumes arrived at the conclusion that flies killed more soldiers than Spanish bullets.

In 1913 there were 13,000 cases of typhoid in North Carolina with about 1,300 deaths, and 3,500 deaths from "enteritis" or summer complaint, besides a great many other deaths. The state board of health of that state says that flies caused the greater part of these deaths, and adds this indictment, "Flies are now known to be the most deadly enemy of man."

It has been estimated that about 1,500 babies die in our state every year from infantile diarrhoea and we know that most of these little patients

were killed by flies.

Evidence is not lacking to prove our case against the fly. Musca Domestica is guilty. The people of Starke are the jury. Gentlemen and ladies of the jury, what is your verdict?

WHO "ESTIMATED" MIAMI'S POPULATION?

"Estimated population, July 1, 1914"-Miami 7,085-may The Metropolis inquire who did the estimating and why such palpably false figures were used? We find this estimate in no less an important publication than the Vital Statistics report of the State Board of Health. It is even stated that Miami has 4,156 white people and 2,929 colored—in other words there are more than half as many negroes as white in Miami.

The "estimator" whoever he may be deserves a whipping-post treatment, no other treatment could justly handle him.

Furthermore, these valuable Vital Statistics state that there were 87 deaths in Miami in the six months for which they were compiled; thus the death rate in Miami is based on what 87 is in relation to 7,085, when by rights it should be what 87 is, in relation to 18,000.

Book-keeping of this sort by the State Board of Health needs investiga-

tion.

It would appear, from this editorial in the Miami Metropolis of March 19th, that it is necessary once more to call attention to the fact that estimates of population used in compiling statistics at this office

are those issued by the United States Bureau of the Census.

It is to be hoped that an accurate state census may be taken this year, in order that we may have reliable returns of population upon which to base computations of birth and death rates throughout Florida. at the present time, however, the only available figures are those furnished by the Census Bureau; and they have been used in the computation of all rates published by the State Board of Health.

These figures are admittedly inaccurate, and this fact has been commented upon by this office time and time again through the press of the State; but it seems that these explanations have been overlooked or disregarded. We, therefore, have once again gone into this explanation

with the hope that it will be read and understood.

Such editorials as the above from the Metropolis, a paper which has formerly showed such an admirable interest in health affairs, are calculated to do a great deal of harm by casting discredit upon a most important branch of public health work. We would respectfully suggest that in the future the Metropolis take the trouble to investigate matters and discern the facts of the case, and then to decide for itself who deserves "the whipping post."

BEWARE OF THE MILD DISEASES

A panel of the Educational Sanitary Exhibit of the State Board of Health explains why mothers should guard their children from what are usually called "diseases of childhood" and which are erroneously considered needful to be contracted in early life so as to be "gotten

over." It tells that in 1913 over five thousand children died in the United States, according to the Census Bureau, from measles and whooping cough. Just think of the mourning Rachels and the saddened households from these preventable diseases, to which under a mistaken idea of "should have when young" mothers have perhaps exposed their loved ones.

The *Notes* is pleased to find that the public press is taking up this question of a needless loss of life and is helping the health boards of the country to counteract a belief that is as "old as the hills," but as wicked in principle as homicide itself.

The following from the Chicago Journal confirms what the State Board of Health teaches:

Measles is accounted a "mild" disease by most parents. Whooping cough, except when it attacks infants under one year of age, is likewise reckoned among the "minor" ills. On the other hand, smallpox, typhoid fever and scarlet fever are maladies whose dangerous character is recognized by all.

With these preconceived notions in mind, take a glance at statistics.

Measles caused six deaths in Chicago last month. Smallpox caused one.

Whooping cough killed more than twice as many persons as typhoid—twenty deaths from the former to eight of the latter.

The three serious diseases named above scored twenty-three deaths in this community during the July just past.

The two "mild" diseases accounted for twenty-six victims in the same time.

There is nothing new about these figures. They are paralleled almost every month in almost every city of the United States. Health officers expect them—but parents and teachers ignore them, and therein lies the trouble.

If the Journal can get its readers to understand that measles and whooping cough are among the deadliest enemies of childhood, it will feel great satisfaction.—Chicago Journal.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SWAT THE FLY

Uncle Sam is waging a relentless war on the deadly house fly and in a late bulletin prepared by the Department of Agriculture, valuable information is given on the best means of combating this deadly pest. The most effective way of exterminating the fly, according to the bulletin, is to eradicate his breeding places. The breeding season of the fly begins early in March and continues through the spring and summer months. All dirt should be removed from the premises, stables cleaned and decaying vegetables destroyed.

The fly has rightly been called the undertaker's traveling salesman, and in addition to his regular line of "typhoid bugs," he carries a side line of tuberculosis, Asiatic Cholera and other disease germs. Now is the time

to "swat the fly."-Milton Gazette.

NEGROES OF TAMPA TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

A mass meeting of negroes was held yesterday afternoon at the Bethel Baptist Church on Harrison Street, for the purpose of interesting the negroes of Tampa in the campaign being inaugurated by the Negro State League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Mayor McKay, Dr. Watson of

the State Board of Health, and Drs. N. J. Anderson, Edward White, and D. R. Culp, State Superintendent of the League, negroes, were the speakers. The meeting was opened with prayer and the singing of hymns. Rev.

R. H. Pittman, pastor of the Bethel Church, addressed the audience on the object of the meeting, and introduced the speakers. Tiny Meacher, principal of the Harlem Academy, read a paper prepared by the league, for the better information of laymen, for the prevention of tuberculosis. The paper contained instructive and interesting data, and was listened to with the closest attention by the audience. Among the many things incorporated in the pamphlet were advice to avoid association with infected persons, to avoid "wakes" following the death of an infected person, to properly ventilate all living quarters, and to prevent infected persons from spitting anywhere but in a receptacle in which there had been placed a germicide.

Work of the League

The paper stated the object of the League, gave data explaining the prevalence of tuberculosis among the negro race, stating that 75 per cent of all deaths of members of the race was due to this particular disease; and explained that its work would comprise the education of the race in matters pertaining to the prevention of tuberculosis, would provide free examination of persons believing themselves infected, would attempt to provide spitting cups for walking patients, would attempt the fumigation of houses wherein infected persons died, would furnish printed posters for schools, churches, etc., and would send out lecturers to various sections of the State, to educate the negro towards the prevention of the disease. It stated further that the League would be obliged to depend on private contributions to carry on its work, and asked for financial help and the widespread discussion of its activities.

Each speaker of the meeting yesterday afternoon laid much stress on the vital necessity of the proposed work, and all expressed themselves as

being heartily in accord with the League's activity.

Legislation Desired

A hope was expressed by the speakers that legislation would be enacted to further the education of the negro on this important subject; and that the living conditions of the race would be individually improved, by all in whose power it lay.

Dr. Anderson spoke to the point, saying that the concensus among high medical authorities was that the prevalence of the disease among members of his race was directly attributable to their unhygienic housing conditions, the scourge of private diseases and too much whiskey.

Every speaker expressed a desire to co-operate in this humanitarian work, and to aid in educating all the people of the South to a realization that as long as tuberculosis continued to decimate the negro race, it would continue to endanger all the white population as well, because of the naturally close relation of both races, in both domestic and commercial relations.-Tampa Tribune.

Traveler-Are the natives becoming civilized?

Chief-Gradually. Eighteen of the chiefs played a game of baseball last week, and only four umpires were killed.-Pathfinder.

"He isn't nearly so bright as he thinks he is," said the young woman who discusses her acquaintances.

"No; and that's a very fortunate circumstance. If he were, we could not look at him without using a piece of smoked glass."-Pathfinder.

Veterinary Notes

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

SPECIAL LIVE STOCK OUARANTINE PROCLAMATION

Special Quarantine Proclamation to prevent the introduction of FOOT and Mouth Disease into the State of Florida, issued March, 16th, 1915.

IN EFFECT IMMEDIATELY

Until further notice, all shipments of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine, from States now under Federal quarantine, or from States that may be placed under Federal quarantine, on account of Foot and Mouth Disease,

into the State of Florida, is hereby prohibited.

Shipments of horses and mules originating in States under Federal quarantine on account of Foot and Mouth Disease, destined to the State of Florida, shall, in addition to other existing Regulations, have their feet and tails disinfected, under official State or Federal supervision. All hay, straw or similar material used for feed must be covered by affidavit of the owner to the effect that same has at no time been held on premises infected with the contagion of Foot and Mouth Disease. The cars or boats must be bedded with sand.

No wagons or emigrant movables containing cattle, sheep, goats or swine, or hay or grain or other fodder, shall be moved into the State of Florida, from any State infected with Foot and Mouth Disease.

No hog-cholera virus, or other substance of animal origin, such as hides, hoofs and hair, which are liable to introduce the Foot and Mouth infection, shall be shipped into or brought into the State of Florida, from any of the infected States, in any manner.

For the purposes of this quarantine, the following States are considered infected with Foot and Mouth Disease: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

All cars, boats and other vehicles used in the transportation of all livestock into the State of Florida shall first be cleaned of all litter, and then be

washed with a disinfectant mixture made of not more than 1½ pounds of lime and ¼ pound of crystal carbolic acid to each gallon of water, or liquid cresolis compositus (USP), six ounces to every gallon of water, or other disinfectants recognized and approved by the Federal Government.

BY ORDER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

TICK ERADICATION IN DADE COUNTY

OUARANTINE REGULATION, DADE COUNTY Effective on and after May 1, 1915

The fact has been determined that a contagious and infectious disease

of cattle, known as Splenetic, Southern or Texas Fever, which is transmitted by the cattle fever tick Margaropus annulatus, exists among cattle to a slight extent in Dade County, Florida.

Now, therefore, I, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer of the State of Florida, by authority of Chapter 4693, Acts of 1899, and Chapter 6434, No. 14, authorizing the control, suppression, and eradication of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock, do hereby quarantine Dade County, Florida, against the spread of this disease, and public notice is given accordingly.

All intrastate movements of cattle from or into the county mentioned are prohibited except in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the State Health Officer of the State of Florida.

The interstate transportation of cattle into the above county mentioned shall comply with the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture governing the interstate transportation of cattle from the area quarantined on account of Splenetic Fever.

> BY ORDER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The State Venerinary Medical Association was organized February 15th

at Tampa. The officers elected were as follows:

Chas. F. Dawson, M. D., D. V. S., Jacksonville, President
F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Pensacola, Vice-President
Fred W. Porter, D. V. M., Tampa, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Association will introduce a bill at the coming meeting of the Legislature to regulate the practice of Veterinary medicine and surgery.

FOR FLEAS ON PET DOGS

Anise oil, 2 teaspoonsful; Linseed oil, 21/2 ounces. Mix these and rub against the hair with the hands.

THE "OLD-TIME" HORSE LINIMENT

Water, three ounces; turpentine, two ounces; shake. Add white of egg, and shake again; add two ounces of alcohol, and shake; add two ounces of strong ammonia, and shake; add sufficient water to make up two pints, and shake.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE, PULSE AND RESPIRATION IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

In the horse, it ranges from 99.5 to 101.3.

In the cow, it ranges from 100.4 to 102.2. In the sheep, it ranges from 102 to 104.9.

In the goat, it ranges from 102.2 to 104.9. In the hog, it ranges from 100.4 to 104. In the dog, it ranges from 99.5 to 102.2.

In the fowl, it ranges from 106.7 to 108.5.

THE NORMAL PULSE RATE IN THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In the horse, the heart beats 28 to 40 times per minute.

In the cow, the heart beats 40 to 80 times per minute.

In the dog, the heart beats 60 to 120 times per minute.

In the hog, the heart beats 60 to 100 times per minute. A stallion's heart beats 28 to 32 times per minute.

A gelding's heart beats 33 to 38 times per minute.

A mare's heart beats 34 to 40 times per minute. A two-to-three-year-old colt's heart beats 40 to 50 times per minute.

A six-to-twelve-month-old colt's heart beats 45 to 60 times per minute.

A two-to-four-weeks-old colt's heart beats 70 to 90 times per minute.

THE NORMAL RESPIRATORY RATE IN THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The horse breathes 8 to 16 times a minute.

The cow breathes 10 to 30 times a minute.

The hog breathes 10 to 20 times a minute.

The cat breathes 20 to 30 times a minute.

The fowl breathes 40 to 50 times a minute.

\$2,500,000 FOR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Under the recent urgent deficiency act which was signed by the President on January 25, \$2,500,000 is now available for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease. Up to January 1, 1915, the outbreak had cost the Federal Government a total of \$2,129,138.04. Of this sum \$1,840,328.99 represents the Federal Government's share of the expense of slaughtering affected herds and reimbursing the owners for their loss, of which the Government pays half and the individual States the remainder. The figures show that exclusive of the work in January 101,176 animals have been slaughtered. Of these 46,268 were cattle, 47,735 swine and the remainder sheep and goats.

The money now at the disposal of the department will, it is believed, aid the campaign against the pestilence by enabling the Government to make prompt payment to all owners of infected herds, and thus minimize the reluctance of farmers to have their stock slaughtered. In Illinois, for example, approximately \$600,000 is now available for this purpose. The loss in that State has been larger than in any other 36,758 animals altogether having been slaughtered. Pennsylvania comes next with 17,896 animals, and Ohio third with 10,111. None of the 16 other States in which there was

an outbreak has lost as many as 8,000.

In those States in which the local quarantines have been rigidly enforced and in which the farmers themselves have aided the authorities to stamp out the disease, satisfactory progress has been made at a smaller expense than was at one time feared. Indiana and Michigan, where the disease originated, were for example, at first hard hit. Much of that territory is, however, now entirely freed from quarantine and in only a small area is the movement of live stock prohibited. In Indiana 6,127 animals were slaughtered, and in Michigan 7,728.

While Illinois and Pennsylvania are probably to-day the most seriously

affected of all the States, there is, it is said, every reason to believe that energetic measures will stamp out the pestilence there as well as elsewhere. Although large quantities of stock have been affected already, the number Although large quantities of stock have been affected already, the humber up to the present is small in comparison with the total quantity in those States. In Illinois there were approximately 2,500,000 head of cattle at the beginning of the outbreak. Of those 14,653 have been slaughtered. Out of approximately 4,500,000 hogs only 21,587 had been killed up to January 1. Of the 150,000 farms in that State about 500 have been involved.—Weekly News Letter.

"What was the worst money panic you ever saw?" asked one financier of another.

"The worst money panic I ever saw," was the reply, "was when a nickel rolled under the seat of a trolley car and seven different women claimed it." -Pathfinder.

"Why should we say to Satan 'Get thee behind me'?" asked the teacher. "So that we shall get ahead of him," returned the bright boy .- Puck.

Judge-Now, sir, you are discharged, but I advise you to keep away from bad company.

Young Man-Thank you, sir. You won't see me here again.-Pathfinder.

Summary of Public Health Administration, February

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Differential diagnoses between smallpox and chickenpox: I case 8th Ave., 2 cases Palmetto Beach. Investigation rabies case in horse on 13th Ave. Investigation typhoid fever situation. Differential diagnoses six cases eruption reported at City Stockade. Address on Tuberculosis at meeting of colored Presbyterians of Tampa. Investigation cesspool nuisance Washington Street. Regular visits to isolation hospital of State Board of Health; treatment and release of smallpox patients; inspection of premises. Supervision of inspections, fumigations and visits by sanitary patrolman as follows: Diphtheria 26, typhoid fever 8, scarlet fever 1, screening law 1, sanitary inspections 4, inspection isolation hospital 23, U. S. P. H. S. certificates received from steamers from New Orleans 2, miscellaneous 2.

Sarasota: Investigation of reported epidemic of Trachoma.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence fumigation of infected quarters and inspection and management of cases of communicable disease as follows: Tuberculosis 3, erysipelas 1, typhoid fever 3. Inspection of freight cars from New Orleans bearing seal of U. S. P. H. S., or accompanied by messenger, for rats. 93.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer and branch bacteriological laboratory. Sanitary inspection of entire city. All complaints investigated and where possible corrected. Specimens examined, including 161 rats for plague, 169 communicable diseases reported February: typhoid 8, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 2. Contract placed by municipal authorities for Nye Odorless incinerator, to be in operation April, 1915. Routine anti-plague work. City urged to employ competent rat catcher. Permits issued to Cuban Consul for disinterments.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Collection and forwarding of water specimen from N. Ocala school for examination. Assistance with State Board of Health Exhibit.

Summerfield: Sanitary inspection. Belleview: Sanitary inspection.

Inspection of an eruptive disease diagnosed chickenpox. Groveland: Diphtheria. School examination, swabs taken from sus-Inverness: pects' throats. Release swabs taken from throats of carrier cases.

Bushnell: Diagnosis case of meningitis, cerebro-spinal form of typhoid fever.

Orlando: Inspection unsanitary stable.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation scarlatina. Consultation tuberculosis, (pulmonary). Vaccination of school children of Gainesville; all children inspected as to vaccination of Scaled Children of Sanitavine in Banagement of scarlet fever cases. Lectures to high school class in Biology on Animal Parasites, and on Nature, Method of Distribution and Methods of Control of the Pathogenic Bacteria with Special Stress on Tubercle Baccilus, Diphtheria and Typhoid. Conference in regard to sanitary nuisance, Rochelle.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Examination of specimens: 3 for animal parasites, 2 tuberculosis.

New Augustine: Inspection of dairies.

Titusville: Investigation probable source of alleged contamination of city water supply and collection of sample for examination at laboratory. Photographs taken of insanitary horse stables in Titusville and referred to local board of health.

Enterprise Junction: Inspection of drinking water pump at junction of F. E. C. and A. C. L. tracks.

New Smyrna: Conference with local physicians regarding sanitary matters.

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Preparation additional public health exhibit material. Supervision and treatment of smallpox cases at isolation hospital. Investigation alleged sanitary nuisances Jacksonville suburbs; management contagious diseases outside city limits.

Live Oak: Sanitary survey of city (two visits).

Sanford: Investigation water supply. Sanitary survey water shed from which city water supply is obtained.

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Places visited by State Board of Health educational exhibit in March:
Sanford (during Seminole County Fair)
Orlando (during Orange County Fair)
Tampa (during Gasparilla Carnival)
Lakeland (during Polk County Fair)
Ocala
Palatka

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during February: Pensacola, 10 patients (1 white, 9 col.); visits to physicians; case records of tuberculosis obtained at laboratory. Roberts, 1 patient; Moscogee, no patients; Gonzales, no patients; Molena, no patients; Cottage Hill, 1 patient; Century, 1 patient, col.; Bluff Springs, 1 patient; McDavid, 1 patient.

CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT (No visits made during February)

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during February: Tampa, 15 patients (12 white, 3 col.). Tuberculosis case records obtained from Associated Charities. Visit to State Board of Health Laboratory and Ybor City Mission.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 2, February, 1915, 32 pp. Press Service Bulletins to Florida Newspapers: February 3, "Politics and Health;" February 10, "Ventilation;" February 17, "Florida's Crippled Children;" February 24, "Your Responsibility."

Publications out in February, none. Literature for free distribution: (see second page, this issue).

Distribution of Literature during February: Annual Reports 6, Baby Welfare, 165; Cattle Tick Eradication, 190; Crippled Children, 36; Diphtheria, 101; Health Notes (back numbers), 76; Hog Cholera, 342; Hookworm, 247; Hookworm Posters, 141; Housefly, 292; Housefly posters, 103; Imhoff Tanks, 116; Malaria, 174; Measles, 102; Mosquitoes, 147; Opthalmia Neonatorum, 28; Pure Water, 152; Rules and Regulations, 56; Scarlet Fever, 91; Sanitary Posters "Barn that Jack Built," 68; Sanitary Management, 52; Sewage Disposal, 148; Smallpox, 289; Tuberculosis, 341; Tuberculosis posters, 100; Typhoid Fever, 193; Vaccination posters, 26; Veterinary Report, 1913, 4; Pellagra, 3; Common Sense and Contagion, 3; Vital Statistics, 4000 4,000.

Total Health Notes, February, mailing list..... Press Service to Newspapers, 4 issues...

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Arcadia, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Bradentown, Bushnell, Callahan, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Dunnellon, Eustis, Fernandina, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lakeland, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Marianna, Miami, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orlando, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Pensacola, Plant City, Ponce de Leon, Quincy, St. Andrew, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston, Winter Garden. West Tampa, Williston, Winter Garden.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to March 1, 1915...

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Applications during February for treatment under Crippled Children Act, approved by Executive Office for examination and admittance to hospital 0 Total number applications received Jan. 1 to March 1, 1915.....

SMALLPOX

Reported cases of smallpox in Florida, February, 1915:

| Chipley, Washington County 1 | |
|--|--|
| Dunnellon, Marion County 2 | |
| Jacksonville and suburbs, Duval County 5 | |
| Marianna, Jackson County | |
| Tallahassee, Leon County | |
| Tampa, Hillsborough County | |
| Tavares, Lake County 1 | |

| Total. | |
|--------------|--|
| Vaccinations | done, February (vaccine points distributed)1.958 |
| Total | cases reported Jan. 1 to March 1, 1915 45 |
| Total | vaccinations done Jan. 1 to March 1, 19153.103 |

RABIES

| Administration of Pasteur treatment in Florida, February, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County | |
|--|----------------------|
| Total number cases | |
| DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN | |
| Indigent patients receiving diphtheria antitoxin through the opaid for by the State Board of Halth during February: Chattahoochee, Gadsden County. 1 Tallahassee, Leon County. 1 Tampa, Hillsborough County. 3 | lruggists, |
| Total number cases Jan. 1 to March 1, 1915 | |
| VETERINARY DEPARTMENT | |
| TICK ERADICATION | |
| Cattle dipping vats reported constructed during February, 1915: Lemon City, Dade County | |
| GLANDERS | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during February, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County | |
| SHIPMENTS OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA UNDER IMPOREGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, FEBRUARY, | 1015 |
| Feb. 6, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | 11 mules |
| Feb. 17, Atlanta, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla. Feb. 18, New York City to Sanford, Fla. Feb. 26, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla. 1 horse Feb. 26, National Live Stock Yards, Ill., to Ponce de Leon, Fla. 22 horses | 22 mules
24 mules |
| Feb. 28, Dalton, Ga., to Tampa, Fla | 6 mules13715 |
| SHIPMENTS OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORIDA, FEBRUAR | Y. 1915 |
| Feb. 1, Espanola, Fla., to Scotland, S. Dakota | 4 mules |
| Feb. 13, Jacksonville, Fla., to Fayetteville, N. Feb. 13, Jacksonville, Fla., to Beaufort | 42 mules
2 mules |
| Feb. 27, Pensacola, Fla., to Mount Fleasant, 1enn 1 norse Feb. 27, Dania, Fla., to Lawrence, Kans | 3 mules |
| Total number of shipments | 10 |

HOG CHOLERA SERUM AND VIRUS ADMINISTRATION, FEBRUARY, 1915, BY COUNTIES

| COUNTIES | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| County | C. C. Serum
Distributed | C. C. Virus
Distributed |
| Alachua | 31,450 c.c. | 300 c.c. |
| Baker | c.c. | C.C. |
| Bay | 500 c.c. | 125 c.c. |
| Bradford |
5,600 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Brevard | C.C. | C.C. |
| Calhoun | 1,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Citrus | 3,500 c.c. | 225 c.c. |
| Clay | 4,000 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Columbia | 1,100 c.c. | c.c. |
| Dade | C.C. | C.C. |
| DeSoto | 3,500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Duval | 3,700 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Escambia | 4,500 c.c. | 225 c.c. |
| Franklin | C.C. | 150 c.c. |
| Hamilton | 3,200 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Hernando | 8,600 c.c. | 600 c.c. |
| Hillsborough | 3,500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Holmes | | C.C. |
| Jackson | 13,100 c.c. | 200 c.c. |
| Jefferson | C.C. | C.C. |
| Lafayette | 800 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lake | 1.000 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Lee | 350 c.c. | 25 c.c. |
| Leon | 8,775 c.c. | 350 c.c. |
| Levy | c.c. | c.c. |
| Liberty | 2,850 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Madison | 12,300 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Manatee | c.c. | c.c. |
| Marion |
5,750 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Monroe |
C.C. | c.c. |
| Nassau | 500 c.c. | 25 c.c. |
| Orange | 2,500 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Osceola |
3,000 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. | c.c. |
| Pasco | 500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Pinellas | 1,000 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Polk | 3,250 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Putnam | c.c. | c.c. |
| Santa Rosa |
500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| St. Johns. | 1.850 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| St. Lucie | | c.c. |
| Sumter | 11.750 c.c. | 700 c.c. |
| Suwannee | 4,700 c.c. | 200 c.c. |
| Taylor | 1,900 c.c. | 25 c.c. |
| Volusia | C.C. | C.C. |
| Wakulla | c.c. | C.C. |
| Walton | 1,100 c.c. | c.c. |
| Washington |
4,450 c.c. | 225 c.c. |
| |
100.000 | |
| Total |
160,175 c.c. | 4,525 c.c. |
| 2600 c. c. Serum sold. 150 c. c. Virus sold. | | |
| Estimated number hogs treated, February |
 | 7,281 |
| Estimated weight of hogs treated | | .444.141 lbs. |
| Amount hog cholera serum purchased during February | | 100 000 c.c |
| Amount hog cholera virus purchased during February |
 | . 2,000 c.c. |
| Cost of serum and virus purchased during February |
 | \$1,020.00 |
| Amount hog cholera virus purchased during February |
 | .248,025 c.c. |
| Amount of virus distributed in 1915 to March 1 |
 | . 4,875 c.c. |
| Estimated number hogs treated in 1915 to March 1 |
 | 11,274 |
| Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915 to March 1 |
 | .687,714 lbs. |
| Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915 to March |
 | \$2,270.00 |

DETAILS ATTENDED TO BY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT DURING FEBRUARY SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

No hog cholera agents appointed during February.

February 3, Sanford, meeting State Live Stock Association; February 14, Tampa, address at Pure Food Exposition; February 14-16, Tampa, veterinary meeting; February 19, Orlando, vaccination of hogs; February 20, Sanford, vaccination of hogs; February 21, Interlachen, investigation of disease in mules; February 22, Tallahassee, investigation disease in horses; February 23, Juliette, investigation disease in goats; February 24, Oxford, investigation disease in horse.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Specimens J | acksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahasse | ee Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|------------|----------|
| Animal Parasites | 127 | 76 | 25 | 1 | 7 | 50 | 286 |
| Diphtheria | 188 | 338 | 55 | 1 | 17 | 43 | 642 |
| Gonorrhoea | . 51 | 47 | 29 | | 7 | 4 | 138 |
| Malaria | | 191 | 36 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 395 |
| Pathological | 18 | 3 | 5 | | ** | | 26 |
| Rabies | 5 | | | | ** | | 5 |
| Tuberculosis | 149 | 80 | 52 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 305 |
| Typhoid Fever | 141 | 166 | 37 | 3 | 18 | 13 | 378 |
| Water (for sewage contamination | n) 48 | 13 | 1 | | 31 | 1 | 94 |
| Miscellaneous | 54 | 36 | 23 | 2 | 41 | 18 | 174 |
| Rat Examinations | | 26 | ** | 161 | | | 187 |
| | 924 | 976 | 263 | 170 | 149 | 148 | 2,630 |

DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, FEBRUARY NUMBER OF CASES

| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Malaria | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaris | Rabies | Ascaris | Tapeworm | Pathological | Other Int. Par. | Leprosy |
|------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| Central Laboratory | 16 | 23 | 44 | 43 | 28 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4. | | |
| Tampa Laboratory | 18 | 12 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 10 | | | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Pensacola Laboratory | 4 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 10 | | | | ** | | |
| Key West Laboratory | | | | | | | *** | | | | ** | |
| Miami Laboratory | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 4 | | | 144 | | | |
| Tallahassee Laboratory | 7 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 19 | | * * | | | | |
| | - | _ | - | - | _ | - | _ | - | _ | _ | - | _ |
| Total for State | 48 | 53 | 7 | 79 | 60 | 76 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 1 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISFASES DETERMINED IN FEBRUARY REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE

| RE | PORT | OF | CEN | FRAL | | | TOR | Y, JA | CKS | ONVI | ILLE | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|---------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|------------|
| TOWN | | | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | - Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Rabies | Ascaris | Tapeworm |
| Alachua | | | 100 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Alton | | | | i | | | | | 1272 | | | | | |
| Archer | | | *.* | 1 | | | | ** | | ** | ï | | | |
| Bushnell | | | | | | 11 | :: | | i | ·i | | | | |
| Cocoa | | | 'n | | | 4.4 | | ** | 3 | | | | * * | |
| Daytona | | • • • • | | i | * * | ** | | 15.5 | | 12 | | 11 | ** | 1.1 |
| Ft. Flerce | | | i | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Coinceville | **** | **** | | 2 | | ** | ** | | | | ** | 2.5 | ** | |
| Daytona Ft. Pierce Fernandina Gainesville Hawthorne | | •••• | 1. | | | | ** | :: | 2 | 15 | *** | | | |
| Inverness | | | 8 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rel. Culture | ·s | | 8 | | | | | 11 | | | | | | |
| Jacksonville | | | 9 | ii | | | | | 23 | 9 | 8 | i | i | 3 |
| Release Cul | t | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Key West | | | | | | | | | i | 1 | | | | |
| Lake Butler | | | | ** | | | | | | 1 | * * | i | | |
| Lake City | | | | 1 | 11. | ** | | | ** | 1 | ** | | | ** |
| Hawthorne Inverness Rel. Culture Jacksonville Release Cul Key West Lake Butler Lake City Live Oak Mandarin Mayo Micanopy | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Mayo | | | | :: | 11 | | ** | | i | 'n | 3 | | | |
| Micanopy | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | ** |
| Monticello | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Micanopy Monticello Mount Dora Newberry Ocala | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Newberry | | | | *** | | | | :: | + • | ·i | i | | | |
| Ocala | | | | i | | | | | 1 3 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| Orlando | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 1 | i | | |
| Pinetta | | **** | i | | 10.0 | 100 | ** | ++ | 2 | * * | | 1 | | |
| Plant City | | | 1 | | ** | ** | | | | i | 1.1 | ** | ** | ** |
| Baddial | | | | | | | 1: | | 4.40 | | .: | | | |
| Sarasota | ***** | | | ** | | 1.5 | | | i | • • | 1 | | | * * |
| Ocala Orlando Pinetta Plant City Ouincy Reddick Sarasota St. Augustine St. Petersburg Starke Tallahassee Tampa Titusville Wauchula Welaka Wellborn Wildwood | | **** | | ** | 1. | | | | 2 | ·i | ** | | i | |
| St. Petersburg | **** | | 2 | i | | | | :: | | | 1 | *** | | *** |
| Starke | | | | î | | | 1000 | - 100 | 11 | | | | | |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | | | | 11 | | i | | | |
| Tampa | | | i | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titusville | | | 1 | | | | | | | i | 3 | 1 | | |
| Wauchula | ***** | | | *** | | ** | | | * *: | ì | | *:*: | | |
| Welaka | | | | 4.4 | ** | | | | | | 'i | | | |
| Wildwood | | | | i | ** | | | | ** | | 1 | | | |
| Williston | ***** | | 3.0 | | ** | ** | ** | ** | i | ** | 12 | ** | | ** |
| Winter Haven | | **** | - | i | | | | | | :: | | | ** | |
| Winter Haven
Worthington Spring | ØS | | | | | | | ** | | | | 1 | | ** |
| | 900411 | | _ | | _ | - | | _ | 200 | - | _ | _ | ···
2 | |
| Total | | | 34 | 23 | | ** | | | 43 | 28 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | | RE | PORT | OF | TAM | PA I | ABO | RATO | ORY | | | | | |
| | | | | | IRIA- | | | | | | | | | |
| | | - | | | | | | .5 | | | | - | | |
| | .0 | Gonorrhoea | = | | | Species not
Determined | | Tuberculosis | 0 | | . 8 | Pathological | | 9 |
| TOWN | Diphtheria | 4 | Estivo-
autumnal | 2 | | 2 2 | 9 | # | Uncinaria | 7 apetuorm | Other Int. | 00 | - | Rat Plagne |
| TOWN | = | 0 | 000 | Quartan | Terlian | 7 5 | Typhoid T | er | | 3 | 70 | 10 | Leprosy | 210 |
| | 4 | E | === | 9 | 7 | ete | 4 | -0 | 20 | 4 | a a | = | 4 | - |
| | Q | 5 | 0 0 | Ö | E | DO | F | F | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | Sa |
| Tampa | 14 | 11 | ** | | 2 | | 14 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ì | 26 |
| Tampa | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant City | 2 | | 4.4 | | i | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarasota | 2
1
1 | ** | ** | | ** | ** | | *** | ** | | | | | ++ |
| Ft. Meade | 1 | | | | | | | * * | * 1 | i | | | ** | |
| Sarasota Ft. Meade. Ft. Myers. Manatee | ** | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | ** | | |
| Safety Harbor | 15.5 | *** | | •• | ** | ** | | ** | 2 | *** | 11.1 | | 22.4 | ** |
| Safety Harbor | | * * | ** | | | | | * * | 1 | | | * * | | |
| Tarme | *** | * * | | | | * * | | | 1 | *** | | | | |
| West Tampa
St. Petersburg
Tarpon Springs | 100 | i | | ** | ** | | *** | | | | 5 | | | |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Tarpon Springs | | | ** | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Clearwater | 1. | | | . 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Port Tampa | *** | | ** | ** | 40.00 | | 2 | 1 | | 4. | | | ** | ** |
| Port Tampa | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 12 | - | - | 3 | - | 18 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| | 29 | 12 | | | 3 | | 18 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 20 |

REPORT OF PENSACOLA LABORATORY

| | MALARIA | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumal | Quarton | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosia | Uncinaria | |
| Pensacola | | 12 | | | 3 | *** | 4 | 7 | 5 | |
| Milton | * * | | | | | ** | 3 | ** | | |
| Lynn-Haven | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| DeFuniak | 4 | 1 | ** | | | ** | ** | 2.2 | 3 | |
| Roberts | | | ** | | | | | 1 | 2.4 | |
| Campbellton | | | | ** | ** | | ** | 1 | ** | |
| Century | ** | | | | | 9.9 | | | 1 | |
| Total | 4 | 13 | | | 3 | | 7 | 9 | 10 | |

REPORT OF MIAMI LABORATORY

| | | MALARIA | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--|
| | TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumal | Quartan | Tertion | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosia | Uncinaria | |
| Miami | | 3 | 3 | | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Goulds | | | | ** | ** | | ** | 1 | ** | 4 | |
| Lemon | City | | | | | | ** | ** | | | |
| Ojus . | | | | | | ** | ** | 1 | | | |
| Perrine | | ** | ** | 4.9 | | | ** | -1 | ** | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |
| To | tal | 3 | 3 | ** | 4.4 | 1 | 4.6 | 7 | 4 | 4 | |

REPORT OF TALLAHASSEE LABORATORY

| | MALARIA | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosi | Uncinaria | |
| Quincy
Tallahassee | 9 | i | | | | ** | 2 | 1 | 18 | |
| Marianna | *; | .; | | ** | | ** | 1 | ** | ** | |
| Apalachicola | | | | 2.0 | | | 1 | | | |
| Total | 12
disco | 2
overed | in | routine |
ex | amina | 4
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Both cases from Quincy were of carriers discovered in routin children.

Five of the nine cases diagnosed from Tallahassee were releases.

Wital Statistics

WHY FLORIDA SHOULD HAVE THE MODEL STATE LAW FOR VITAL STATISTICS

To give each individual in Florida a legal record of birth and citizenship.

To preserve the best evidence of the existence and death of every person dying within the State.

To assure to health authorities immediate notice of each case of sickness dangerous to the public health.

To provide a means of gathering the data as to the marriages contracted and divorces granted in the State.

That there may be permanently preserved and of ready access the facts of the birth, sickness, marriage relation and death of each resident.

That legal evidence may be always available to settle questions of age, identity, parentage, kinship, heirship, descent, inheritance, bequests, legacies, pensions, insurance, as well as criminal and personal responsibility.

That public health workers may have the requisite data of the births and deaths, the marriages and divorces and most of all,—the prevalence of sickness, of the people under their care, upon which to base their endeavors and measure the results of their efforts.

That everyone may know from comparisons of birth, death and sickness rates, how Florida and each of its communities and sections compare with other states and localities as a land to be born, live and die in.

That the many possible visitors, settlers and investors may be assured of the healthfulness of Florida and of its various sections, and the State's natural and climatic advantages, and the consequent stability of its present development and the certainty of its future far greater agricultural and commercial progress and prosperity.

Finally, because Florida should follow the example of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and not be the last Southern State to place this uniformly advocated Model Law on its Statute Book, and by so doing have its Vital Statistics accurately compiled and published by its State Board of Health for its own citizens, and by the United States Bureau of the Census for all the world to know.

The following letters have lately been widely circulated to further the cause of complete and accurate Vital Statistics in Florida.

TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA

AN OPEN LETTER REGARDING THE MODEL STATE LAW FOR VITAL STATISTICS

The State Board of Health of Florida will present to the Legislature which convenes at Tallahassee on April 6th next, a Model Law for gathering and preserving the records of the life histories of the people of the State.

The measure is modeled on the draft endorsed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Committee on Uniform Laws of the American Bar Association, the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, the American Federation of Labor, and numerous other national, state and local bodies.

Laws based on it have been passed by many states, including Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Georgia. And the successful results achieved in those states where it has been faithfully put into operation prove its practical worth over any other system known in this country.

Vital Statistics has been called the Old Family Bible, the Book-keeping of Life and Death. It preserves for individuals a legal record of their existence and life history. It records for each his day of birth to assure his right of education, of citizenship, of suffrage, to hold office, and the protection of his labor. For each it records the facts of death, that questions of inheritance, legacies, bequests, insurance, pensions, personal liability and criminal responsibility, shall have evidence made permanent. To the State it gives a audit of its greatest asset—its people. It shows whether the community gains by births or loses by deaths. It guides municipalities in civic improvement and social welfare movements. It proves the healthfulness of localities, dispels fear of pestilential diseases, and gives danger signals to guard against epidemics. It gives data on which the business and commercial world can base assurance for the present development and certain future progress of all parts of the State.

Every member of the Legislature should be for this measure, now recognized as the South's greatest need to stimulate immigration and development, and all with the State's and their own community's welfare at heart should urge their representatives to vote for it and to place themselves on record as favoring its enactment at this Session.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 3, 1915.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

I am advised by your State Health Officer, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, that it is proposed to present to the Florida Legislature for enactment a law to

secure the registration of births and deaths in the State.

The registration of births and deaths is of the utmost importance to any community. Records of births and deaths are two of the most essential records of the people. As a community grows in population and as its social and business affairs become more developed, reliable records of the time and conditions of birth and the time and causes of death of its citizens become essential to their welfare and the protection of their legal, social, and economic interests.

In the absence of adequate laws governing the registration of births and deaths in the State of Florida the present legislature has an opportunity to do a signal public service for the State and to erect, in an adequate

registration law, a monument to the statesmanship of its members.

Very truly yours,

RUPERT BLUE, Surgeon General.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU WASHINGTON

I have been informed that a bill for the registration of births and deaths providing for the establishment of a system similar to that suggested in the so-called "Model Law" may be introduced in the present session of the

Florida Legislature.

All legislation dealing with the registration of births is a matter of vital importance to the Children's Bureau because the adequate recording of births is fundamental to the studies of child welfare which the Bureau is directed by law to undertake. The Model Law, drafted by a committee of the Council of Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association, and approved by the American Public Health Association, the American Bar Association, the Bureau of the Census, and the Children's Bureau, provides machinery which is working promisingly where it has been established. The Children's Bureau has been co-operating with the General and State Federations of Women's Clubs in the effort to arouse sentiment in favor of legislation providing state-wide registration of births and we are much interested in the fate of the proposed bill.

You may be interested in learning of the result of the investigation which the club women in Florida have been making in co-operation with the Children's Bureau to learn the number of babies who are being denied the

right of a birth record.

The investigation has been organized in Auburndale, Clearwater, Cocoanut Grove, Crescent City, Daytona, Detroit, Eustis, Federal Point, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Hawthorn, High Springs, Homestead, Jacksonville, Lake Worth, Leesburg, Live Oak, Miami, Ocala, Ormond, Ozona, Palatka, Pensacola, Princeton, Ruskin, San Mateo, Sanford, Sarasota, South Jacksonville, Stuart, Tallahassee, Titusville, Wildwood and Winter Haven.

Reports have been received from 27 cities. Of the 1658 cases investigated

only 984 have an official record of birth in the archives of the State.

Municipal action can do something toward improving the situation, but only through the passage of a good law can state-wide birth registration be effectually established.

Very respectfully yours, JULIA C. LATHROP. Chief.

THE CONCENSUS OF FAVORABLE SENTIMENT IN FLORIDA CITIES AND TOWNS FOR BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

The sentiment of Florida municipalities as to Vital Statistics as indicated by the replies from all but the 50 or so yet to be heard from, shows that of the 53 between 2,000 and 500 population, the following 22, have already passed the Model Ordinance:

Bradentown West Palm Beach Port Tampa City Fort Pierce Clearwater
Fort Meade
South Jacksonville
Starke

Chipley Dade City Leesburg Eustis Titusville Sarasota Milton Newberry Noma Palmetto Lake Butler Crescent City St. Andrew Lake Helen

and the following 14 are favoring it:

Arcadia High Springs Mulberry Green Cove Springs Dunnellon Wauchula

Perry Manatee Carrabelle Milton Graceville Cocoa

Melbourne

Alachua Mayo Sneads

Of those under 500 population, the following 29 have passed Ordinances:

Apopka Auburndale Avon Park Belleview Branford Bushnell Callahan Citra Coleman Dania Dunedin Fargo Fort Lauderdale Hosford Interlachen Lake Worth Lawtey Lynn Haven

Mount Dora Pablo Beach Panama City Pinellas Park St. Cloud Sebring Sopehoppy Stuart Tavares Williston

and the following 21 are favorable:

Bradley Bowling Green Campbellton Center Hill Cortez Esto Hampton Hastings Hawthorn Hilliard Holly Hill Jennings Kathleen Laurel Hill McIntosh Molino Pinetta Ponce de Leon Port Saint Joe Winter Haven Zephyrhills

A MAJORITY VOTE IN FAVOR

The above shows that of the 200 (approximately) municipalities of the State, there are, (including the 29 Registration Cities of 2,000 population and over which have been regularly reporting for some time), 80 Cities and Towns on record as desiring birth and death registration, with at least 35 more favoring it and likely at any moment to pass the ordinance. These are all of which this office is advised.

This makes a majority of all municipalities, and three quarters of those over 500 population, as it were, voting in its favor.

The yeast is working and the result as published to date only partly indicate the State-wide interest aroused in all portions, most of which but a few months ago had never considered the importance of the matter.

NOW FOR A STATE-WIDE LAW

The incoming Legislature will be appealed to for a new statute to give the Bureau of Vital Statistics ample authority to gather data on all the life history of the people of Florida, and with so great a sentiment in favor as is above shown, it can hardly be doubted that the measure to be presented will be passed.





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No. 4 (New Series)

Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President Palatka, Fla. Hon. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

Hon, C. G. Memminger Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

AGENTS

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

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Miami

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BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY

Jacksonville

BRANCH LABORATORIES
Tampa Pensacola Miami
Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23" Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"

Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12. Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372. Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report

of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12. Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the

State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24. Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.
Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.
Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, Reprint from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.
Publication 115, Annual Report on the Treatment of Indigent Crippled Children, 1913, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12.
Publication 116, Address of the Chairman of the Section of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Southern Medical Association, Lexington, Ky., November 17-20, 1913. Printed in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.

Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 21.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Publication 132, Tuberculosis, its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida,

1914, pp. 247. lication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes. Publication Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

State Board of Health Notices and Circulars:

Vital Statistics-Model Ordinance and Circular Letter. Vital Statistics-List of Florida Municipalities.

THE PECK OF DIRT

By Dr. C. E. Banks, U. S. Public Health Service

It is to be presumed that few adults of the present generation have missed being reminded, by that type of person who is always taking the joy out of life, that every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies. It is a venerable domestic proverb, the relic of an era of prehistoric hygiene whose age is difficult to estimate. It may have been said by some pundit in the Stone Age, but the determination of its nativity, however, is not as important as the proper analysis of its meaning, for it is one of the real old "saws" which has a message worth a few moments serious consideration and approval. If you have not progressed far into your "peck of dirt" it is time for you to make a start, for this dry measure of eight quarts of a seemingly useless addition to your dietary is in reality very much of an important factor

in your internal economy.

But like every proverb it is metaphorical. It does not mean "dirt" such as, for example, the geophagists swallow in the hook-worm districts; nor does it mean "dirt" according to the housewife's accepted definition; nor does it signify anything unclean. It is a figure of speech for the waste or refuse or indigestible parts of our food which we must eat with the assimilable portions intended to nourish us. In other words our diet contains a proportion of material which is of no food value to us, but which we must eat "before we die," as the proverb says. The Stone Age sanitarian who evolved this "peck of dirt" phrase based it on sound physiological sense, for our digestive apparatus, consisting of a muscular canal about twenty-five feet in length, would become gradually helpless from disuse if we took our food in concentrated form ready to be absorbed. One of the nebular hypotheses of the present generation of food faddists is pre-digested foods, and all sorts of decorticated, decolorized, debilitated, depleted and denuded "hearts" and "essences" of real food are unloaded into our uninterested stomachs under the name of "health" brands. The fact is our stomachs do not thank us for butting into the process of digestion, nor do our intestines show lively gratitude for discounting their functions in this artificial manner.

The digestive canal requires that food be fed to it in quantity as well as quality, so that it can churn over the mass and be stimulated to normal action. We need in the cereal line, for instance, the coarse ground grains of wheat and corn, not the refined, bleached, impoverished and over bolted flour and meal. The rough cortex of the wheat and corn grains, now bolted out by the miller as "dirt," is the very material designed by nature to aid in the digestive process—the scouring agency, the unassimilable portion that increases the mass to give it consistency. It is a mechanical help, increasing the bulk so that the muscular coats of the intestines can act to better advantage and the digestive ferments permeate the contents slowly and thoroughly. We also need to eat the skins and seeds of the small fruits and berries. The modern food esthete peels apples, pears and peaches before partaking; removes the seeds from grapes and likewise should logically take the seeds from strawberries, tomatoes and cucumbers in this

game of hunting the seed. The false claim of their agency in causing appendicitis is doubtless at the bottom of this "health" obsession. These indigestible particles go far in making up the "peck of dirt" you are to eat before you die, and they are of such value in the physiology of digestion that the writer would make it a bushel if he were the arbiter dietarium mundi. By following this natural common sense plan constipation will become a lost art, and somebody's pellets that work while you sleep will be as needless in your life as an emergency hump on the back of a dromedary.

TO THE BOY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

So live that your afterself—the man you ought to be—may in his time be possible and actual. For away in the twenties, the thirties, of the twentieth century, he is awaiting his turn. His body, his brain, his soul are in your boyish hands. He cannot help himself. What will you leave for him? Will it be a brain unspoiled by lust or dissipation, a mind trained to think and act, a nervous system true as a dial in its response to the truth about you? Will you, boy of the twentieth century, let him come as a man among men in his time, or will you throw away his inheritance before he has had the chance to touch it? Will you let him come taking your place, gaining through your experience, hallowed through your joys, building on them his own, or will you fling his hope away, decreeing, wanton like, that the man you might have been shall never be?—David Starr Jordan.

"THE DISEASE GERMS' AEROPLANE"

That's what the Fly has been called, and it is a good name.

Study the cartoon on the back cover of this issue—it's worth your time and your thought. It shows the Fly, not as we see him but as he really is—a carrier of Disease, Death and Devastation. His Allies are Ignorance and Indifference.

Unfortunately he is a harmless-looking insect, and is often regarded merely as an annoying pest or a necessary evil. But that's just the point; he is *not* necessary; we may protect ourselves from him by very simple means.

First of all, screen. Screen the entire house, but most especially

the dining room, kitchen and pantry.

Then, destroy his breeding and feeding places—the manure pile, the open privy, the garbage pail. The privy may be made fly-proof and sanitary at small cost. So may the garbage pail. The State Board of Health will furnish you plans and specifications. The manure pile may be screened or treated with borax. This method costs only about one cent per horse per day. A pound of borax is sifted over every ten bushels of manure and the pile sprinkled with five gallons of water. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 118, which fully describes this method of borax treatment of manure for prevention of fly breeding.

And finally, destroy those flies which escape these measures and do gain access to your house. "Swat" them, use fly paper, use fly traps, and poison. Mix a teaspoonful of formaldehyde in a shallow saucer of sweetened water, put a bread crust in the saucer for the flies to light on; and set the dish out of reach of the children. Then get a broom and sweep up the dead flies. If you want to rid a room of flies quickly, set this dish of formaldehyde on the window sill and darken the room, leaving the shade of this one window slightly raised. The light will attract the flies to the poison.

These measures are all simple, cheap and easily applied. And what is more to the point, they are practical and effective. The presence of flies in your house is your own fault: where absolute cleanliness exists flies are not found. So it is "up to you." If you don't want to take chances with Disease and Death during the coming summer, then get busy.

C. H. D.

REDUCTION OF COST

Lighten the burden on Florida's pocketbook!

Whatever lessens the pull on the family purse is heartily welcomed in these days when the high cost of living is a subject of such constant and serious conversation. The necessities of life are growing into a continually lengthening list. The doctor's bill and that of the druggist are important items that go into the total of family expense, and no less important because so uncertain, for sickness comes like a thief in the dark and its demands are imperative.

Intelligent and progressive men and women, who keep in touch with the advances of medical science, recognize the wisdom, to say nothing of the enormous economy, of preventive medicine—of warding off the attacks of serious, insidious diseases. It is no longer a matter for argument that typhoid fever, smallpox, diphtheria if treated promptly, rabies, as well as other ailments, may be prevented or robbed of serious consequences. The statement is backed by ample and multiplied proofs,

which cannot be questioned.

The preventives, some of them are expensive, and the large cost has deterred many from using them, even if they might be convinced of their efficiency—they prefer to take the risk, to gamble on the chances of escape. Of course, the sick rate from typhoid is normally small considering the proportion of cases to the total population, but isn't it worth one dollar and five cents to be insured against it entirely, when such an attack would cost at least \$500.00, besides the loss of time and producing capacity, and the chances of taxing your estate with the cost of an expensive funeral?

Is it possible practically to prevent typhoid fever? The United States military authorities have adopted the typhoid vaccine with the result that not a single death from this disease occurred in 1913 in the entire army, and only a few cases, none of them severe. Want any

better proof than that?

The medical profession has discovered that diphtheria can be cured, robbed of its terrors, by administering the antitoxin on the first day, immediately when the disease is discovered.

In order to bring these preventive medicines within easier reach of the people of Florida, the State Board of Health has arranged with manufacturers so that the cost has been greatly reduced and, more than this, these medicines will be widely distributed among the druggists of the State so that they may be easily and conveniently procured.

Here are some of the results secured by the Board, which will affect pocketbooks in every part of the State: Under the old plan and prices, the antitoxin of diphtheria cost the ultimate consumer \$2.00 per one thousand units; \$7.50 per five thousand units, and \$12.00 per ten thousand units. Under the new schedule these prices will be sixty cents, \$2.30 and \$4.10, respectively. As will be noted, the price for this medicine is based upon the thousand effective units, the necessary dose varying with the exigencies of each case, but the cost is to be reduced by about two-thirds.

A similar reduction of cost is promised for the typhoid bacterin,—from \$2.00 to \$1.05 for one complete treatment, three doses. Both of these medicines will be furnished free to indigents, upon application and the certificate of a physician. The Board will also continue to furnish free, upon similar conditions, the Pasteur Treatment to indigents, and at one-half the retail cost to those able to pay for the treatment. The tetanus antitoxin will also be furnished free to the poor of the State, which has been the practice in the past, and the cost

to others will be cut in half,

Vaccine points, the guard against smallpox, will be sent out by the

Board as heretofore, without charge.

For the distribution of these remedies, or preventives, at least one druggist or other responsible person will be selected in each county of the State, and in the more populous counties several such places or persons will be named, so that it will be possible for every Floridian to secure these medicines. The prices will be the same everywhere and will be marked on the package for the protection of purchasers. The list of these druggists and of those who will handle these medicines will be published as soon as it can be made up, so that there will be left no good excuse for Floridians to be without them and at as low cost as will be available to the resident of any State in the Union.—(Press Service, State Board of Health.)

"SO SAY WE ALL OF US"

The following article, which is copied from the current issue of the North Carolina Health Bulletin, expresses clearly and forcefully the doctrine which the Florida State Board of Health has preached for many years past—that of *Individual responsibility* in the prevention of smallpox, and the value of vaccination as a preventive rather than expensive and ineffectual quarantine.

THE CONTROL OF SMALLPOX

Quarantine of smallpox is antagonistic to vaccination because the only effect of quarantining and the sole purpose of quarantining is to protect those in danger from the presence of the disease, namely, the unvaccinated, and in this protection make it unnecessary for the unvaccinated to be

vaccinated. Let me illustrate. Smallpox breaks out in a certain town or community. The authorities announce through the papers (usually only after the public knows through the newspapers of a neighboring town) that the disease exists but is "effectually quarantined." If the unvaccinated man and his family have any confidence in this announcement by their officials, do you think the announcement will discourage or encourage the family to be vaccinated? Let's reverse the case. Suppose on the occurrence of smallpox in a certain township, county or town, the authorities make public announcement of the following facts? Smallpox is present; that no vaccinated person need have the slightest uneasiness; that the disease has no danger for the vaccinated; that the authorities do not feel disposed to encourage non-vaccination by quarantine, nor to spend the public money for the temporary protection of the unvaccinated, which class is solely responsible for the presence of the plague and its spread. Such an announcement, as has been demonstrated over and over, is followed by the vaccination, the voluntary vaccination, of the people, by hundreds.

Quarantine of smallpox tends to encourage the unvaccinated to remain unvaccinated and to bring up families of unvaccinated children, and so

maintain and build up the smallpox liabilities of their community. No quarantine and public notice of the existence of the disease encourages vaccination and thereby decreases the smallpox liabilities of a community. Again, the quarantine of smallpox is at best only a temporary remedy. It may protect the unvaccinated family of Smith, his wife and children during a single outbreak of the disease, but it doesn't protect them when they get on the train or on the street car or go to some other town and come in contact with a case of smallpox on the streets perhaps nor does come in contact with a case of smallpox on the streets, perhaps, nor does it protect them next year when there is another outbreak in the same quarantine-relying, vaccination-dodging population.

And again, quarantine is absolutely ineffectual. The whole history of epidemiology abounds in examples of severe and even historical outbreaks of smallpox in towns and cities with a high percentage of unvaccinated population-towns and cities which have not through their ordinances compelled vaccination and which through quarantine have intercepted the operations of the laws of nature, the laws of God, in compelling vaccination

through the penalty of the disease.

Quarantine is ineffective in preventing the most dangerous case, from a standpoint of epidemiology, in spreading the disease. This dangerous case is not the man who is very sick, who is confined on his bed in his home, but it is the mild case of smallpox, the man who himself does not know that he has the disease, who has seen no physician, who is up and about his business on the street car and in the factory. These mild, and atypical cases of smallpox, unrecognized and therefore unquarantinable, have formed a large proportion of the cases of smallpox that have appeared in the United States during the last ten years.

So much for the ineffectiveness of quarantine and for its antagonism to On the other hand, if there is anything proven in sanitary science, I say ANYTHING, it is the fact that vaccination prevents both the occurrence (nobody claims that quarantine will do this) of smallpox and

its spread.

Finally, no health officer or health department that claims that quarantine will stop the occurrence and spread of smallpox has a right to insist upon the people being vaccinated, because if quarantine prevents smallpox it prevents the necessity of vaccination.

THE DANGER OF DELAY IN CANCER

Thousands of lives now needlessly sacrificed to cancer could be saved if the patient would go to the surgeon as promptly as does the average person attacked by appendicitis. Nor is there any reason why the cancer patient should not seek this, the only safe treatment, with the same high degree of confidence in the outcome that is now common

among those suffering from the other more fashionable disease. Unfortunately, the evidence is only too clear that a different attitude toward cancer prevails and occasions many preventable deaths. The almost superstitious dread of the disease and unwillingness to admit its existence or to seek medical advice in time are well known and difficult obstacles to progress in its control. Proof of this fatal neglect is found in the experience of a prominent surgeon who recently studied his case record in order to obtain definite information as to the delay in the average case. Of 65 recent patients, 35 were men and 30 were women. Further study of these 65 cases showed that after the first discovery of suspicious symptoms the men had waited an average of 12.2 months before consulting the doctor, and the women had waited, on the average, 11.9 months, practically a year's delay in all cases. Many other surgeons could produce very similar records. Winter, of Koenigsberg, Prussia, the pioneer in the education of the public in regard to cancer, examined the records of 1,062 operable cases and showed that 87 per cent. of these patients could and should have applied for treatment much earlier, when they would have had a far higher chance of recovery than was actually the case.

To the delay when the symptoms are manifest must be added the previous indefinite period after the beginning of the disease and before the patient realizes the trouble. This period can be shortened by education. Fortunately, the symptoms of cancer are present quite early and can usually be recognized if the patient understands their importance. In too many instances, however, the disease is not suspected until the symptoms are pronounced or until there is a tumor of considerable size. If we assume that this period averages six months, and then add the year's delay for which the patient is responsible, we find that the average patient does not seek advice until at least a year and a half after the onset of cancer. This precious time, thrown away, means, if not a fatal outcome, at least a serious instead of a minor operation.

In the present state of our knowledge of malignant disease it cannot be too frequently emphasized that the hope of curing cancer is to be found in its earlier recognition and in prompt and competent surgical treatment. The unfortunate patient who, because of ignorance or unwarranted fear or the blandishment of quacks, hesitates to seek proper advice should realize that in this delay he or she is recklessly throwing away a splendid chance of cure.—(Press Service, American Society for the Control of Cancer.)

INSURANCE AGAINST SMALLPOX

An English public vaccinator states that for the past eleven years he has offered, in connection with every vaccination showing four good vesicles, \$250 if smallpox is contracted within ten years. At time when smallpox was prevalent in his community, he gave a written undertaking to pay the sum of \$4,000 to any clergyman who submitted to revaccination and who contracted smallpox as a result of a daily visit to the patients in the smallpox hospital.—Monthly Bulletin, N. Y. State Dept. of Health.

WORTHY OF IMITATION BY OTHER TEACHERS AND CITIES OF FLORIDA

When the "Educational Public-Health Exhibit" of the State Board of Health was in Ocala last month interest manifested by the Schools of the City in the "Exhibit" was so marked and pronounced that inquiry was made into the methods pursued in teaching Sanitation. The State Health Officer was so favorably impressed with the system followed by Miss Lillian Stevens, the Principal of the Primary School, that he asked her to tell for the Notes how she managed to conduct, for the children, such an admirable training in health matters. The following is from Miss Stevens' pen and for which the State Health Officer extends his acknowledgments and thanks:

The health work of the Ocala primary school is conducted along two general lines—the preventive and remedial measures which constitute the work of medical inspection, and the educative work which imparts the knowledge necessary for the building up of strong bodies, and which also seeks to establish right habits of living on the part of the child, and to train him for the future by encouraging him to look about his home, the school and the neighborhood in which he lives, for these conditions that he has learned are necessary for healthful living.

The mode of procedure in medical inspection conforms in general to the plans that have been found to be most efficient and convenient in those Cities where this work is a part of the school system.

As soon as the children enter school in the morning the teachers inspect all pupils, noting the condition of face and hands, looking for signs of illness and questioning in regard to the care of the teeth. When the medical inspector arrives the children who need his attention pass to the office where they are examined.

Any who are sick are sent home for the day, and those who have infectious or contagious diseases are excluded for the necessary period of time.

In addition to this examination for acute abnormal conditions, each pupil is given an examination once a year which includes testing the eyesight and hearing, noting the presence of enlarged tonsils, adenoids, nasal obstructions, decayed teeth and indications of hookworm. A card is made out for each child which records the above points, and to which parents and teachers have access.

Notices are also sent to the child's parents, when it is found that he needs medical or surgical attention.

The educative work in the school consists largely of a course of health lessons which has a regular place in the school curriculum.

This course consists of talks on the care of the body, value of hot and cold baths, proper food and clothing, danger from flies and mosquitoes, necessity of fresh air especially during sleep, the value of boiling water and sunshine as disinfectants in the care of the home, the effect of alcohol and tobacco, and self control along all lines.

These lessons are impressed by illustrations and demonstrations whenever possible and every effort is made to induce the child to apply in his life the knowledge that he has acquired.

At the suggestion of the medical inspector boards of health were organized in each room, which meet every week, and hold an election

of officers every month.

The officers of the board of health consist of a president and a secretary. Three committees are appointed at each business meeting that give written reports, on blanks prepared by the teacher. These committees are, the house committee that reports on the sanitary condition of the house, a committee on the yard that makes a similar report in regard to the yard, and a committee on Personal Hygiene that makes a report on the condition of the eyes, teeth and hands of the pupils, as given to it by the teacher. In addition to these written reports, committees from each ward give reports on sanitary conditions in the ward in which the members of these committees live. All written reports are filed with the medical inspector after being received by the board. The meetings are varied and the interest is sustained by sundry expedients. Sometimes a committe is appointed to visit a bakery, market or dairy and report at the next meeting. A demonstration lesson is given, sometimes a subject pertaining to the health of the child or the community is discussed, and at other times children are asked to report special work that they have done.

To further impress this health work the children have begun the collection of pictures and placards which, with profuse apologies to state board of health, they call their "HEALTH EXHIBIT."

This work, systematized, takes little time from the regular work of the school and the improved condition of the children, the gain in the average attendance of the school and the interest the pupils show in the subject fully warrant the expense and time given to the work.

> NELLIE C. STEVENS, Principal Ocala Primary School.

Ikey had a cow that was practically worthless. It was going blind, and hadn't given a drop of milk in years. So Ikey decided to take it to the

auction and get rid of it at any price.

"How much am I bid for this thorough-bred Jersey cow?" thundered the auctioneer. "She's right in her prime; gives 10 quarts of rich creamy milk a day, has a calf every year, she's gentle—"
"Vait! Vait!" interrupted Ikey. "I didn't know vot a fine cow dot vas. I've changed my mind. I von't sell her now."—Pathfinder.

Young Lady—What is the name of this wheel? Bicycle Clerk—That's a Belvidere.

Young Lady (after a stony glare)—Can you recommend the Belva?—Christian Register.

DOCTOR RICHARD POTTS DANIEL, the first President of the State Board of Health of Florida, passed from this earth into a sphere of greater glory, happiness and usefulness on the evening of April 10th, 1915. When the State Board of Health was organized in 1889, Governor Fleming, then Executive of the State, in looking over the field of professional men of the State from whom to select a presiding officer over a new and untried institution, chose Dr. Daniel for this responsible task, because of his conservatism, his high professional standing in the State, and his unquestionable and unimpeachable integrity. Unfortunately the care and pressure of a large medical practice did not permit Dr. Daniel to remain long in the service of the State as a guide in State preventive medicine, but his interest in the progress and activities of the Board never slackened and his faith in the principles of the Board and policies taught was as keen at the end as it was at the commencement when he accepted office at Governor Fleming's request. Dr. Daniel was a gentleman of the "Old School" of medicine in manner and in dealing with his colleagues, but he was alert to all progress acquired by science as the most recent graduate, and kept abreast of the times as long as he continued in active practice. His love for suffering humanity and his devotion to his profession endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, whether as patients or acquaintances, and his sense of honor to his colleagues was of that intense and sympathetic character that made his word a law among his conferees. Living far past the allotted time of the life of man, he nevertheless retained a clear mind and cheerful spirit to the very minute that the Master called; when listening to the summons he went to his rest, and "wrapping the drapery of his couch about him he lay down to pleasant dreams."

Vale my old friend.

Health Briefs

An opportune warning: SCREEN!

A life preserver always within reach is, "Wash your hands before meals."

The "out-door life" is consumption's bitterest enemy.

Avoid patent consumption remedies. A dose of poison would be more merciful.

About one person out of three contracts typhoid. The housefly is generally responsible, but not held accountable.

Clean the house when it needs it, and don't worry about house-

cleaning time.

The people of the African jungles use no privies. Unfortunately, that is true of some people of Florida.

The latest sanitary device is the individual mouthpiece for tele-

phones.

Now is the season of Jerusalem Oak, and one can prepare his own hookworm medicine.

If some people were as much afraid of flies as they are of bad water there would be less typhoid.—Kansas State Board of Health.

The object of the patent medicine faker is not to cure. His business is to get rich by relieving fools of their money and duping them with worthless nostrums.

A fly-proof manure bin is an economical improvement that every farm should have. Not only does it preserve the potency of the elements valuable as fertilizer, but it prevents the breeding of inumerable flies which are the greatest typhoid disseminators in the world.

Tuberculosis among the miners in the South African gold fields is

said to have been reduced by the use of electricity for light.

Judge-Why did you strike this man? Prisoner-He called me a liar, your honor.

Judge-That is no excuse.

Prisoner—Well, Judge, it was my first experience. What does your honor do in such cases?—Boston Transcript.

Mistress (engaging servant)—And remember, Jane, we like to be served at table with alacrity.

Jane—Certainly, mum; and when will yez have it—after the soup?—Pathfinder.

Bystander-Don't you feel terribly nervous when you are way up in the air?

Aviator—Yes, if there's a small crowd. Bystander—What difference does the crowd make? Aviator—I'm afraid I won't get my salary.—Pathfinder.

Old Doctor (who has been gossiping for three-quarters of an hour)—Well, well, I must be going. I've got to visit an old lady in a fit.—Grit.

Correspondence

THAT TIRED FEELING

Bradentown, Fla., April 13, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I am somewhat under weight, have contracted a slight cough recently and my vitality is not very great. I have that tired feeling more than it seems to me I should, and while I have not even known any one suffering from tuberculosis, nor is it hereditary, I would like to know if I have any trace of it. Will you kindly send me the necessary receptacle for sputum, and anything you require for examination, as I feel that this is the surest way of really ascertaining.

Thanking you, I remain,

Very sincerely,

Jacksonville, Fla., April 15, 1915. bacteriological examination is being sent you today under separate cover. I would suggest, however, that in addition to the examination of the

sputum for the tubercle bacillus, you consult a competent physician for a thorough physical examination, as it is very often the case that the lesions of tuberculosis in its early stages are recognized upon physical examination some time before it is possible to find the organisms of the disease in the sputum.

Very truly yours, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

LOST ONE SON

Frostproof, Fla., April 23, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I have lost one son by disease called Pellagra. Have another that is showing symptoms. Is there anything you can do or advise? Glad to hear from you at once.

Respectfully yours,

Jacksonville, Fla., April 25, 1915.

My dear sir: Replying to your letter of the 23d, relative to pellagra, I regret that I am unable to advise you definitely with regard to the treat-

ment and prevention of this disease.

Our present knowledge of pellagra is very limited indeed, though any number of theories have been advanced with reference to its causation and

number of theories have been advanced with reference to its causation and treatment. The very fact that so many conflicting theories have been set forth renders it exceedingly difficult to advise you with any great degree of certainty as to the line of treatment to be followed.

The most recent investigations, and those which seem to have brought forth the most satisfactory results, have been conducted by Dr. Goldberger, of the United States Public Health Service, who reports very favorable results in a number of cases which he has treated. I would suggest that you write the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., requesting a copy of Dr. Goldberger's report of his investigations. a copy of Dr. Goldberger's report of his investigations.

The essential features of his theory are that the disease is caused by a lack of the necessary variety in the daily diet. In otherwords, that it is due to the continued use for long periods of time of the same class of foods, without any variation in the kind of food, no single article of food

being the cause.

The treatment is based upon this same idea. A more varied diet, including milk, eggs and fresh vegetables, is advised. Beans especially are said to be of value in this correction of the diet. So far as is known, no drugs or medicine of any kind produce any beneficial effect, with the possible exception of tonics. The whole matter of the cause, prevention and treatment is one of proper diet.

I regret that I am unable to supply you with literature bearing upon this subject. You may easily secure the pamphlet referred to above, however, by writing the United States Public Health Service, as suggested. Assuring

you of any further assistance which I may be able to render you, I am,
Very truly yours,
Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

WILLFUL ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Stuart, Fla., April 21, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I have a Mrs. here with tuberculosis and I am absolutely powerless to have her use any precautions. I have argued, begged, pleaded, and done everything I can do to get her to be careful, but just as soon as I am out of sight she takes perfect delight in doing the very things I have instructed her not to do. I took Miss Sherman out to see her and I thought at that time that she was carrying out my instructions; but since then she has been trying to see just how contrary she can be. She is not living in the town, or I might manage her. She is living with her daughter just out of the town limits, and they can't manage her. If you can suggest any way to manage her or anything to do with her, I will appreciate it.

Respectfully,

Jacksonville, Fla., April 22, 1915.

Dear Doctor: Your letter of the 21st inst. is received, in regard to a perverse tubercular patient under your attendance. It is this class of patients, who have no thought for the welfare of others, jeopardizing the lives of their family and friends with placid indifference in the face of earnest teaching and pleading, that is the greatest obstacle the State Board of Health has to contend with in its preliminary campaign for the eradication

of tuberculosis from the State.

I would suggest that you impress upon the relatives of the woman in question, the danger to which they are exposed by the carelessness and contrary attitude of the patient. If financially able, perhaps, under the circumstances, it would be best for the family to place her in a tuberculosis sanitarium, although, in my opinion, home treatment would be just as beneficial if the patient could be induced to be careful. If this is impracticable, the only way I can conceive that her case could be taken care of, would be to place her in a house by herself far enough away from her relatives and acquaintances so that it would be inconvenient for her to make frequent visits to their homes.

Very truly yours, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

FOLLOW THIS EXAMPLE



Awaiting their turn for vaccination at office of Assistant to the State Health Officer, Tampa, Fla.

Tampa, Fla., April 27, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: During the last two weeks I have been exceedingly busy due to the smallpox condition in Tampa and as you know, it being among the white people, it has been the source of a great deal of worry to me, some of the cases being in a very delicate condition of health, otherwise than from smallpox, making it necessary to continuously visit the patients, and causing much care and anxiety. For example, the child of Mr. C., one of the leading merchants of Tampa, when convalescent from smallpox, developed measles and with such high fever that he was delirious, and I had to go to the hospital once as late as 1 o'clock at night, and made several visits during the day. Smallpox among the white people has also caused a demand for vaccination that was unexpected. Last week we used from Wednesday to Saturday five hundred points, and Saturday evening over one hundred people applied, for whom I had no vaccine points. The demand yesterday, Monday, was large, I myself vaccinating in my office one hundred and eighty-five people. We received one thousand points yesterday of which three hundred have already been used. Fifty of this amount were sent to neighboring towns. I will see how many are needed in the following days, and should the demand continue will wire for more. I am sending you a photograph taken last week of the porch of the office where I vaccinate, showing the overflow meeting of those waiting for vaccination. I am using the newspapers as much as possible for stimulating vaccination. Yours respectfully,

> Chas. Wm. Bartlett, Ass't to the State Health Officer.

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being the cause.

The treatment is based upon this same idea. A more varied diet, including milk, eggs and fresh vegetables, is advised. Beans especially are said to be of value in this correction of the diet. So far as is known, no drugs or medicine of any kind produce any beneficial effect, with the possible exception of tonics. The whole matter of the cause, prevention and treatment is one of proper diet.

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Yours respectfully,

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Press Comment

Swat the fly! Screen-to keep out the fly and the mosquito.

Attention is called to the following laws:

It shall be unlawful for hotels, boarding houses and restaurants in the State of Florida, where persons are served with food or drink of any description for pay, not to have kitchens and dining rooms securely screened against flies; and all lunch counters operated at railway stations or elsewhere in the State, and all fruit stands and butcher shops, shall protect food and fruit offered for sale, by wire screen covers or netting so laced that flies cannot crawl over food or fruit.

(A city ordinance also includes grocery stores where vegetables, fruits,

meats, etc., are displayed.)
"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep or maintain any horse or mule within any incorporated city or town in the State of Florida within 500 feet of any residence or store, except under such condition as shall effectively prevent the breeding and liberating of flies.

"It shall be unlawful to operate a hotel, boarding house or lodging house for pay in the State of Florida without having the beds effectively screened against mosquitoes, either by screening the windows and doors of the sleeping rooms or by providing effective mosquito nets."

These laws, which were made for the protection of society, must be ob-

served by those named, otherwise they are subject to a penalty.

But it is the duty of every other citizen to protect himself and his neighbors from these pests. He should take every precaution not only to keep flies and mosquitoes out of his house but to prevent their breeding anywhere on the premises.

Some may say: "The mosquitoes and flies are not very bothersome, I will put up with them and save that money."

Sir, if some member of your family should have malaria or typhoid fever, would not the physician's fee be more than the cost of the necessary screens, disinfectants, etc.? What of the pain and anguish you and your loved ones would suffer? What about the loss of time from business, and what if death should result?

And if others get the disease from some fly or mosquito, which through carelessness is allowed to breed on your premises, are you not morally responsible for same? If the case were reversed, would you not so con-

sider?

Mosquitoes cannot breed except in water. Therefore, see that no water is permitted to stand on your premises. If you have mosquitoes, see if tin cans, buckets, etc., do not contain stagnant water.

You will not have malaria if mosquitoes do not bite you.

"It is well known that mosquitoes transmit malaria and yellow fever. They are accused of transmitting the specific cause of dengue."—Florida Board of Health.

What of the fly?

There is no living thing with which we come in so close contact that is so filthy. The egg from which he was hatched was deposited in filth, during the larval stage he is a scavenger, living in and feeding upon the most disgusting filth. The cuspidor, dead animals, the stable and deposits of human excrement are his favorite haunts. His wings, his six feet, claws and bristles of varying lengths are capable of carrying as many of 100,000 deadly germs, many of which he deposits on your food every time he lights, and every time you eat any such food you risk getting typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and almost every disease which may be cantracted by being carried through the mouth.

If necessary spend a little money, and give time and study to keeping these pests down to a minimum. You may be saving your health or your

life or the life of your friends by so doing.

Bartow's death rate was very low last year. Will you help to make it lower in 1915? Every prospective settler is deeply concerned as to health conditions.—Board of Trade Items, in Bartow Courier-Informant.

Kill the mosquitoes that may show up but don't forget to swat the flies .-West Palm Beach Tropical Sun.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND DOLLARS

According to the monthly bulletin of the State Health Department, three upstate cities, Canandaigua, Plattsburg and Middletown, have sought recently by special legislation to cut the expenses of their health departments below a minimum fixed by the general health law. Canandaigua proposes to spend five cents an inhabitant. Its death rate is 19 in 1,000. Plattsburg wants to spend only four cents a head, that sum to include the care of poor under the charge of the city physician. Its death rate is 15.5 in 1,000. Middletown wants to pay less than five cents an inhabitant. Its death rate is 24.8 in 1,000.

New York City spends about 70 cents a head for the maintenance of its Health Department. The death rate here is 14 in 1,000. The contrast in these figures lends new emphasis to the motto "Public Health Is Purchasable," which for several years has expressed the policy of the metropolis and which the State Department of Health is endeavoring to make the rest

of the State understand.-New York Tribune.

SCREENING CLOSETS

Editor PILOT:

I wish to send a word of commendation for many good things I find in your paper, and not the least among them are the "Health Notes" you have been publishing. In a late article the matter of the screening of closets was dealt with. When I came to Florida last fall, I was both surprised and disgusted with the open concerns in use by all classes, rich and poor alike. As the Pilot pointed out, there is great danger of disease being carried from them by flies, and it is a wonder that typhoid fever and other filth maladies are not more common than they are. This kind of closet is unknown in the North.

But the danger of spreading disease by flies is not all the trouble. It is a question in the mind of the writer whether poultry which have free access to the places aforementioned and their eggs, may not become contaminated and contain germs of disease. It seems to me that the Florida legislature, now in session, should take up this matter and pass a stringent law dealing with it, attaching suitable penalties for violation of the law. This is not a pleasant subject to talk about, but the health and well-being of the people is of first importance. Whether or not there is a question of the proper conservation of public morals involved, I will not now discuss, but leave it for thoughtful minds to consider.—A Tenderfoot—Panama City Pilot.

Children taught to use their own drinking cups learn other cleanly habits at the same time; and will scarcely grow up into the obnoxious individual who uses another's individual drinking cup without permission. -Miami Metropolis.

Veterinary Notes

TEST FOR ARSENIC CONTENTS IN DIPPING VATS

The Bureau of Animal Industry has furnished the State Board of Health with facilities for testing cattle dips. Owners of dipping vats can have the dip tested by forwarding a two-ounce sample of the dip to the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health. Add a few drops of formalin or strong carbolic acid to sample.

LARGE AREA FREED FROM TEXAS FEVER

More than 28,000 square miles of territory were released by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 1 from the Texas Fever Quarantine. The order known as B. A. I. order No. 235, frees 32 counties in the State of California, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Since the work of tick eradication began on July 1, 1906, 253,288 square miles have been freed of the pest, of which over 28,000 square miles were released from quarantine on March 1, 1915.

By the same order Smith County, Miss., which was released last year, is requarantined. This is the first instance of the kind since the campaign began and has been made necessary by the failure of farmers in that county to cooperate with the authorities in keeping the county free after the pest had been stamped out. With this exception the work has made steady

Progress.

The territory freed by the new order is as follows:
California: San Diego County.
Texas: Sterling and Wilwarger Counties.

Oklahoma: Rogers, Washington, Mayes, Tulsa, Osage and Creek Counties.

Arkansas: Izard and Sharp Counties.
Georgia: Walker, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, Gilmer, Dawson, Forsyth, Milton, Cobb, and Madison Counties.

South Carolina: Chesterfield, Marion, and Florence Counties.

North Carolina: Harnett, Cumberland, Wayne, Greene and Lenoir Virginia: Surry, York, and Warwick Counties.-Weekly News Letter.

RADICAL CHANGE IN FOOT-AND-MOUTH QUARANTINE

Two orders, signed February 13, by Secretary of Agriculture make radical changes in the quarantine regulations for the foot-and-mouth disease. All the territory east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee is now included in the quarantined area and no shipments of live stock, except for the purpose of immediate algorithms will be possibled from the cept for the purpose of immediate slaughter, will be permitted from this area to the South or West. Stock owners, however, in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Vermont, Maine, and the District of Columbia may ship out their stock upon affidavit that it has been on their farms for a certain length of time and has not been exposed to any risk of contagion.

This step the authorities believe to be necessary for the protection of the South, Southwest, and West, which have not as yet been affected by the disease. The recent discovery of a few cases where cattle, shipped from areas where the disease had existed, carried it to previously uninfested sections, such as four counties in Kansas, convinced the department that no precautions will make such shipments absolutely safe. The new measure, it is said, should confine the disease to the regions in which it has already made its appearance and in which the work of eradicating it will be pushed as before. All of the large slaughtering centers are within this area and very few shipments for immediate slaughter are expected to be made out of it.

Under the new regulations territory within the area now quarantined, which was formerly free, is designated as restricted territory. In this restricted territory live stock may be moved freely to other points within the same territory, but can not pass beyond the limits of the quarantined area, except for immediate slaughter. The regulations governing the area known respectively as closed, exposed, and modified, remain practically the same as before. From the modified area live stock can be shipped for immediate slaughter to points within the quarantined area and from exposed area as well, after a preliminary inspection and certification by Federal authorities. No stock may be shipped out of the closed area for any purpose and can only be shipped into it for immediate slaughter.

Immediate slaughter is now defined as slaughter within 48 hours after the stock arrives at the abattoir. No reshipments from abattoirs are now permitted. These regulations have been made necessary by the fact that in a number of instances cattle ostensibly intended for immediate slaughter at an abattoir have been held there for several days and then reshipped to other yards where they have been allowed to remain until the disease had

actually broken out.

These regulations are embodied in the order known as Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 234, which defines and classifies the various areas in all

the States affected.

Another order, Bureau of Animal Industry Order No. 233, requires that on and after February 17, 1915, all live stock, unless intended for immediate slaughter, shall be transported only in railroad cars which have been cleaned and disinfected. This applies to the whole United States.—Weekly News Letter.

HOW TO TEST A COW FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Place animal in quiet, cool stall, and take temperature at 6 and 10 a m. and 2 and 6 p. m. At 8 to 10 p. m. inject tuberculine under the skin. Next morning begin taking temperatures at 6 a. m. and repeat every 2 hours until five temperatures are made. The existence of tuberculosis is indicated when the second-day temperatures began to rise in the morning, reached their maximum in the middle of the day, and then descended, forming the so-called rainbow curve. A rise of 2 or more degrees occurs, with, at times, other systematic disturbances. The normal temperature of a cow ranges from 100.4 to 102.2 degrees.

The implements necessary for a test are, clinical thermometer, tuberculine and a stout hypodermic syringe, for injecting it. The test made on calves or very old cows is of no value. The amount of fever reaction is no measure of the amount of disease present. High temperatures are frequent in cattle when there are few lesions, and badly-diseased cattle frequently show little or no rise of temperature. In these cases a sub-normal temperature indicates a reaction. The materials for making the test may be ordered of your druggist. This work should be done by a veterinarian,

when one is available.

Summary of Public Health Administration, March

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Cesspool inspection at South Boulevard. Inspection of bakery for screen law. Inspection of boarding house for sanitary condition and screen law. Inspection of macaroni factory at West Tampa for sanitary condition and screen law. Inspection of Gary school drain pipe. Inspection of dumping grounds outside city limits West Tampa. Smallpox cases diagnosed and taken to isolation hospital, Ashley St., Tampa St., Oak Avenue (2), Central Avenue, Arlington Hotel, Eighteenth Avenue. Differential diagnosis between smallpox and chickenpox, at Fortune and Tampa Streets. Visits to isolation hospital, treatment and release of patients. Vaccination campaign conducted. Supervision of inspections, fumigations and visits by sanitary patrolman as follows: diphtheria, 21; typhoid fever, 10; smallpox, 9; sanitary inspections, 16; certificates received from steamers from New Orleans, 3; visits to isolation hospital, 28.

Sarasota: Investigation of trachoma situation in school children. Avon Park: Investigation of typhoid fever cases. Samples of water taken for examination.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence inspection of cars from New Orleans and management of cases of communicable diseases as follows: smallpox, 5; typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 1. Inspection of freight cars from New Orleans bearing seal of U. S. P. H. S. or accompanied by messenger, 64.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, Office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence of sanitary inspection of entire city. Inspection of defective sewer; taken up with proper authorities and corrected. Screening laws rigidly enforced. Attendance meeting of city council and passage urged or ordinances for fly-proofing of toilets, regulation of horse stables and covered garbage cans. Ordinance requiring metal, covered garbage cans passed. Inspection of new incinerator being installed by city for consumption of garbage and night soil. Anti-plague measures actively carried on. Bounty maintained on rats by city and county. City urged repeatedly to employ professional rodentalogist, also to pass rat-proofing ordinances. All complaints investigated and where possible, corrected. Bacteriological examinations (including 141 rats for plague) 154.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Consultation in regard to Pellagra case. Investigation case tetanus.

St. Cloud: Investigation smallpox. Vaccination, and isolation and re-

lease of patient.

Floral City: Investigation and management case scarlet fever.

Winter Garden: Investigation of eruptive disease. Diagnosis made of chickenpox.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Conference regarding nuisance at Rochelle; abatement. Address before 20th Century Club. Consultation eruptive disease; diagnosed chickenpox. Conference, diphtheria and mumps. Acting City Health Officer during absence of incumbent.

Starke: Sanitary survey.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of the assistant to the State Health Officer. Conference with Mayor and President City Council relative to examination of milk from local dairies. Interview with local physician and owner of local ice plant in regard to sanitary matters. Bacteriological examinations: for amoeba, 1; for animal parasites, 2. Submitted to Jacksonville laboratory for examination: for tuberculosis, 1; water specimens, 4; milk specimens, 3.

Jacksonville: Water and milk samples carried to laboratory from St.

Augustine for examination.

Daytona: Investigation alleged sanitary nuisance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work, Office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Preparation of additional exhibit material. Investigation alleged sanitary nuisances outside city limits. Visits to isolation hospital for supervision and treatment smallpox cases.

Palatka: Examination of water supply furnished city by the "Old Water Works;" survey of water shed and collection of area from which this supply is obtained.

Hilliard: Investigation smallpox cases; vaccination.

Dinsmore: Investigation reported smallpox.

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during March: Perdeta, no patients; Milton, 1 patient, all physicians; Munson, no patients, all physicians; Bagdad, 1 patient, all physicians; Holt, 2 patients, all physicians; Laurel Hill, 2 patients, all physicians; Paxton, 1 patient, all physicians; Lakewood, all physicians; Pensacola, State Board of Health Exhibit; DeFuniak Springs, 2 patients, all physicians; Ponce de Leon, 2 patients (1 white, 1 col.), all physicians; Westville, 1 patient; Darlington, 1 patient.

Number of cases visited, 12 white, 1 colored...

CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT (No visits made during March).

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during March: Tampa, 17 patients; visits to State Board of Health Laboratory, Wolf Mission (Ybor City) and Associated Charities for record of cases; West Tampa, no patients; Sarasota, 4 patients; Fruitville, no patients;

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Places visited by State Board of Health educational exhibit in March: Pensacola, Tallahassee.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 3, March, 1915, 32 pp. Press Service Bulletins to Florida Newspapers: March 3, "What it Costs;" March 10, "Foolish Laws;" March 17, "Practical Education;" March 24, "Train the Children;" March 31, "Noblesse Oblige."

Publications out in March: No. 134, Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247. No. 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes. No. 136, Rat Poster, 11 inches by 20 inches.

Notices and Circulars: Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Special Live Stock

Notices and Circulars: Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Special Live Stock Quarantine Proclamation, March 16, 1915. Tick Eradication, Quarantine Regulation, Dade County.

Distribution of Literature during March: Annual reports 8, Bubonic Plague, 1; Baby Welfare, 53; Cattle Tick Eradication, 43; Citizen and Public Health, 26; Common Sense in Contagion, 56; Crippled Children, 3; Diphtheria, 38; Health Notes (back numbers), 54; Hog Cholera, 289; Hookworm Disease, 328; Housefly, 448; Housefly Posters, 85; Imhoff tanks, 23; Malaria, 92; Massles, 30; Massles, 58; Medical Inspection of Schools, 21 Malaria, 92; Measles, 39; Mosquitoes, 58; Medical Inspection of Schools, 2; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 12; Pellagra, 13; Rules and Regulations, 23; Scarlet Fever, 38; Sewage Disposal, 92; Smallpox, 71; Smallpox Poster, 1; Tuberculosis, 424; Tuberculosis Poster, 1; Typhoid Fever, 43; Vaccination Posters, 7; Vital Statistics, 5,000; Veterinary Reports, 1; Pure Water, 53; General Sanitary Management, 26; Sanitary Posters "Barn that Jack Built,"

| Total | 00 |
|---|----|
| Grand total literature distributed in March | |

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Bradentown, Bushnell, Callahan, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Dunedin, Eustis, Fargo, Fernandina, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lake land, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Marianna, Miami, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orlando, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Quincy, St. Andrew, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to April 1, 1915...

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Application during March for treatment under Crippled Children Act, approved by Executive Office for examination and admittance to hospital 3 Total number applications received 1915, to April 1.........

SMALLPOX

Reported cases of smallpox in Florida, March, 1915, with vaccinations done:

| Baldwin, Duval County 4 |
|--|
| Daytona, Volusia County |
| Dunnellon, Marion County 5 |
| Hilliard, Nassau County |
| Jacksonville and suburbs, Duval County10 |
| Key West, Monroe County |
| Leesburg, Lake County |
| St. Cloud, Osceola County |
| St. Petersburg, Pinellas County |
| Tallahassee, Leon County |
| |

| Vaccinations done | (vaccine points distributed) March |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total cases | reported in 1915 to April 1 82 |
| Total vaccin | nations done in 1915 to April 14,750 |

RABIES

| KABIES | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Administration of Pasteur Treatment in Florida, Marcadia, DeSoto County | ch, 1915: | |
| Total number cases | | |
| DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN | | |
| Indigent patients receiving diphtheria antitoxin throu paid for by the State Board of Health during March: Jacksonville, Duval County | gh the d | lruggists, |
| Total number cases | 30 | |
| ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE | | |
| Indigent patients receiving anti-typhoid vaccine from Health upon application, March, 1915: Sanford, Seminole County | | |
| Total number cases in 1915 to April 1 | 10 | |
| VETERINARY DEPARTMENT | | |
| TICK ERADICATION | | |
| No cattle dipping vats reported constructed during March, 19 Total number vats reported constructed to April 1, 1915 | 915.
54 | |
| GLANDERS | | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during March, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County Total number cases in 1915 to April 1 | 1 | |
| IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLOR
IMPORTATION REGULATIONS OF THE STATE B
OF HEALTH, MARCH, 1914 | OARD | |
| March 1, Washington, D. C., to Aurantia, Fla | 3 horses | 3 4 5 |
| March 4, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | 3 horses | 2 mules |
| March 10, Simms, Mon., to Lake City, Fla | 1 horse | |
| March 11, Durham, N. C., to Jacksonville, Fla | 1 horse | |
| March 16, Chicago, Ill., to Lake City, Fla | 3 horses | |
| March 18, Atlanta, Ga., to Leesburg, Fla* *March 19, Key West, Fla., to Bowie, Md | 1 horses | |
| *March 19, Key West, Fla., to Lexington, Ky | 10 horses
7 horses | |
| March 20, Mexicanna, Miss, to Bonifay, Fla | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| March 25, Chicago, Ill., to Tampa, Fla* *March 25, Key West, Fla., to Hayre de Grace, Md | 15 horses
7 horses | |
| OF HEALTH, MARCH, 1914 March 1, Washington, D. C., to Aurantia, Fla | 14 horses | 1 mule
15 mules
175 |
| Total number of shipments | | 19 |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORIDA | A, MARCE | I, 1915 |
| March 4, Jacksonville, Fla., to Bairdstown, Ga March 13, Jacksonville, Fla., to Charleston, W. Va March 27, DeLand, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga March 27, Jacksonville, Fla., to LaCyque, Kan March 29, Ormond Beach, Fla., to Wilkes-Barre, Pa Total, horses, 32; mules, 10 Total number of shipments. | horses
9 horses
2 horses
18 horses | 2 mules
8 mules
mules
mules |
| Total number of shipments. | | 5 |
| *About three hundred head of race horses returning from Havana, 1915, were inspected by Veterinary Inspectors of the State Board of He Government. | Cuba, duri | ng March,
ae Federal |

HOG CHOLERA SERUM ADMINISTRATION, MARCH, 1915, BY COUNTIES

| County | C. C. Serum
Distributed | C. C. Virus
Distributed |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Alachua | 13.800 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Baker | C.C. | C.C. |
| Bay | C.C. | |
| Bradford | 22,500 c.c. | c.c.
50 c.c. |
| Brevard | 800 c.c. | c.c. |
| Calhoun | 5,400 c.c. | c.c. |
| Citrus | 6,100 c.c. | 125 c.c. |
| Clay | 3,000 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Columbia | 8,900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Dade | c.c. | c.c. |
| DeSoto | 550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Duval | 1,250 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Escambia | 5,750 c.c. | 175 c.c. |
| Gadsden | 900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hamilton | 6,100 c.c.
8,450 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Hernando | 4,050 c.c. | 300 c.c. |
| Hillsborough | 2.850 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Holmes | 500 c.c. | C.C. |
| Jackson | 19,500 c.c. | 100 c.c. |
| Tefferson | 6,700 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lafayette | c.c. | c.c. |
| Lake | 500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lee | c.c. | c.c. |
| Leon | 6,350 c.c. | 275 c.c. |
| Levy | 8,350 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Liberty | 950 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | 8,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Manatee | c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Marion | 8,500 c.c. | |
| Nassau | c.c. | c.c. |
| Orange | 1,500 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Osceola | 1,750 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Palm Beach. | 750 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Pasco | c.c. | c.c. |
| Pinellas | 2,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Polk | 2,700 c.c. | 50 c.c. |
| Putnam | c.c. | C.C. |
| Santa Rosa | 4,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Seminole | C.C. | c.c. |
| St. Johns | 3,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| St. Lucie | c.c. | c.c. |
| Sumter | 6,350 c.c. | 250 e.c. |
| Taylor | , C.C. | c.c. |
| Volusia | 750 c.c. | C.C. |
| Wakulla | C.C. | c.c. |
| Walton | C.C. | c.c. |
| Washington | 5,350 c.c. | 225 c.c. |
| | 180,350 c.c. | 2.300 c.c. |
| 2,400 c.c. serum sold. | 100,000 cici | 2,000 |
| | | 0.100 |
| Estimated number hogs treated, March. Estimated weight of hogs treated. Amount hog cholera serum purchased during March. Amount hog cholera virus purchased during March. Cost of serum and virus purchased during March. Amount of serum distributed in 1915 to April 1. Amount of virus distributed in 1915 to April 1. Estimated number hogs treated in 1915 to April 1. Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915 to April 1. Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915 to April 1. | | .200,000 c.c.
2,425 c.c.
\$2,024.25
.428,375 c.c.
7,175 c.c.
19,472
,187,792 lbs. |
| Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915 to April 1 | | |

HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING MARCH, 1915

H. C. Lawton, Hastings, St. Johns County.
J. J. Belcher, Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County.
J. W. Poppell, New River, Bradford County.
J. B. Crawford, Dukes, Bradford County.
C. R. Hanawolt, Marietta, Duval County.
E. R. Smith, Tallahassee, Leon County.
J. E. J. Wainwright, Starke, R. D. No. 1, Bradford County.
Robt. Carlton, Nocatee, DeSoto County.
Wm. Gomme, Tavares, County Farm Demonstration Agent, Lake County.

DETAILS ATTENDED TO BY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT DURING MARCH, 1915

March 2, Palatka, demonstration of health exhibit; March 2-4, Chipley and Graceville, investigation sickness of cow; March 13, Jacksonville and Durbin, investigation glanders; March 15, Jacksonville, inspection of horses; March 20-21, Chaires, Investigation report of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, none found; March 25, Jacksonville, inspection of horses; March 29, supervision shipment of horses from Ormond Beach to Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Specimens | acksonvill | e Tampa | Pensacola | Key Wes | t Miami T | allahasse | e Total |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Animal Parasites | . 126 | 97 | 37 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 272 |
| Diphtheria | | 150 | 56 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 357 |
| Gonorrhoea | . 59 | 43 | 45 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 168 |
| Malaria | | 90 | 29 | 3 | 21 | 30 | 404 |
| Pathological | . 26 | | 5 | | | | 31 |
| Rabies | . 9 | | 1 | | * | | 10 |
| Tuberculosis | . 239 | 36 | 51 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 356 |
| Typhoid Fever | | 163 | 22 | | 23 | 15 | 371 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | . 74 | 2 | | | 62 | 4 | 142 |
| Sanitary Chemical | . 174 | | | | | | 174 |
| Miscellaneous | | 37 | 20 | 2 | 51 | 16 | 175 |
| Rat Examinations | | 64 | | 141 | | | 205 |
| | 1,248 | 682 | 266 | 154 | 213 | 102 | 2,665 |

DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, MARCH NUMBER OF CASES

| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Malaria | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Rabies | Oxyuris | Тарешотт | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Ameba |
|------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-------|
| Central Laboratory | 10 | 20 | 5 | 26 | 38 | 36 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Tampa Laboratory | 7 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 5 | 19
13 | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Pensacola Laboratory | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 13 | | | 1 | | | |
| Key West Laboratory | | 4 | | 12 | | | ** | | | | | |
| Miami Laboratory | 3 | 4 | ** | 5 | 4 | ** | | | ** | ** | 0.00 | ** |
| Tallahassee Laboratory | 2 | 1 | ** | 2 | 3 | | *** | 2.5 | | 2.0 | 1.6 | ** |
| Model for Chat- | 20 | 40 | _ | 59 | | 68 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total for State | 30 | 48 | 8 | 39 | 23 | 08 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED IN MARCH REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE

| | | | _ | MAL | ARI | 4- | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertion | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Tapeworm | Ascaris | Oxyuris | Rabies |
| Arcadia | | | | | | | | 1 | | ** | | | 1 |
| Archer | | 1 | | | | | | ** | | | | | |
| Bay Harbor | | ** | ** | | ** | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | | | i |
| Bradentown | | :: | :: | | | | ** | i | | | ** | :: | 1.0 |
| Bushnell | | - | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1.5 |
| Center Hill | | | | | | | 1 | | -1 | | | | |
| Clermont | | 1 | | | | 4.0 | | ** | 1 | | | | ** |
| Crescent City | * * | | | | ** | | 1 | ** | 4.4 | | * * | | ** |
| Cocoa | ** | | ** | | | ** | ** | 1 | | | | ** | ++ |
| Daytona | ** | :: | | 11 | | :: | i | | | ** | | | |
| Dunnellon | 0.0 | • • • | | | | | | ** | i | | 1 | | |
| Enterprise | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Fernandina | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Pierce | | 1 | | | | | 150 | 2 | ** | ** | ** | | |
| Gainesville | | 2 | | ** | | ** | 1 | 1 | 1 | | ** | | ** |
| Green Cove Springs | | - 7 | ** | | ** | | | ++ | i | | ** | | 18.4 |
| High Springs | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | 7.* | ** | | | ** | | i |
| Inverness, Release | 2 | | 4. | 1: | ** | | | | | | *** | | |
| Jacksonville | 7 | 10 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 10 | 7 | | | | 1.2 |
| " Release Cult. | 5 | | | | | | ** | | | | | | |
| South Jacksonville | | | | | | | ** | | | 1 | | | ** |
| Lake Worth | 1 | ** | | | ** | | | | | | | | |
| Leesburg | | ** | | 0.0 | ** | | *: | 1 | | | ** | 4.5 | ** |
| Live Oak | | ** | ** | ** | | ** | 2 | 1 | ** | ** | | ** | |
| Micanopy | - | ** | | | ** | | ** | | 3 | | | | |
| Mulberry | - 11 | | :: | | ** | *** | i | | | | | - 55 | 138 |
| Newberry | | | | | | | 3.5 | | | | | | 1 |
| Ocala | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 7 | | | ** | |
| Oklawaha | | ** | | * * | | ** | | | 1 | | | | |
| Orlando | | ** | | | | | | 5 | 1 | * * | * 4 | | ** |
| Oxford | 1: | ++ | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | ** | 2.5 | | |
| Palatka | 1 | ** | . 11 | | | ** | i | ** | ** | | | ** | |
| Plant City | | i | | | | | i | 2 | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | | | - | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| St. Petersburg | | | | | | | 1 | | | ** | | 1 | |
| Sanford | | | | 4.4 | | | 2 | ** | | | | | |
| Sarasota | * + | | ** | | | ** | 2 | | | ** | | ** | |
| Starke | | ** | ** | ** | 2.0 | | ** | ** | 1 | | ** | ** | ** |
| Tallahassee | ** | i | 1.5 | ** | 13 | 2 | ** | 6 | ** | ** | 1 | ** | |
| Wabasso | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Wellborn | | ** | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | | 2 | 2 2 | | | | | |
| Williston | | | | | ** | | 1 | | 5 | | | | |
| Winter Haven | | | | | | | | | . 1 | | ** | | |
| | - | - | _ | - | - | _ | - | | = | _ | - | 7 | - |
| Total | 17 | 20 | .1. | | 3 | 2 | 26 | 38 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

REPORT OF KEY WEST LABORATORY

| | -MALAKIA- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| TOWN | Dipluheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
aufumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosi | Uncinaria |
| Key West | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | _ | - | - | - | _ | - | - |
| Total | 250 | 4 | | | 1000 | noted a | 7,410 | 1232 | 17.73 |

REPORT OF TAMPA LABORATORY

| | 1 | | - | MAL | ARIA | _ | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|---|-----------|--------------|
| | .9 | pac | 7 | | | ned | | losis | .0 | | -52 | | |
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | -04 | warten | fiam | Species n
Determin | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | a Ascaris | Trichiaris | Ameba | Oxyuris |
| | Dip | 60% | Estivo | 0 | Tertian | Spe | Typ | Tul | Un | Asc | Tri | Am | 0.1 |
| Tampa | 4 | | | | 1 | | 15 | 3 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | i |
| Lakeland | 1 | | | ** | i | | i | | 3 | ** | | | |
| Auburndale
Bradentown | | | | | ** | ** | ** | | 1 | ** | ** | | ** |
| Largo | :: | | | | :: | | 5 | ** | 2 | | ** | ** | |
| Mulberry | | ** | ** | ** | :: | :: | 1 | ** | :: | ** | ** | | ** |
| Dade City | | | | | ** | | 1 | 1 | | ** | | ** | |
| Palmetto | | :: | ** | | | :: | 1 | î | | 1. | ** | ** | |
| Clearwater | i | | | ** | ** | | i | :: | ** | 11 | ** | :: | ** |
| Release Cultures | 7 | :: | ** | | | | | | | | | | |
| · Total | 14 | 9 | | | -2 | | 25 | 5 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | EBO | pr c | P DE | NEA | COL | A LAI | OPA | TOP | v | | | | |
| | (EPO) | KI C | F FE | NSA | COL | | | ARIA | | | | | |
| | | | | | 2 | | MAZIL. | anın | not | | sis | | |
| mount | | | | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | . 20 | | | E.E | .0 | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Tapeworm |
| · TOWN | | | | hit | 101 | Batieno | Quartan | ertian | 15. | pho | ber | i Sim | pen |
| | 1 | | | Dig | 00 | Est | 0 | Te | De | Ty | 6 | Z Z | Ta |
| DeFuniak Springs | | | | 8 | | | | i | | | 4 | 12 | i |
| Pensacola
Panama City | 11111 | | | 11 | 1 | | | | ** | i | | | |
| Crestview | | | | | ** | | | | | ** | i | 1 | |
| Molino | | | **** | ** | | | | | ** | | - | | |
| Total | | | | 8 | 10 | •• | ** | 1 | •• | 1 | 5 | 13 | 1 |
| | RE | PORT | OF | MIA | MI | LABO | RAT | ORY | | Vr. | | | |
| | | | | | | 4 | 1 | _ | MAL | ARIA | - | | .2 |
| | | | | | | 7. | Gonorrhoea | 70 | | | # OF | _ | Tuberculosis |
| TOWN | | | | | | 17.0 | 1 | -01 | ta ta | 2 | SE | 1010 | 140 |
| | | | | | | Diphtheria | 0.11 | 11 | Quartan | Tertian | Species | Typhoid | 4 |
| Wi | | | | | | 3 | 3 | M a | a | - | SO | 2 | 4 |
| Miami
Buena Vista | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Detroit | | | | | | :: | ** | | | ** | | 2 | |
| Total | | 100.000 | | | | -3 | -4 | _ | _ | _ | - | 5 | 4 |
| Total | | | | | 110 | | | | | -13 | | | |
| RI | EPOR | T OI | TA | LLAI | HASS | EE L | ABO | RATO | | | | | |
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| TOWN | | | | | | the | 77 | -00 | 107 | ign | ië. | hoi | 010 |
| | | | | | | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoes | Estivo | autumnal
Juartan | ertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis |
| Tallahassee | | | | | | 7 | | | | . 7 | 2. | | ٠ |
| Quincy
DeFuniak | | | | | | 2 | | | | ** | | ** | ** |
| River Junction | | | | | | | i | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| River Junction
No Address | | | | | | - | | | | ** | | - | |
| Total | | | | | Serpus. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 1144 | | 2 | 3 |

Vital Statistics

FLORIDA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS STATEWIDE VITAL STATISTICS

The proposed Model Vital Statistics Law is now before the House of Representatives, having already passed the Senate, and it is hoped and believed it will soon be taken up and enacted without changes which might impair the effectiveness of the measure.

Every one in Florida should support the bill, and each should assure himself that his representatives are reflecting the desire of the large body of Floridians already expressed in municipalities which have passed or are about to pass the Model Ordinance.

When the Statewide measure becomes law, the present policy is to favor the registration of births and deaths within incorporated cities and towns through their ordinances and municipal registrars where-ever and whenever local legislation is adequate and effectively enforced. For it is self evident that favorable local sentiment actively expressed is the best possible guarantee for the enforcement of any law.

Therefore, every municipality which has not yet passed the Model Ordinance, should do so at the earliest possible date, and when and where adequate ordinances are in effect, they should be enforced without fear or favor that this office may accept such collections without question.

It is also hoped and expected that registrars in municipalities may also act as registrars for the surrounding rural districts, of which such municipalities are the easily reached centers. This will help to simplify the system, lessen the number of registrars and centralize collections for a large proportion of Florida's population in the most easily reached localities and with officials already familiar with the practice.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU MUCH INTERESTED IN THE VITAL STATISTICS LAW

The Director of the Census, Hon. Sam. L. Rogers, has just sent to the members of the Legislature, Municipal Authorities, the physicians, Woman's Clubs and commercial organizations, letters expressing his hope that all will aid in the passage, at this session, of a birth and death registration law.

Below is the letter sent to the Municipal officers, and also the Resolution of Congress regarding the co-operation of the Census Office with State Authorities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

co-operation with the public health authorities of your state, I desire I your attention to the great importance of the passage at the present n of the legislature, of the model bill providing for the registration of and deaths in Florida. Inclosed find a copy of the pamphlet on "Why d Births and Deaths Be Registered."

curate vital statistics are not only essential to protect the public health, hich purpose they are recognized by all sanitary authorities as insable, but they are also most necessary for legal use; to afford proof scent, age, to establish rights of inheritance, proof for life insurance, and other legal purposes. Moreover, the facts in regard to mortality cessary to show the healthfulness of various localities, and to dispel impressions that may be prevalent in regard to undue mortality and ess in the South. They are consulted by desirable immigrants wishing ablish factories or residences in the State, and will contribute greatly

ablish factories or residences in the State, and will contribute greatly social and commercial development. ake pleasure in informing you that in recent years the model law for egistration of births and deaths has been enacted in the States of icky, Missouri, Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, iia, and North and South Carolina, and that Kentucky, Missouri, and hia are now included in the registration area for deaths, as established a Bureau of the Census.

e State Board of Health of Florida has been very active in the last a of years in having the municipalities adopt model local ordinances.

e of years in having the municipalities adopt model local ordinances e registration of births and deaths. They are now anxious that the ration cover the entire State, so that they may reply to the many s as to the death rate in various parts of the State. They are firmly nced that when this can be done it will be to the undoubted advantage State.

tope all the municipal officers will aid the state health authorities in ng at the present session of the legislature a satisfactory law for the

ration of births and deaths.

Very truly yours,

SAM. L. ROGERS, Director.

RESOLUTION BY CONGRESS

T RESOLUTION REQUESTING STATE AUTHORITIES TO CO-OPERATE WITH CENSUS OFFICE IN SECURING A

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

nereas the registration of births and deaths at the time of their ocice furnishes official record information of much value to individuals;

nereas the registration of deaths, with information upon certain points, ential to the progress of medical and sanitary science in preventing estricting disease and in devising and applying remedial agencies; and nereas all of the principal countries of the civilized world recognize cessity for such registration and enforce the same by general laws;

nereas registration in the United States is now confined to a few , as a whole, and the larger cities, under local laws and ordinances differ widely in their requirements; and

Whereas it is most important that registration should be conducted under laws that will insure a practical uniformity in the character and amount of information available from the records; and

Whereas the American Public Health Association and the United States Bureau of the Census are now co-operating in an effort to extend the benefits of registration and to promote its efficiency by indicating the essential requirements of legislative enactments designed to secure the proper registration of all deaths and births and the collection of accurate vital statistics to be presented to the attention of the legislative authorities. vital statistics, to be presented to the attention of the legislative authorities in nonregistration States, with the suggestion that such legislation be

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States hereby express approval of this movement and requests the favorable consideration and action of the State authorities to the end that the United States may attain a complete and uniform system of registration.

Approved February 11th, 1903.

THE GIST OF THE MODEL LAW

"The essential principles of registration as embodied in the Model Law may be briefly summarized: (1) Immediate registration (deaths before interment, births within ten days and not, compulsorily, less than three days in rural districts); (2) Standard certificates (copies on request): (3) Compulsory burial or removal permits for deaths, and some effective check on the accuracy of registration for births (by deaths of infants under 1 year, special enumeration, newspapers); (4) Efficient local registrars, properly compensated (twenty-five cents) for each certificate registered and returned in compliance with law only. and so distributed that the least possible inconvenience will be caused physicians and undertakers in filing certificates; (5) Sole responsibility for registering deaths and obtaining burial or removal permit in advance of interment upon undertaker or person disposing of body and sole responsibility for registering births, within the time limit set by law, upon the attending physician or midwife (parent in absence of such attendant); (6) An efficient State Registrar, with full power and responsibility to enforce the law, in direct connection with the local registrars (any county official intervening in any capacity between the State Registrar and local registrars means failure of the law); (7) Prompt monthly returns of the original certificates from the local registrars to the State Registrar, with report of 'No births' or 'No deaths' when such was the case and official statement of completeness of registration or report of delinquents; (8) All this is useless to secure complete legal records and statistics of the highest practical value unless penalties are provided in the law, and those PENALTIES ARE ENFORCED."-From Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. U. S. Bureau of the Census.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE

29 LARGEST CITIES OF FLORIDA ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1910 Arranged in Rank According to Their Populations as ESTIMATED by the U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS for July 1, 1914 with Figures of 1900 U. S. CENSUS and 1905 STATE CENSUS

| CITIES | U. S. CENSUS ESTIMATE AS OF JULY 1, 1914 | | | 2 | S. CENS | | | RIDA ST | | U. S. CENSUS
AS OF JUNE 1, 1900 | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored | Total | White | Colored |
| Jacksonville Tampa Pensacola Key West West Tampa Gainesville Miami St. Augustine Tallahassee Lake City St. Petersburg Lakeland Ocala Orlando Sanford Live Oak Quincy Palatka Daytona Fernandina DeLand Plant City Fort Myers Apalachicola Bartow Tarpon Springs Kissimmee Marianna | 49,156 25,212 21,150 10,772 7,269 7,085 6,013 5,885 5,466 5,213 4,801 4,791 4,496 4,472 4,212 4,207 3,981 3,675 3,583 3,393 3,230 3,111 *3,065 2,950 2,923 2,707 2,593 | 34,453
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^{*1910} Census Figures: Slight Decrease—No Estimate, †Estimated. ‡Incorporated in 1901.

HE DISEASE GERMS'



OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, FEBRUARY 17, 1915
AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1894

Vol. X

May, 1915

No. 5 (New Series)

Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President Palatka, Fla. Hon. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

Hon. C. G. Memminger Lakeland, Fla.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard

Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Tampa Pensacola Key West Gainesville St. Augustine Ocala

AGENTS

Miami

Fernandina

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY

Jacksonville

BRANCH LABORATORIES
Tampa Pensacola Miami
Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION
Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.
Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.
Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.
Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"
Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.
Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.
Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.
Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.
Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 16. LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

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Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.

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Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, Reprint from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.

Publication 115, Annual Report on the Treatment of Indigent Crippled Children, 1913, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12. May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12.

Publication 116, Address of the Chairman of the Section of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Southern Medical Association, Lexington, Ky., November 17-20, 1913. Printed in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, November 17-20, 1913. Frinted in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Replianted from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.

Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 21.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, Publication 135. Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, Publication 135. rublication 134, 1 wenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.

Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida 1914 pp. 9 "Unstanted" Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.

Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57. State Board of Health Notices and Circulars:

Vital Statistics-Model Ordinance and Circular Letter. Vital Statistics-List of Florida Municipalities.

ADDRESS TO BE DELIVERED OVER THE BODY OF A YOUNG MAN DEAD OF TYPHOID FEVER

By Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

We have met today for the sad purpose of performing the last solemn rites over the body of one who has passed into the Great Beyond. Our hearts are overflowing with grief at the untimely ending of this life so full of promise. He had just begun his career. Still in the time of sowing, he had not reached the point where he could see the grain begin to grow, much less had he reached the time of harvest. In thinking about this matter, many may be led to wonder why it has pleased the Divine Creator to remove this promising young person from our midst, to cut short a life so well begun. They bow their heads and say "Thy will be done" but without understanding the logic of it all. If they will but consider for a moment they will realize that the reason they do not understand it is because they have not themselves been logical. They assume that the responsibility for the death of this young man, and the grief, sorrow and loss which it entails, lies with the Creator, whereas the immediate responsibility in every case of typhoid fever rests upon man himself. God, in His wisdom, has placed mankind in possession of the knowledge of the causative agent and the means of its spread. He has opened up our minds that we may understand how this disease may be prevented and avoided, and He has given us an almost infallible weapon with which to protect ourselves from the attacks of the germ which causes the disease. Therefore, this bereavement means that someone has failed to make use of these God-given means of protecting human life. Many a time, as in the present instance, it is the innocent bystander who suffers from the neglect of another; from somebody's failure to realize that he is his brother's keeper. It is impossible in the present instance to exactly fix the responsibility for the sickness and death of the departed, but some man or woman is responsible because only human beings have typhoid fever, and the disease cannot be acquired excepting from some person who has the disease or who is harboring the germs which cause it. Like every other person who contracts this disease, this young man unwittingly took into his body something which came from the body of another person. Possibly he may have received it directly or indirectly from some person who suffered from a very light attack of typhoid fever, and who by the carelessness of his habits subsequent to his recovery was the means, possibly the innocent means, of the spread of the disease to other people. It may be that someone who was wantonly careless in the manner in which he disposed of the waste products of his body brought this grief upon the family of the deceased, and this economic loss to our community. Perhaps the responsibility in the present instance does not lie with any one individual, but with some town or city which has been careless in the method of ridding itself of its offscourings, or has been indifferent to the laws of sanitation in securing its drinking water.

At any rate, the death of this young man could have been prevented! It was entirely unnecessary. It is the price which we are made to pay for somebody's ignorance and carelessness. The day is fast approaching when such sacrifices shall cease to be. It will arrive only when we have learned that the presence of typhoid in a community means that someone has been criminally negligent of his duty. Today, with hearts bowed down by the grief of our loss, let us resolve that we will henceforth so order our lives that we may conduct them without menace to others. Let us take unto ourselves the lesson of this hour, and in our own sorrow fix our determination to prevent the coming of sorrow to others. If we do this, this dead shall not have died in vain.

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

In "Exercise and Health," an educational leaflet from the United States Public Health Service, a note of warning is sounded. The death rate after the age of forty is increasing in spite of more sanitary modes of living and greater protection against communicable disease. The expectation of life after forty is less than it was thirty years ago. This is due largely to increased prevalence of the diseases of degeneration. The muscles, arteries and other organs of those who as a result of sedentary occupation or indolence take too little exercise degenerate.

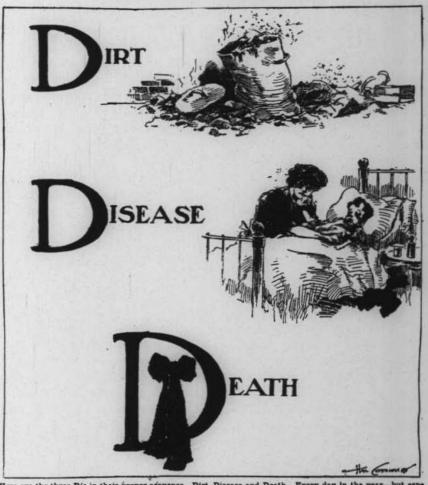
Heart disease, kidney disease and other ills follow.

Take exercise. Take daily exercise. Have a hobby that gets you out of doors. Walk to your business, to your dressmaker's, walk for the sake of walking. Join a walking club and keep your weekly score of miles. Keep chickens, make a garden, wheel the baby or play golf or any other game, but take two hours outdoor exercise every day. Gymnasium work is good for those who like it and can afford it, but avoid heavy athletics. Don't try to be a "strong man," the champion athlete often dies young. Be a moderate, persistent, daily exponent of exercise. You may not burn the family carriage, as Benjamin Franklin suggested, but at least, as he advised, walk, walk, walk.—"Health News," U. S. Public Health Service.

CONCERNING PELLAGRA

There still persists among many people of the State the belief that pellagra is contagious, and that sufferers from this malady should be shunned as the lepers of old. Recent investigations of this disease seem to show very clearly that it is neither contagious nor infectious but is due rather to a lack of variety in the daily diet. If you would avoid pellagra see that your diet consists of a variety of nourishing foods—milk, eggs, fresh vegetables, especially beans and peas. Don't confine yourself to the same class of foods day after day. And don't fear the person who has pellagra—he is no more dangerous than a sufferer from Bright's Disease or some other non-contagious malady.

The Three Deadly D's.



Here are the three D's in their proper sequence—Dirt, Disease and Death. Every day in the year—but especially in Spring and Summer—should be CLEAN-UP DAY!

(By Courtesy of the Atlanta Georgian)

INDICTMENT For Murder in the First Degree

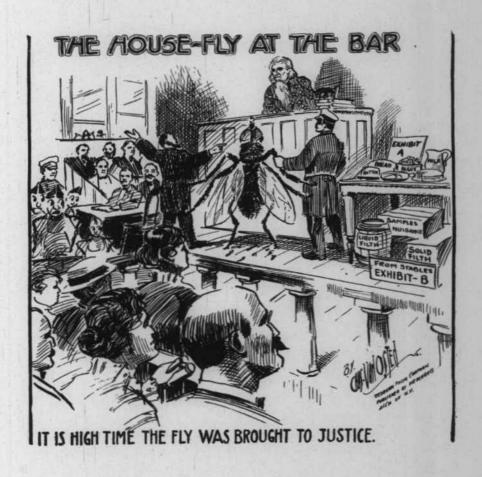
THE STATE OF FLORIDA

THE FLY

In the Name and by the Authority of the State of Florida-

The Grand Jury of the Medical Profession of the State of Florida, empanelled and in duty bound to inquire and true presentment make in and for the health of the whole people of said State upon their oath do present that The Fly, of every county of the State of Florida, not having the fear of God before his eyes but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on every day of the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, with force and arms in the counties and State aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, and from a premeditated design to effect the death of many men, women and children of the said State, then and there being in the peace of God and the State, did make assaults; and that the said The Fly with certain germs or poisons of certain deadly diseases, to-wit, typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, dysentery and diarrhoea. which he the said The Fly did place and deposit with his, the said The Fly's feet and mouth on and in divers articles of food and drink which they, the said men, women and children did on said days eat and drink and swallow down into their bodies, he the said The Fly well knowing that said germs or poisons were dangerous and deadly and wilfully intending that said men, women and children should eat and drink and swallow down into their bodies said germs or poisons. and the said men, women and children of the germs or poisons aforesaid and the operation thereof, became sick and greatly distempered in their bodies, of which sickness many of the said men, women and children did languish and languishing did live until they did die within a year and a day from the said days when they did eat and drink and swallow down into their bodies said germs or poisons; and so the Grand Jury aforesaid does say that the said The Fly, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, and from a premeditated design to effect the death of the said men, women and children the said men, women and children did kill and murder; contrary to the form of the law of health in such cases made and provided and against the health, peace, and dignity of the State of Florida

> STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, Prosecuting for said State.



LICENSED EMBALMERS

The following is the list of embalmers licensed by the State Board of Health of Florida, May 20th, 1915, having successfully passed the examination before the Board of Embalmers' Examiners:

| License | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Number | Name | Address |
| 162 | Verner C. Brownlie | Melbourne, Fla. |
| 163 | Carl E. Carlson | St. Cloud, Fla. |
| 164 | Edward B. Carter, (Col.) | Miami, Fla. |
| 165 | Ozier E. Fisher | Lake City, Fla. |
| 166 | Louis O. Gravely | Wauchula, Fla. |
| 167 | J. L. Giddens | Valdosta, Ga. |
| 168 | A. M. Harrison | Daytona, Fla. |
| 169 | J. Earl Koon | Lake City, Fla. |
| 170 | Chas. S. McIntosh | Orlando, Fla. |
| 171 | W. T. Robarts | Alachua, Fla. |
| 172 | John J. Skillman | Miami, Fla. |
| 173 | Israel Basil Stone, (Col.) | Melbourne, Fla. |
| 174 | Wilbur W. C. Smith, | Ocala, Fla. |
| 175 | O. M. Willis | Perry, Fla. |

THE STORK AND THE FLY

The idea depicted in the cartoon on the back cover of this issue may not be in accord with the scientific facts as regards the stork; but that "the Fly takes the baby away" is a fact that admits of no contradiction.

The records of the Census Bureau show that of approximately 2,-000,000 babies born each year in the United States about 300,000 die before they reach one year of age, a great proportion of these deaths being due to diarrhoea and other intestinal disorders which are largely fly-borne.

This annual destruction of the lives of thousands upon thousands of infants is only one of the many crimes for which this insect should be called to account. Think it over!—C. H. D.

CARBUR SANITARY POSTERS

The physician looking after the health of the mill operatives of the Carbur, Fla., camp, has submitted to the NOTES some very excellent posters, reproduced, herewith, which are germane for other towns working toward better public health:

TYPHOID FLY

(Common House Fly)

THE FLY spreads Disease Germs by carrying them on its feet, mouth and through its excrement.

The Typhoid Fly lays its eggs upon excremented matter of human beings and animals, and in decaying matter, both animal and vegetable.

Each female lays about 120 eggs that hatch and develop into full grown flies in 10 days. Any one of them may carry sickness and death to your family.

FLIES BREED IN FILTH. Bear this in mind if you have flies about your house.

SCREEN YOUR HOUSE, at least the kitchen and dining room. KEEP YOUR GARBAGE in COVERED CANS. Clean up your premises EVERY WEEK. Starve the Fly!

MALARIA FEVER

THIS FEVER is caused by mosquitoes sucking blood from a person having malaria, getting the malaria parasite into its stomach and carrying the disease to every human being it bites.

Mosquitoes breed in still or stagnant water, in cans, barrels and buckets, etc. The female lays 40 to 400 eggs that hatch into wiggletails in a few hours, and in 12 days are developed into full grown mosquitoes that are dangerous and annoying.

DON'T ALLOW WATER TO STAND NEAR YOUR HOUSE. SCREEN YOUR BED ROOM or SLEEP UNDER GOOD NET.

Attention to these suggestions will save sickness and often prevent death in your family.

Health Briefs

It has been said that the time is past when a man will be called upon to prove his patriotism by the sacrifice of life, and that the duties of patriotism are to live for country rather than die for it. Good. Now let every true patriot come forward and be vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever, and pledge himself to protect his family by the proper sanitary precautions.

Filth nuisances, after all, are generally the result of the ignorance of individuals who are not educated in regard to the menace to health their thoughtless practices may create, or to the indifference and apathy of those who have no thought for the welfare or comfort of others.

The following rules for getting rid of flies have been issued by the Merchants' Association of New York:

Keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with disease germs.

Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises.

All refuse which tends in any way to fermentation, such as bedding straw, paper waste and vegetable matter should be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil.

Screen all food.

Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with oil or lime.

Keep all stable manure in vault or pit, screened or sprinkled with lime, oil or other cheap preparation, or borax.

See that your sewage system is in good order; that it does not leak, is up-to-date and not exposed to flies.

Pour kerosene into the drains.

Cover food after a meal; burn or bury all table refuse.

Screen all food exposed for sale.

Screen all windows and doors, especially the kitchen and dining room.

Burn pyrethrum powder, (your druggist will know what this is) in the house to kill flies.

Don't forget if you see flies, their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cuspidor.

If there is no dirt and filth there will be no flies.

If there is a nuisance in the neighborhood write at once to the health department.

Correspondence

WEEDS AND HEALTH

St. Cloud, Fla., April 28, 1915.

State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen: Will you please advise if obnoxious weeds and undergrowth on lots in cities may be removed by city council, under the rulings of your Board.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

Jacksonville, Fla., May 1, 1915.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of inquiry under date of April 28, you are advised that the State Board of Health has no ruling with reference to weeds. The fact of the matter is that weeds in themselves are no more a menace to health than are flowering plants or any other forms of vegetation.

The only danger lies in the fact that weeds often serve to hide filth in vacant lots and on private premises. City councils, under the general welfare provision of their charters, usually have authority to promote cleanliness. Hence, where weeds serve to generate or hide filth, the council can order them cut.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

ERADICATION OF MALARIA

Tampa, Fla., May 10, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir: I would like to inquire if it is possible to secure national or state aid in stamping out or regulating malaria in sections of the State of

Florida. If so, what are the necessary steps to secure same?

Four years ago a very prominent and influential man from the Northwest came to Florida to select land for several families. After considerable search and also after positive assurance that there was no malaria in that section, he purchased about 300 acres of land. According to the plan adopted by these settlers, one family of their number came here and started the development of all the places, and after this was done, it was the plan for the other families to come to Florida. Malaria broke into their plans. This family was down with it most of the time, therefore could not recommend it to the other families, who in turn stayed where they were. They also found that the "shakes" as the natives called it, was as sure to appear as the seasons. It seems that the principal breeding grounds of the mosquito in this locality is a nearby lake.

Being in the real estate business as we are, we are continually confronted with problems similar to this, and if we could offer prospective settlers any assistance, it would be of material aid in bringing the better class of settlers to Florida, which would be of incalculable benefit to the State at

large.

Awaiting your favor, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., May 12, 1915.

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 10th inst. to hand, in regard to the possibilities of eradicating malaria in certain sections of Florida. In reply, you are informed that, except in an educational way, state or federal aid in stamping out this disease is impracticable or impossible owing to

the method of its transmission.

The question of malaria is one of individual responsibility. No person need have malaria if the necessary precautions are taken to effectively screen the sleeping room. Malaria is transmitted only by the mosquito of the species Anopheles. This mosquito bites only at night; therefore, malaria is never contracted during the day. Effective screening, especially of the sleeping room, and the use of nets where necessary, are certain protections against malaria. Of course, in sections where mosquitoes are unusually abundant, porches should likewise be screened.

Many people who think they have malaria, in reality, have not got the disease at all. All available statistics and reports show that malaria in Florida is rapidly on the decline. The disease in this State never has been prevalent to a greater extent than in any other of the Southern States. Out of 5,409 specimens submitted to the laboratories of the State Board of Health during last year to be examined for malaria, only 6 per cent. were

found to be positive.

Perhaps a solution of your problem in regard to malaria would be to educate your settlers in regard to the disease and the necessary precautions to be observed against it. Under separate cover I am sending you the bulletin on Malaria issued by this Board, and will be glad to furnish you with a further supply if desired.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE

May 12, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: My son who has been attending college has had a severe case of pleurisy, and his doctor says has developed tuberculosis. I am almost distracted about him, and will want him to come home just as quickly as I can arrange to have him do so, and am asking your advice and help.

As you know, I am a teacher, and at the beginning of vacation am not financially able to do all I would like to for my boy. Please let me know

cost of treatment, etc., and where I shall send him. Thanking you for an early reply, I am, Very sincerely,

Jacksonville, Fla., May 14, 1915.

Dear Madam: Your letter of the 12th inst. just received. Providing the necessary measures for the amelioration of the disease are conscientiously and religiously followed out, in my opinion, the patient will do as well at home, and very often better, than if sent to a sanitarium where he could not enjoy the comfort of home. One important factor in the management of a case of tuberculosis is for the patient to keep his mind away from his condition. Other factors are:
Out-door life. Fresh air at all times. Use of sleeping tents or porches.

Walking, riding, and all forms of healthy recreation in moderation.

Proper diet. Milk and fresh eggs daily, and other simple and nutritious food.

Abstinence from tobacco and alcohol.

Abundant rest. A hammock under shade trees for rest when desired through the day.

Avoid all unpleasant occupation. Proper precautions against the infection of others. Individual dishes,

expectoration in cloths and burning of sputum, etc.

In the case of your son I would suggest that you follow the above directions. This done, you will have done practically all that can be done in the treatment of the disease.

Avoid patent medicines absolutely. They are worse than useless.

In order that you may be afforded reading matter on the subject of tuberculosis, I have placed your name on the mailing list for the monthly publication of the State Board of Health, and, in addition, am sending you under separate cover other literature on the subject.

I am writing Miss Harriett J. Sherman, District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health, Tampa, Fla., to call on you upon her next visit to Lakeland, and give you full and detailed instruction in the management

of the case.

In conclusion, I wish you to remember that fresh air and sunshine are the natural enemies of tuberculosis; therefore, the more your son can be in the open, the more chance will he have for recovery. I wish you also to remember that, in its incipiency, there is a good chance for recovery. Confidence and a hopeful disposition in getting well should be maintained.

Assuring you that the State Board of Health is willing to help you in

every possible way, I am,

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

CLEAN-UP DAY IN NOCATEE

Nocatee, Fla., May 27, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: We have commenced a clean-up campaign. Town about 700 inhabitants, unincorporated.

Mail us any literature you can to help us. Anything in way of cards or leaflets will be thankfully received and judiciously used.

Thanking you for any help you may give us, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Enclosure)

CLEAN-UP DAY

FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1915

You are hereby commanded, laying all other business aside, to clean up around your back door, your front door, your side door, and all other places around your place of habitation, or property owned or controlled by you. That you remove or bury all old cans, buckets, trash, or other objectionable objects around your premises. That you clean up generally and particularly remove all ugly and unsightly objects. That you remove all pig pens or make them sanitary. Discontinue throwing dish water at your back door. Destroy all breeding places for flies. Those persons who have been habitually throwing old cans, buckets, sticks and boards in the

big ditch, must discontinue the practice or arrest will follow. Lime all places where flies collect. It is a sure sign of filth. Lime your closets daily. Order a half bushel of lime from your merchant; use it; sweeten up your premises; your health demands it; your State should compel it. Your State has the best state health officer in the United States, but he is helpless unless the State and the people back him up.

Herein fail not. Remember the day.

Nocatee Improvement Club.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 29, 1915.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 27th inst., just received, and take pleasure in mailing you under separate cover a liberal quantity of posters and literature for use in your "clean-up" campaign.

I have read your "Clean-up" notice, which is most excellent. Accept my thanks for the compliment conferred therein to the State Health Officer.

Assuring you that the State Board of Health is always ready to aid in campaigns for better health and civic cleanliness, I am,

Yours very truly,

Joheph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

WHY IS BAD AIR?

Air is bad, when it is overheated, when it contains an excess of moisture, and when it is chemically contaminated. This is the conclusion of the New York State Commission on Ventilation, as summarized by Professor C. E. A. Winslow, Chairman, in the official organ of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Journal of the Outdoor Life.

Professor Winslow shows that while it has been a matter of common belief for a long time that stagnant air was bad for the body, until recently no one knew why this was so. The New York State Commission on Ventilation has definite. tilation has definitely proven two counts against bad air, one of them for

the first time in history, and will probably prove others later on.

The first indictment against bad air shows that an increase in temperature beyond the normal seventy degrees produces serious derangement of the vaso-motor mechanism of the body, resulting in a rise of temperature, increased pulse, and a lowered blood pressure, with a corresponding decrease in efficiency, both physical and mental. In addition to this, overheating conduces to an undesirable congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose, thus, possibly paving the way for colds, sore throats, and attacks of various germ diseases.

The work of the Commission also proves that chemical accumulations in the air as a result of air stagnation, bring about a decreased appetite for food, which in turn must have an unfavorable effect on the entire body. In the Commission's experiments, the people living in fresh air ate 4½ to

13 per cent. more than those living in stagnant air.

"These experiments," says Professor Winslow, "indicate that fresh air is needed at all times and in all places. While we have changed our ideas as to what causes bad air, ventilation is just as essential to remove the heat produced by human bodies as it was once thought to be to remove the carbon dioxide produced by human lungs, and it is now proved also to be essential for carrying away chemical products which exert a measurable effect upon the appetite for food. People who live and work in overheated and underventilated rooms are reducing their vitality and rendering themselves an easy prey to all sorts of diseases, such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, grippe, etc."—Press Service National Ass'n for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Press Comment

THE POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Times holds no Floridian, in public or private life, in higher esteem than it holds Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, the veteran State Health Officer, whose work in behalf of health conditions in the State is the finest monument that could be erected to his memeory. The gentlemen who work with Dr. Porter, as members of the State Board of Health, are of the same fine type. The provision of the bill of Senator Fogarty of Key West, Dr. Porter's home town, which would give to the Board of Health the sum of \$10,000 per month upon requisition of the board for the direct payment of current

expenses, however, seems to be an unwise one, and we are glad that the house defeated the bill by the decisive vote of 57 to 10. In fighting the measure and the provision Representative Bussey of Palm Beach County stated that the bill would make the Board of Health a "law unto itself." Dr. Porter was also characterized as a would-be czar. We do not believe Dr. Porter has any such desire, or that it is cherished by members of the Board of Health. No man or body should be given unlimited powers, however, and this is as applicable to the board of health as to any other body. The Board must be liberally provided with funds during the prevalence of epidemics, however, and the legislators seem to have been liberal. There is no reason, though, why the comptroller should not handle the Board of Health bills just as he handles those of other departments of government.

The senate has followed the course of the house by passing the concurrent resolution providing for a probe of the financial transactions of the Board of Health in recent years. The Times does not believe this probe will reveal anything that is in the least degree irregular, but if there is any well-grounded suspicion on this score the probe should be thorough, in

order that justice may be done.
In this connection the people of Florida are growing decidedly weary of the biennial rows that are engaged in at Tallahassee between doctors of different types, whether they be allopaths, homeopaths, osteopaths, chiropractors or others. The constitution of the United States and the common law of liberty gives a man the privilege of calling for any treatment for disease that may appeal to him, and those who try to foist their medical or other views upon others bring no good to themselves or the public.
"Mind your own business and see that the other fellow does likewise,"

appeals to us to be a very good suggestion on this subject.—Tampa Times.

The following letter was written in reply to the above editorial:

Tallahassee, Fla., May 27, 1915.

Editor Tampa Times, Tampa, Fla.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest your editorial comment upon the defeated Bill providing for an advancement of an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for the current expenses of the State Board of Health, and wish to thank you for the expression of confidence and good will toward the State Health Officer.

However, I wish to correct a misunderstanding which you seem to have in regard to the purpose and operation of the proposed Act.

By referring to the attached Bill in question, it will be noted that it is merely an extension of the present system, now inadequate on account of the growth of the State Board of Health by new duties imposed by the legislatures, and an extension of its activities. It is not intended to dispense with the present system of auditing of bills by the comptroller; in fact, this Bill was prepared by the comptroller himself with a view of amending the present law so as to make the amount advanced monthly large enough to meet the present expenditures of the State Board of Health. Moreover, the proposed Act contains a clause forfeiting the bond of the State Health Officer, which is in the amount of \$10,000, for failure to account to the Comptroller of Florida. by proper vouchers, or payment into the State Treasury, for all money that may come into his hands from any source as such State Health Officer, and if said bond were forfeited, that all amounts collected from such prosecution from the principal or sureties thereon, should be placed to the credit of the State Board of Health fund.

Section 1133 of the General Statutes, providing for the present system of accounts, reads as follows:

Monthly Requisition on Comptroller.—The State Board of Health is hereby authorized to forward to the Comptroller of the State at the end of each month a requisition for a sum not more than \$2,500.00 for current and incidental expenses for the ensuing month. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Comptroller shall endorse on same the amount that may be so required and the Treasurer shall transmit the amount named in the requisition to the State Board of Health, which amount so advanced shall be covered and accounted for to the Comptroller by the proper vouchers and payment of any unexpended balance during the current month and before a succeeding monthly advance is made and the Comptroller shall audit the accounts and vouchers and draw his warrants upon the Treasury for the amount due and shall pay over to the Treasurer such warrant and any amount returned by the State Board of Health as provided for in this section, taken up by the requisition of the State Board of Health given to the Treasurer.

In the early days of the Board's existence, \$2,500 per month was ample to meet all requirements, but today it will hardly pay a fourth of the current expenses. While the above sum of \$2,500 per month remained sufficient, it was possible to meet all bills in a prompt and businesslike method, merely by writing a check and sending to payee together with properly-made-out vouchers, which were signed and returned by pavee as a receipt, and for submitting to the comptroller in accordance with said Section 1133. However, with this now inadequate law, bills have to be paid in the very unbusinesslike and improper method of requiring payees to sign vouchers and going on record as receiving payment of their bills before the comptroller can release the necessary funds and before they can be given their checks. The embarrassment this causes to the State Board of Health is in a small measure exemplified by the following correspondence between this Board and the Thomas Edison Company, which is one of the many concerns who are annoyed by this method of payment:

Orange, N. J., March 11, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer,

Jacksonville, Fla. Dear Dr. Porter:

I have before me duplicate copies of "Voucher for purchase and personal

services" covering the films which we supplied you recently.

At the bottom is a receipt blank which I believe you want us to sign, but I do not quite understand whether we are to fill out this blank before or after payment of the amount (\$250.80) is made. If you will give me instructions by return mail, I'll be very glad indeed to carry them out promptly.

Yours faithfully, Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, (Signed) L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division.

To this letter, I replied as follows:

Jacksonville, Fla., March 13, 1915.

Mr. L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J.

My Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of inquiry relative to our vouchers

mailed you for your signature.

These vouchers must be signed before payment can be made, as the State Board of Health has no checking account but must draw on the State Treasurer for all money disbursed in the payment of accounts.

The vouchers, when signed by you and approved by the President of the Board and the State Health Officer, are forwarded to the State Comp-

troller, who audits them and draws a warrant on the State Treasurer, payable to the State Board of Health. The State Health Officer then settles all accounts by check against this warrant.

I trust that this explanation will make clear to you the rather intricate system by which our accounts must be settled. Our vouchers, unfortunately, do not make this clear; but rather seems to be asking for receipts for money

not yet received.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

To which the following reply was received:

Orange, N. J., March 16, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

My Dear Sir:

I return the duplicate voucher which accompanied your letter of the 4th of March, which I have signed, I believe, in accordance with the instructions

in your letter of March 13th.

It does rather look as if in signing these vouchers we were acknowledging the receipt of money which we did not actually get, but that's your system and the system is understood by all hands concerned, so there's no particular harm done.

With thanks for your complete explanation of the method of paying

bills contracted by your State Board of Health, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, (Signed) L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division.

By increasing the amount, \$2,500.00, provided for in Section 1133, to \$10,000.00, as specified in the proposed Act, all bills could be paid in the manner it was intended by a former legislature that they should be paid when Section 1133 became a law, thus providing the State Board of Health with businesslike facilities for meeting its obligations. The proposed Act is as practical and conservative as the Act now on the statute books, especially as all accounts are audited by the comptroller; and it is supposable that the comptroller will look into the expenditures before he approves them, and see that they are in conformity to law.

The proposed Act passed the Senate, and was reported favorably by the House Committee which made a study of its provisions. By its defeat in the House, the State Board of Health is forced to continue its present ridiculous method of "getting a receipt for its money before paid," which does not reflect credit upon the methods of a state institution.

The accusation that the State Health Officer has ruled with an iron hand, can be disproved in that since the Board was established 26 years ago, there has not been a single court case for the State Board of Health, although there was ample law so that, had captiousness of authority prevailed, judicial proceedings could have been instituted in many instances. Contrary to having ruled with an iron hand, it is exactly the reverse in my case, having depended altogether on educating the people up to the necessity of health precautions, rather than to have used the "big stick" over them to force them into it, thus antagonizing them and bringing about opposition to the State Board of Health. There never has been any attempt on my part to use the "big stick" even in times of epidemics of yellow fever when such policies, of course, could have been followed, and, I might say, were almost demanded; but I depended upon the city authorities to take the initiative in controlling quarantine, urging them in the interest of local selfgovernment to preserve their dignity as a municipality in that respect.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

This letter was published in a subsequent issue of the Tampa Times, together with the following editorial comment:

INCREASED NEEDS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Times publishes in this issue a highly interesting letter from State Health Officer Joseph Y. Porter, in which the veteran health officer refers to an editorial comment made recently with reference to the defeat, by the house, of the senate bill which proposed to give the health board \$10,000 a month and make different arrangements for handling the board's money.

house, of the senate bill which proposed to give the health board \$10,000 a month and make different arrangements for handling the board's money. This Bill was subjected to attacks from Representative Bussey of Palm Beach County and others, who brought about its defeat. Reports received from Tallahassee correspondents indicated that the handling of health board funds would be taken out of the hands of the State Comptroller, and the attacks of the representatives were based on this belief. Dr. Porter puts the matter in an entirely different light, however, and from his letter

it seems that a change in the method of paying bills, also an increased appropriation, is a necessity. It is hardly probable that the relief prayed for will be granted at this session, though.

Floridians who have lived in the State since the health board was established twenty-six years ago appreciate the work done by Dr. Porter and his associates, also the fact that the charge of representatives that the genial doctor is a would-be czar is without warrant.—Tampa Times.

THE PROBLEM OF MOSQUITO CONTROL

Efforts are reported all over the United States to exterminate mosquitoes. California people estimate that doctors' bills can be cut down 50 per cent by killing these germ carriers. This may be putting the mosquito's misdeeds rather high. For in many sections the time when the mosquito is most active is the healthiest part of the year. But absence of mosquitoes is a positive asset to any community.

The idea frequently prevails that if a neighborhood has a high and dry location, yet has the "skeets," that they must come from a long distance, and that it can't be helped. But the scientists say that in most cases the bugs breed quite near the homes that they infest. Thus the problem is largely one for the individual householder.

Mosquitoes breed freely in such places as buckets kept for fire purposes, pans used for poultry, hogsheads, tanks kept for flushing purposes, water pitchers in unused guest rooms, mud puddles, hoof prints that fill with water, etc. They have been found even in urns used for holy water in churches.

Real estate men find that a neighborhood infested by mosquitoes suffers in public estimation. Sitting on the porch is the typical American manner of spending summer evenings. There the family gathers and company is entertained. If people are driven inside a stuffy house by the attentions of the mosquitoes, much of the pleasure of the summer evening is gone. The men may not inquire if there are mosquitoes when they ask the real estate man about a house. But they are apt to find that the wife wants to know about it.

Killing mosquitoes does not seem to be very expensive. It simply needs the draining of low spots in or near a town, and a persistent search by the householder for concealed breeding places about his premises.—Gainesville Sun.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST THE INSECTS

The investigations of recent years have disclosed the relations of insects to malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness. The striking results already demonstrated in respect to the activity of mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs and house flies, inevitably raises the question as to the possible significance of other species of insects which may be less abundant but whose contact with man may be occasional or confined to restricted localities. This group includes cockroaches, ants and bees. Their role is as yet purely conjectural; but it is of interest to consider the possibilities as they present themselves to one trained to observe the versatile habits of insects and to recognize the opportunities for infection to which the sanitarian must give heed.

That an insect which will devour any sufficiently soft substance, from human foods to glue, grease and water colors, and which will live by preference in the cracks of the floors and walls of houses, bakeries, restaurants, sugar refineries and tanneries, where their bodies come into contact with the filth and refuse that necessarily accumulate in such places, should carry a host of germs about, on and in their bodies and be able to infect our foods, is certainly not surprising. Yet this is the habit of life of the omnivorous cockroach. Roaches probably also feed on tuberculous sputum and disseminate the bacilli as readily as the house fly.

Ants, which are often abundant in houses and are readily disseminated by commerce, sometimes become a pest to the housewife, particularly when they get into the stores of food. They have not escaped suspicion as disseminators of pathogenic micro-organisms. Wheeler points out that it thus becomes possible for ants to spread disease in different ways.

Finally the bees, lauded for centuries by poet and prose writers alike, have not escaped the accusation of suspicion, says The Journal of the American Medical Association. Wheeler has observed the stingless bees visit collections of garbage in the canal zone, presumably gathering foreign substances which they knead into the cerumen cells in which they store honey eagerly collected for food by the natives in many parts of tropical America. According to Wheeler, there are records of intestinal disorders or even death following the eating of such honey. The suggestion of possible contamination with disease germs collected by filthy insects is plain.—The Daily Tropical Sun, West Palm Beach, May 26, 1915.

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION

A well known authority on the relations of insects to disease said not long ago "a single fly killed now is worth a million killed in August." He was in a position to know the truth of the very startling declaration, for he had studied the breeding habits of the fly.

The expression is above all of value as a warning and a guide to those who hope this year to reduce the fly nuisance in country homes to its lowest terms. This is the time to begin the crusade against the pest by radical cleaning measures and the removal of all material that may serve as breeding places for insects of all kinds as well as the fly. Every reduction in their number now makes not only for comfort but for health.—New York Herald.

THE DEADLY FLY

Until quite recently the house fly was regarded as a pest, annoying, but harmless. A sort of necessary evil seemed to be the general view about the insect, says a writer on the subject. Of late, though, the work of the many scientists, who long ago recognized the danger that lurked in the fly, has borne fruit in the public mind. People are beginning to realize that there is something in the saying, "the more flies the less health."

Experiments conducted by Professor Graham-Smith, of Harvard, have proven conclusively that, with the fly, bacteria thrive both internally and externally. The legs of the fly are covered with a fuzzy substance, an ideal medium for the transmission of germs, as observations have shown. It is said the number of disease germs on the legs of a fly runs as high as 4,400,000, while internally the total reaches 28,000,000.—Pasco County News.

TAMPA AND VITAL STATISTICS

Announcement received from the Census Bureau at Washington that Tampa has been placed on the national registration area of vital statistics for the year 1915 naturally pleased Tampans generally and Registrar Glenn Smith particularly, as it was through his excellent work that the victory in this matter was gained. But for the fact that the vital statistics record of Tampa is kept in a well nigh perfect manner, Tampa would not have been so honored. Considerably less than one-half of the area of the country has been admitted. For many years the southern section of Florida was regarded throughout the country as unhealthy, and this delusion even now prevails among ignorant people of many sections. Therefore, the official figures of the present and future years, as presented by the Government census bureau, will do much to enlighten the ignorant and attract homeseekers and investors to Tampa and neighboring counties.—Tampa Times.

TAMPA RECOGNIZED

Registrar of Vital Statistics Glenn Smith has received a letter from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, notifying him that Tampa has been admitted to the registration area for deaths for the year 1915. This is the first recognition in this respect Tampa has ever received from the National Government. It means that the data of Tampa's vital statistics will be published in all Government reports and given circulation by the Government. Up to this time the Government has not been able to answer questions with reference to the health conditions of Tampa, its death or birth rate. As Tampa's statistics in this particular are very favorable, this will add another powerful agency to the advertising of this city. Much of the credit for this result is due Mr. Smith, who for two years has been serving the State Board of Health in collecting and publishing vital statistics for this city and West Tampa. Mr. Smith has systematized this work and for the first time in the history of Tampa, it has been possible to give accurate information about the City's health record. Now that the Government is to handle these figures, we will obtain vast benefits.—Tampa Tribune.

Florida Health Notes for March, the bulletin of the State Board of Health, has a cartoon that should be hung in the halls of every legislative assembly in the country and posted in every conceivable place where it would attract the attention of the people. Its title is "Save the Hogs!" and shows a number of farmers running around in wild excitement because they have heard of an animal disease that threatens to get among their cattle and hogs; while sitting on the porch is another fat farmer, yawning in a bored way over the announcement he sees in a paper to "stamp out tuberculosis"—and sitting on the porch with the fat man is his wife and daughter apparently in advanced stages of tuberculosis. And most legislators, had the cartoon carried the story farther, would be seen passing appropriation laws for the stamping out of hog and cattle diseases!—Miami Metropolis.

After having been defeated in the House a few days previously, the Senate Bill providing for the creation of a Bureau of Vital statistics, was reconsidered Friday and passed the House by a substantial majority. The members of the House that brought this about are worthy of commendation. This is pre-eminently a move in the right direction. Florida's healthfulness is par excellent, and that fact should be certified to the people of the world, that justice may be done our State, and the rest of the world who are looking for a healthful State in which to locate.—Milton Gazette

Veterinary Notes

REVOCATION OF SPECIAL LIVE STOCK QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION

Effective on an after May 15, 1915

The fact having been determined by the State Board of Health of Florida that the work of controlling and eradicating Foot and Mouth Disease in the various States has progressed to the stage where the danger of transmitting the infection by interstate movement of live stock is remote, it is hereby ordered:

That "Special Live Stock Quarantine Proclamation" for the prevention of the introduction of Foot and Mouth Disease into Florida, issued March 16, 1915, is hereby revoked, and all classes of live stock are permitted to be moved or shipped into Florida from other States, for any purpose, provided the movement is made in accordance with Federal Regulations, and the Regulations of the State Board of Health of Florida.

By order of State Board of Health.

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

GARGET IN COWS

(INFLAMMATION OF THE UDDER)

One author advises the following:

"Each cow is given 60 grains of methylene blue dissolved in water. That night, and the next morning, she is given 30 grains more. The milk is temporarily colored blue, in all cases. Rapid recovery follows without the usual swelling."

It is doubtful if this treatment is effective after the disease has become chronic and the udder contains abscesses and it is highly probable that the treatment is intended for the acute stage of the affection.

KIDNEY WORM IN HOGS

This worm (Stephanurus dentatus) is found in the fat and other tissues around the kidney, in the kidney itself; also in the liver, spleen, lymph glands, abdominal and throacic cavities, free, or embedded in the connective tissues.

It causes muscular pains, tenderness over the kidneys, weakness, loss of appetite, emaciation, and partial or complete paralysis of the hind quarters, which may be mistaken for cholera.

It does most harm to older hogs, as its spread in the body is slow and the pork hog is usually killed before the worm has had time to invade all the parts enumerated.

On account of its locations; no medicine can be advised. The hogs should be removed from the infested pastures.

TREATMENT FOR LUNG WORMS IN HOGS

Take equal parts olive oil and spirits of turpentine,—shake well. Pour half teaspoonful down each nostril. Hold head up till animal swallows or coughs. Repeat every third day for three times. Clean out the pen, or change pasture frequently.

MAD ITCH IN A DOG

(Correspondence)

"I had a fine bird dog that died Tuesday, A. M., and am writing to see if I can learn the cause of his death. About 11 o'clock Monday, he commenced scratching and whining; he only scratched his left jaw. He kept this up until his whole jaw was nearly off, and his eye out. His jaw swelled terribly. He finally got so weak he could hardly scratch. I tied his feet to keep him from it and he would rub his head up and down on the ground and kick and rear until he got his feet loose. He groaned all night and died next morning, at 1 A. M.

I gave him several different kinds of medicine and rubbed his jaw with

I gave him several different kinds of medicine and rubbed his jaw with different things. I thought at first that it was some kind of itch on his jaw, but I don't think it was, now. When he died I cut him open and found that his intestines were blood-shot. I would be glad if you could tell me if this was a disease, or if he was poisoned, and with what. I had three dogs to die with the same symptoms several years ago.

I will be glad to have your views on the matter. I told you all I could about it. He was the finest bird dog in this part of the country and a sad loss to me."

(Answer)

"Yours relative to disease in dogs, resulting in death, in which the prominent symptoms were intense itching, is received. This dog died from Mad Itch and you will receive under separate cover a copy of "Health Notes," for January, 1915, which described this ailment in the various animals.

It has only been a few weeks since I visited Chaires and discovered the existence of this same disease in cattle. It is a contagious disease, affecting all farm animals, except fowls. So far as I know, there is no treatment and an animal, when affected, should be destroyed and buried to relieve it of its suffering as the suffering is sufficient to cause death. Cows are worried to death in about 48 hours. While it has some of the symptoms of hydrophobia and is called "false rabies" by some, it has no connection with that trouble."

PLAGUE SUBSIDING

End of the Foot-and-Mouth Campaign believed to be in sight Chief Danger now Concealment of Infection

The announcement that on April 1, for the first time since the appearance of the disease last October, there were no animals known to be affected with the foot-and-mouth disease in the United States, is believed to indicate that the end of the long campaign is in sight. Additional cases are regarded as more or less sporadic and if promptly reported can be dealt with before the contagion has had an opportunity to spread widely.

Under the best of circumstances, however, it will be some time yet before all danger of a new outbreak is over. In sections where the disease had been prevalent the contagion is likely to linger in manure, hay, feeds of various kinds, and on the ground itself. Even after premises where the disease has existed have been thoroughly disinfected it is not considered wise to introduce new stock until at least 60 days have passed.

In the opinion of the authorities, however, the most essential thing now is that there should be no concealed sources of infection. For the information of the public and the stock owners in particular the Department of Agriculture is issuing a revision of its former publications on the pestilence and this pamphlet, known as Farmer's Bulletin 660, "Foot-and-Mouth Disease," will be sent free on application. bulletin contains among other things a brief description of the symptoms of the disease, in particular the characteristic vesicles which make their appearance in the mouth and about the feet. Although these vesicles are peculiar to the foot-and-mouth disease they soon become ruptured and contaminated by other micro-organisms to such an extent that it is frequently difficult to ascertain their original character. There are, moreover, two other diseases common in live stock, known as necrotic stomatitis and mycotic stomatitis which affect the mouth in a way somewhat similar to the foot-and-mouth disease. For this reason farmers who notice anything suspicious about their stock should report the matter at once and refrain from taking chances which may prove disastrous not only to themselves but to the whole country.

The history of the past six months, however, has done much to educate the public to the importance of dealing promptly with the disease. The first Federal quarantine was declared on October 19, 1914, and since that time more than 140,000 animals have become infected and in consequence have been slaughtered. This loss has been divided very unequally among the 21 States and the District of Columbia, which have been affected. By far the greatest losses have been experienced in those States in which there was a widespread belief that the policy of immediate slaughter of all exposed animals and rigid quarantining of all infected districts was necessarily costly and trouble-some.

Experience, however, has confirmed the official view that only in this way can the disease ever be eradicated. In certain countries in Europe, notably Germany, the pestilence has gained such a foothold that the slaughter of exposed animals can not be resorted to and in consequence the widespread prevalence of the pestilence is a perpetual and exhausting drain upon the farmers' resources. In 1911, for example, it was estimated that in Germany there were 3,366,369 cattle, 1,602,927 sheep, 2,555,371 hogs, and 53,674 goats suffering from the disease. Since the total number of these animals in the United States is between three and four times that in Germany the loss to the country would be proportionately greater if the disease were ever to become permanently established here.

Because of the comparatively low death rate the policy of quarantining instead of slaughtering exposed animals has been advocated at various times, and there is no doubt that under certain very favorable conditions this may produce satisfactory results. The disease is so contagious, however, and it may be communicated through so many different channels, that any affected animal is a constant menace to the neighborhood. Moreover, the disappearance of all outward symptoms and the apparent return to health is by no means a guaranty either that the animal may not spread the infection, just as so-called typhoid carriers spread typhoid among human beings, or that at any moment it may not suffer a relapse itself.

Hitherto the comparatively isolated position of the United States has kept it remarkably free from the disease. This is the sixth time that it has visited America, but on each previous occasion it has been successfully stamped out with comparatively insignificant loss. The earliest epidemics can be traced to the importation of foreign animals. Such importations, however, are now permitted only from countries in which it is certain that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist, so the danger from this source may be said to have been eliminated. The epidemics of 1902 and 1908 were caused by the importation of vaccine from Japan, which had in some way become contaminated with the infection. This avenue is also believed to have been closed with legislation and administrative regulations.

The origin of the present outbreak, which is by far the most serious that the country has ever experienced, is still unknown. It has been ascertained, however, that the germ found its way into southern Michigan and that skimmed milk from infected cows was returned by a creamery to be fed to hogs. The hogs in turn were stricken and a shipment passing through Chicago infected the pens in the stockyards. Other shipments of live stock passing through these pens carried the disease to States as far apart as Washington and Massachusetts. The South and Southwest escaped because practically the whole movement of stock was away from and not into these sections.

After the discovery of the existence of the disease the first effort on the part of the authorities was to trace all the shipments from Chicago, round up and slaughter the exposed stock, and quarantine the sections into which they had been taken. These measures appeared to check effectually the spread of the disease, but they inevitably caused much disturbance and indirect loss to farmers and stockmen. As soon as the conditions appeared to warrant it, therefore, a more general movement of live stock was permitted. It was found, however, that in certain instances shipments of stock from sections where the disease had been prevalent spread the contagion once more and it became necessary to institute fresh quarantines in a number of sections. Opposition to the policy of immediate slaughter also developed in some States, hindering and delaying the work of killing the exposed animals. The opposition, however, has now disappeared with the result that the disease is more thoroughly under control that at any previous time.-Weekly News Letter.

SERUM NOT ALL

While the use of serum, or of serum and virus have, undoubtedly, saved many hogs, all our information points to the fact that hog cholera is as prevalent today as it ever was.

Thousands and thousands of dollars are being expended upon the disease, more, perhaps, than upon all other animal diseases combined, and yet, like

the poor, hog cholera is ever with us.

It is not our purpose to decry the value of serum, but to point out some other precautions that may be taken to lessen the number of ways the disease is spread, and thereby, at a small expenditure of effort, decrease the disease.

There are few diseases more highly contagious or infectious than hog cholera. The merest particle of infected matter, carried to a susceptible animal, will light up the disease. This brings us to a consideration of these infectious agencies, and how they can be controlled. The disease may be carried from farm to farm by visitors, vaccinators, dogs, birds, exchanging hogs, infected feed and by other ways too numerous to mention here.

The main source of this infectious material is the cholera carcass. It is entirely possible that if every hog that died of cholera were cremated or deeply buried, one half of the principal source of infection would be destroyed. It cannot be the labor involved that causes the owner to allow the carcass to lie unburied, to be eaten by buzzards and dogs; because it is a common observation that the farmer buries the carcass of his dog.

The importance of burying the carcasses of animals is recognized by the State. Rule 51, of the State Board of Health, made in accordance with Sec. 7, Chap. 5933, Laws of Florida, 1909, says, in part—"No carcass of any diseased animal shall be left unburied in the State of Florida; nor shall it be thrown into any stream, lake, pond, well, or other body of water, therein."

VACCINATION OF YOUNG PIGS

Inquiry is frequently made as to the best time to vaccinate young pigs; if young pigs are made immune by the "double vaccination," and how long the immunity lasts. The answer is, that the immunity conferred on young pigs is short-lived, probably not of over two or three months duration, and is, therefore, of little use, because a feeling of security is created in the mind of the owner, which experience shows, is false, and which brings dis-

credit upon the whole practice of immunization against cholera.

It should be remembered that young (suckling) pigs vaccinated by the "double method," frequently lose their immunity, shortly after weaning. Therefore, it is wise to wait until the pigs have been weaned, and weigh forty or fifty pounds, before giving them the "double treatment." If it becomes necessary to protect young pigs, on account of infection being present on the premises, or if the "double method" is being applied to the older hogs, the suckling pigs should be given a dose of serum (single method). These pigs should be treated by the "double method" of vaccination, serum and virus, when they have been weaned, or in special cases should be given a second dose of serum to tide them over to the weaning period, when they may be permanently immunized by a dose of serum and virus.

NATURALLY ACQUIRED IMMUNITY TO HOG CHOLERA

It is recorded that pigs born on premises constantly infected with hog cholera sometimes pass their lives without ever contracting the disease, in a noticeable form, while new accessions of hogs from uninfected premises

have come down and died, of cholera.

The explanation of this phenomenon probably is that the offspring of a mother that previously had a sharp attack of cholera inherited some immunity, and that this natural immunity was enhanced by continual exposure to infection, from birth, resulting, finally, in an active immunity against the disease.

Summary of Public Health Administration, March

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation of smallpox cases as follows: at 4th Avenue, Orange Street, Park Avenue, Washington Street, Harrison Avenue, Hyde Park Avenue, Ballast Point, West Tampa, Lamar Street; patients sent to isolation hospital. Investigation case hemorrhagic smallpox, West Tampa; isolation of case at home and daily treatment. Differential diagnosis between smallpox and chickenpox at Hillsborough Hotel, Harrison Street, Morgan Street; smallpox patients sent to isolation hospital. Diagnoses of smallpox at Harrison Street, Morgan Street, Park Ave., Tampa Street; patients removed to isolation hospital. Smallpox patients at isolation hospital treated daily. Vaccinations done daily, total by Ass't to the State Health Officer, 1,837 persons. Supervision of inspections, fumigations and visits by Sanitary Patrolman as follows: smallpox, 17; sanitary inspections, 2.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence of fumigation of quarters occupied by patients having contagious diseases; inspection of cases of doubtful nature; management of cases of communicable diseases as follows: smallpox, 3; tuberculosis, 11; typhoid fever, 1.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence of sanitary inspection of entire city. Matter of defective sewer taken up with proper city officials and nuisance abated. Case smallpox isolated and family revaccinated; numerous vaccinations done during month. Investigation of all complaints, and where sanitary nuisances existed, corrected. Bacteriological examinations (including 128 rats for plague) 148.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Sanford: Investigation and management three cases smallpox in camp cars of A. C. L. R. R. Vaccination of all contacts. Revisit to Sanford, two cases smallpox developing from contacts exposed to three original cases,

vaccinations not resulting in "takes."

Winter Park: Investigation of origin of case typhoid fever. ference with city officials in reference to health matters; inspection of sanitary condition of the town.

Lake Alfred: Investigation and management case smallpox. Vaccination of all desiring it.

Umatilla: Investigation and management of numerous cases smallpox in country; vaccination of all inhabitants of settlement.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Bacteriological work for local physicians. Conference with city Board of Health relative to health matters. Inspection of local dairy.

Carbur: Conference with mill management and physician relative to

camp sanitation.

Newberry: Investigation reported smallpox. Diagnosis chickenpox.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Bacteriological examinations as follows: specimens for tubercu-

losis, 2; pus for Endameba Bucchalis, 1; urine, 3.

Fort Pierce: Management case smallpox. 231 persons vaccinated. Inspection of two dairies supplying milk to Fort Pierce. Inspection of municipal water supply. Address before city council relative to the formation of local health organization. Assistance to city attorney in drafting public health ordinance for Fort Pierce.

Walton: Management of cases of diphtheria. Administration of anti-

toxin to indigents.

Melbourne: Conference with mayor and city clerk relative to vital statistics.

Cocoa: Conference with Mayor relative to passage of model ordinance for vital statistics.

Titusville: Conference with city health officer and city clerk relative to vital statistics. Reinspection of Titusville water supply system.

New Smyrna: Conference with mayor, city clerk and president of council relative to passage of model vital statistics ordinance, and regarding formation of local health organization.

Ormond: Conference with mayor, two councilmen and city clerk rel-

ative to passage of model ordinance for vital statistics.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Preparation additional exhibit material. Investigation reported pellagra near Fishers Corner. Investigation reported case smallpox near Fishers Corner, removed to Sand Hills isolation hospital. Interview with attorneys of A. M. A. in connection with suit by Wine of Cardui manufacturers. Investigation report sanitary nuisance on McDuff Ave. Investigation reported diphtheria, Moncrief Ave. Confirmation diagnosis of scarlatina E. 17th St.; isolated. Investigation sanitary nuisance distillery on Talleyrand Ave. Investigation sanitary nuisance near Ortega; notice given to owners to abate. Investigation reported smallpox; vaccination of entire family. Removal of smallpox case from St. Lukes Hospital to Sand Hills isolation hospital. Preparation questions for embalmer's examination. Visits, treatment and release of smallpox patients, isolation hospital.

South Jacksonville: Survey of mosquito-breeding conditions

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during April: Caryville, no patients, physicians; Bonifay, no patients, physicians; Chipley, 3 patients, physicians; Wausau, no patients, physicians; Cottondale, 1 patient (colored), physicians; Alton, no patients; Campbellton, no patients, physicians; Graceville, 2 patients, physicians; Noma, no patients, physicians; Marianna, 1 patient (col.) physicians; Grand Ridge, no patients, physicians; Sneads, no patients, physicians; Cypress, no pa-

CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

(No visits made during April).

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during April; Tampa, 10 patients, physicians; Lakeland, 8 patients (5 white, 3 col.), mayor; Stuart, 2 patients, physicians; Hobe Sound, no patients; Jupiter, no patients; Boynton, 1 patient; Lake Worth, 1 patient, physicians; Delray, 3 patients, (1 white, 2 col.), physicians; West Palm Beach, 1 patient, (col.), physicians; Miami, 7 patients, (4 white, 3 col.).

physicians; Fort Lauderdale, no patients, physicians; Dania, no patients, physicians; Lemon City, 1 patient, physicians; Pompano, 2 patients, physicians; Homestead, no patients, physicians; Detroit, no patients; Arch Creek, 1 patient, (col.); Princeton, 2 patients; physicians.

Number cases visited, 29 white, 10 colored.

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Places visited by State Board of Health educational exhibit in April: Tallahassee (entire month).

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X., No. 4, April, 1915, 32 pp. Press Service Bulletins to Florida Newspapers: April 7, "Florida's Health Train;" April 14, "Needed Legislation;" April 21, "Things Past Finding Out;" April 28, "Reduction of Cost."

Publications out in April: Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated. Publication 138, Annual Report Veterinary Department of the State Board of

Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.

Distribution of Literature during April: Publication No. 58, Housefly posters, 30; No. 67, Consumption posters, 2; No. 76, Hookworm leaflets, 55; No. 77, Housefly, 37; No. 86, Opthalmia Neonatorum, 55; No. 90, Vaccination poster, 1; No. 92, Rules and Regulations, 35; No. 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, 11; No. 99, Sewage Disposal, 61; No. 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, 63; No. 104, Hookworm, 6; No. 105, Malaria, 126; No. 106, Mosquitoes, 130; No. 109, Measles, 2; No. 111, Smallpox, 5; No. 116, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, 31; No. 117, Imhoff Tanks, 6; No. 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, 57; No. 119, Consumption Leaflets, 106; No. 120, Animal Importation Regulations, 51; No. 121, Vital Statistics, 2; No. 122, Common Sense and Contagion, 62; No. 123, Smallpox, 52; No. 124, Housefly, 51; No. 125, Baby Welfare, 53; No. 126, Typhoid Fever, 52; No. 127, Hookworm Disease, 5; No. 128, Pure Water, 53; No. 129, Tuberculosis, 113; No. 130, Hookworm posters 24, No. 131, Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera, 255; No. 132, Barn Jack Built, Sanitary poster, 22; No. 133, General Sanitary Management, 55: Distribution of Literature during April: Publication No. 58, Housefly Jack Built, Sanitary poster, 22; No. 133, General Sanitary Management, 55; No. 135, Hookworm in Dogs, 106; Annual Reports, 11; U. S. P. H. S. Bulletins, 8; Health Notes, back numbers, 171; Vital Statistics, general, 3.500.

| Total | 155 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Health Notes, April, mailing list | |
| Press service to newspapers, 4 issues | 000 |

Number pieces literature distributed in 1915 to May 1.............55,398

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apopka, Apalachicola, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Dunedin, Eustis, Fargo, Fernandina, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami, Milton, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orlando, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Quincy, St. Andrew, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to May

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to May 1, 1915...

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| A. F. 1 | | In St. Lukes Hospital April 1 | In Brewster Hospital April 1 (col.) | Outside Treatment April 1 | Applications received April | Admitted to St. Lukes Hospital April | Adm. to Brewster Hospital Apr. (col.) | Admitted to Office Treatment | Examined, not Admitted | Total Cases during April | Operations or
Plaster Work, etc. | Discharged, and
Condition | Diagnosis |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| L. B. 1 | A. F. A. L. N. P. M. P. M. P. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | | ::::::: | | 1
1
1
1
1
1 | | April 10 | Spastic Paralysis. Tuberculosis Hip. Tuberculosis Spine Tuberculosis Hip. Tuberculosis Hip. Tuberculosis Ilium |
| P. G | G. K.
R. W.
M. P.
A. C.
B. | 1 | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | i
1
1
1
 | | | | 1 | Plaster Jacket Astragalectomy | | Poliomyelitis Deformity Talipes Equinus Bow Legs Curvature Spine Curvature Spine Poliomyelitis Deformity Myelitis Spastic Paralysis Hernia |
| Cured Fracture Radius | . H. | | | | :: | | :: | | | | Plaster Spica
Plaster
Dressings | April 20 | Osteomyelitis |
| M Comp. Fracture | . м. | 1 | | | 1 | | . , | | 1 | 1 | | Cured | Fracture Radius |

SMALLPOX

| Altoona and Paisley, Lake County |
|---|
| Apalachicola, Franklin County |
| Daytona Beach, Volusia County |
| Jacksonville and vicinity, Duval County |
| Lake Alfred, Polk County |
| Leesburg, Lake County |
| Macclenny, Baker County |
| New Augustine, Saint Johns County |
| Pensacola, Escambia County |
| Sanford, Seminole County |
| St. Nicholas, Duval County |
| Tampa, Hillsborough County |
| Umatilla and vicinity, Lake County |
| 계를 하고 있으면 사람들에 하면 하면 하면 하는데 가는데 있다. 이 비를 내용해 |
| Total |
| Total cases reported in 1915 to May 1 |
| [Barrier - 1912] : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1912 : 1 |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during April (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins free to indigent only). Number of persons receiving treatment:

| County and Town | nti-Smallyox
accine | nti-Rabic
accine | nti-Typhoid
accine | iphtheria Antitoxin
urative and
umunising | Tetanus Antitoxin
Immunizing |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | 72 | 22 | 72 | Comp | Tet |
| ALACHUA | | | | | |
| Newberry | 50 | 1 . | ** | | |
| BAY | | | | | 7.71 |
| Panama City | | | | 1 | |
| DADE | 1148 3 | | | | |
| Miami | 50 | ** | ** | *** | |
| DeSOTO
Arcadia | | 3 | | | |
| DUVAL | | | 5. 15 | 300 | *** |
| Baldwin | 50 | 100 | | | |
| Jacksonville | 167 | | ** | 2 | 2 |
| South Jacksonville | 40
10 | | | | |
| FRANKLIN | 10 | | | ** | |
| Apalachicola | 10 | | | | |
| GADSDEN | | | | | |
| Chattahoochee | | | | 1 | ** |
| Greensboro | | | | 1 | ** |
| HILLSBOROUGH Tampa | 2,300 | | | 3 | |
| LAKE | 2,500 | | der der | | ** |
| Eustis | 5 | | | | |
| Umatilla | 100 | | | | |
| LEON | 40 | | | | |
| Tallahassee | 60 | | 10.00 | ** | ** |
| Dunnellon | 50 | | | | |
| MONROE | | | | | |
| Key West | 60 | | | | 5.5 |
| PALM BEACH_ | | | | | |
| West Palm Beach | 10 | 4.5 | 2.5 | ** | 1.0 |
| POLK | | | | 1 | |
| Homeland | ** | ** | | A 250 MA | ** |
| Sanford | 40 | | | | 4.41 |
| SAINT JOHNS | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | 250 | | (* * | ** | 1.11 |
| ST. LUCIE | 400 | | | | |
| Fort Pierce | 30 | ** | | | ** |
| Walton | | | | 3 | |
| SUWANNEE | | | | | |
| Live Oak | 200 | | | ** | ** |
| VOLUSIA | 20 | | | | |
| Beresford | 20 | | | | 7,77 |
| WALTON
DeFuniak Springs | | 1 | - 41-37 | The second | The Hall |
| Der uman Springs | | _ | 2 | - | - |
| Totals | 3,902 | 7 | - 88 | 12 | 2 |
| | | | | | |

Total number patients receiving Pasteur treatment in 1915 to May 1 20 Total No. patients receiving diphtheria antitoxin in 1915 to May 1 42 Total No. patients receiving anti-typhoid vaccine in 1915 to May 1 10 Total No. patients receiving anti-tetanus antitoxin in 1915 to May 1 2

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

TICK ERADICATION

| Cattle dipping vats reported constructed during April: St. Lucie County, at Port Pierce |
|---|
| Total |
| GLANDERS |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during April, 1915None Total number cases in 1915 to May 1 |
| IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA UNDER IMPORTA- |
| TION REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, APRIL 1915 |
| April 3, Atlanta, Ga., to Orlando, Fla. 19 horses April 3, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville Fla. 3 horses 16 mules April 6, Augusta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla. 2 horses April 12, Pearce, Tex., to Tampa, Fla. 25 bulls April 12, Waycross, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla. 19 cows April 13, Hahira, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla. 28 cattle April 13, Spray, N. C., to Sumatra, Fla. 1 bull April 15, Patterson, Ga. to Callabar, Fla. 1 bull |
| April 15, Patterson, Ga., to Callahan, Fla. 1 cow April 15, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla. 12 horses April 17, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla. 14 mules April 17, Charlotte, N. C., to Dyall, Fla. 2 horses April 17, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla 14 mules April 20, Columbia, S. C., to Noma, Fla 1 boar April 22, Lexington, Ky., to Dukes, Fla 1 jack |
| April 22, Lexington, Ky., to Dukes, Fla |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORIDA, APRIL, 1915 |
| April 6, Jacksonville, Fla., to Arlington, Md. 1 horse April 13, Tampa, Fla., to Hendersonville, N. C. 1 horse April 12, Fort Myers, Fla., to St. Joseph, Mo. 24 mules April 15, Stuart, Fla., to Niles, Ohio. 1 horse April 25, Jacksonville, Fla., to Winokur, Ga 1 cow April 27, Tampa, Fla., to Nashville, Tenn. 1 horse April 27, Jacksonville, Fla., to Nashville, Ga 1 horse |
| April 25, Tampa, Fla., to Nashville, Tenn |
| |
| Havana, Cuba, to Havre de Grace, Md |

HOG CHOLERA SERUM ADMINISTRATION, APRIL, 1915
(Distribution of hog cholera virus discontinued during April)

| C. C | . Serum |
|------------------|----------|
| | tributed |
| | |
| Baker | 600 |
| Bay | |
| Bradford | 13,000 |
| Brevard | ***** |
| Broward | |
| Calhoun | 900 |
| Citrus | 2,000 |
| Clay | 3,450 |
| Columbia | 19,200 |
| Dade | ***** |
| DeSoto | 50 |
| Duval | 500 |
| Escambia | 1,800 |
| Franklin | |
| Gadsden | 9,750 |
| Hamilton | 8,950 |
| Hernando | 8,250 |
| Hillsborough | 2,400 |
| Holmes | 1,450 |
| Jackson | 19,850 |
| Jefferson | 7,550 |
| Lafayette | |
| Lake | 4,600 |
| Lee | |
| Leon | 1,500 |
| Levy | 4,300 |
| Liberty | |
| Madison | 13,300 |
| Manatee | |
| Marion | |
| Monroe | |
| Nassau | 1,000 |
| Orange | 1,000 |
| Osceola | |
| Palm Beach | |
| Pasco | 450 |
| Pinellas | |
| Polk | 2,650 |
| Putnam | 800 |
| Santa Rosa | 4,400 |
| Seminole | |
| St. Johns | |
| St. Lucie | |
| Sumter | 3,600 |
| Suwannee | 6,900 |
| Taylor | 3,000 |
| Volusia | 500 |
| Wakulla | |
| | 400 |
| | |
| Washington | 3,300 |
| Total. | 170,700 |
| | 1,0,700 |
| 2,000 c.c. sold. | |

| Estimated number hogs treated, April |
|--|
| Estimated weight of hogs treated |
| Amount hog cholera virus purchased during April. None |
| Cost of serum and virus purchased during April\$1,000.00 |
| Amount of serum distributed in 1915 to May 1 |
| Estimated number hogs treated in 1915 to May 1 |
| Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915 to May 1 |
| Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915 to May 1\$5,294.25 |

HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING APRIL, 1915

J. W. Finkell, Port Orange, Volusia County.
R. L. Priest, Williston, Levy County.
T. J. Cone, Raleigh, Levy County.
J. D. Kirkland, Graceville, Jackson County.
J. C. English, Dover, Hillsborough County.
John R. Lites, Fort White, Route 1, Columbia County.

DETAILS ATENDED TO BY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT DUR-

ING APRIL, 1915

April 3, Jacksonville, consultation with Veterinarian; April 9, Jacksonville, consultation with Veterinarian; April 11, Leno, Investigation for hog cholera; April 20, Jacksonville, consultation with Veterinarian; April 26-27, Live Oak, investigation disease in horses.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Specimens | | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahassee | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Animal Parasite | . 160 | 91 | 42 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 306 |
| Diphtheria | 114 | 67 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 60 | 273 |
| Gonorrhoea | | 48 | 32 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 141 |
| Malaria | | 172 | 32 | 3 | 15 | 20 | 387 |
| Pathological | | 5 | 3 | | | | 387
23 |
| Rabies | | 1 | | | | 1 | 11 |
| Tuberculosis | . 143 | 99 | 50 | 1 | 25 | 14 | 332 |
| Typhoid | | 142 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 323 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 2 | | | 20 | 1 | 148 |
| Sanitary Chemical | . 81 | | | | | | 81 |
| Miscellaneous | | 28 | 23 | | 54 | 21 | 360 |
| Rat Examination | | 141 | 7. | 128 | | | 269 |
| | 1 207 | 706 | 215 | 140 | 151 | 137 | 2.654 |
| | 1,207 | 796 | 215 | 148 | | | |
| Total number of specimens | s examined | by Lab | oratories o | t the Stat | te Boar | d of Health | |
| during April, 1915 | | | | | | | .2,654 |

DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL

LABORATORIES, APRIL, 1915

NUMBER OF CASES

| Central Laboratory | .: . on Diplitheria | Senorrhoed 11712 | .: | piond&L229123 | S: ST. Perculosis | . : 12 8 Uncinaria | : : : Rabies | no.Tapeworm | o. a. Ascaris | Trichiuris | Ameba | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-------|--|
| Tallahassee Laboratory | 6 | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | ** | |
| Total for State | 24 | 56 | 7 | 47 | 64 | 74 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 2 | |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED IN APRIL REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY JACKSONVILLE

| | | | | | NVII
ARIA | - | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | .: . Uncinaria | Tapetworm | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Rabies |
| Arcadia | | | | | | | 1 | ·i | | ** | *.* | ** | ** |
| Bradentown | 11 11 | | | | | | | | 1 | ** | ** | | ** |
| Callahan | : 'i | | | | | | | | ~ | *** | ** | | |
| Center Hill | | ++ | | ** | ++5 | 44 | ï | :: | 72 | :: | | ** | ** |
| Chiefland | :: :: | | | | ** | | 1 | ** | 12 | | | | ** |
| Dade City | | ** | 22 | 3.5 | | | i | ï | | | | | |
| Daytona | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 4.0 | |
| Bradentown Callahan Center Hill Chiefland Coleman Dade City Daytona Delray Emporia Fairfield Ft. Meade Ft. Ogden Fr. Pierce "Release Cu Gainesville High Springs Jacksonville Jasper Kathleen Lake Butler | | | - | | | ** | | 1 | | | ** | ** | ** |
| Emporia | | ·i | | ** | :: | | | | | ** | ** | ** | |
| Ft. Meade | | | | | | ï | | | i | | i | | |
| Ft. Ogden | | 4.6 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | ** | | ** |
| Ft. Pierce | . 6 | | | | | | 1 | | 1. | ** | ** | *** | ** |
| Gainesville | lt. 10 | | ** | | :: | :: | ** | i | :: | :: | | ** | i |
| High Springs | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | 3 | |
| Jacksonville | : 'ż | 17 | 2 | | ** | | ii | 9 | 18 | 4 | i | | i |
| Jasper | | 1 | | | ++ | | 1 | | 1 | ** | 11 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| Kathleen | * ** | *** | 1: | | ** | :: | i | ** | | :: | ** | ** | ** |
| Live Oak | | 1 :: | | | | | 2 | i | | ** | | | (A) (A) |
| Mayo | | 'i | | ** | | | | | 1 | + + | ** | | |
| Micanopy | | 1 | | | ** | | ** | | 3 | | ** | 4.4 | |
| Mt Dorn | : :: | ** | 12 | | ** | | 1. | i | 1 | 11 | :: | 11 | 11 |
| New Smyrna | | i | | | | | | i | i | | | ** | |
| Nichols | | | 8.00 | | (1979) | | | 1 | ** | +- | | ** | i |
| Nocatee | | * * | | ** | * * | | ** | ** | i | | | ** | |
| Okeechobee | | | | ** | | | 21 | | î | 11 | 44 | 'n | ** |
| Orlando | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 6 | i | | | ** |
| Perry | | 1 | ** | ** | | ** | ·i | 1 | ** | 2.2 | ** | | 30.00 |
| Plant City | | 1 | :: | ** | ** | :: | 1 | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | ·i |
| Punta Gorda | | 1 1 | | | | | | | | | ** | | 4.0 |
| River Junction | | 1 | | * * | | 24 | | i | 2.2 | | | | ** |
| Sanford | | 1 | ** | 9.4 | +.+ | | i | | * * | | 0.0 | 19.6 | ++ |
| Sarasota | i | 0.0 | ** | ** | ** | 10 | 1 | 20 | i | 10 | i | ** | |
| Starke | i | 1: | | | | | | | | ** | | | ** |
| Sumner | : 'i | 2 | *.* | | | | i | ** | i | | 44 | | ** |
| Titusville | . 1 | 2 | 4.4 | ** | ** | | 2 | 4.4 | 1 | | ** | | 4.4 |
| Wellhorn | | i | | | :: | ** | 51 | ** | | 11 | 12 | ** | 100 |
| Wildwood | | 1 | | | | | | 4.4 | 5 | i | | | |
| Williston | | ** | 169 | 10.0 | | ** | 1 | ** | 5 | 1 | ** | ** | ++ |
| Jasper Kathleen Lake Butler Live Oak Mayo Micanopy Morriston Mt. Dora New Smyrna Nichols Nocatee Ocala Okeechobee Orlando Perry Plant City Ponce de Leon Punta Gorda River Junction Sanford Sarasota St. Augustine Starke Summer Titusville Wauchula Wellborn Wildwood Williston Total | . 22 | 32 | 2 | _ | - | 1 | 32 | 24 | 48 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 10141 | | PORT | OF ' | TAM | PAT | | | | 10 | | | | |
| | 11.13 | _ | MAL | ARIA | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | -0 | | 125 | | 1700 | | | | |
| or the soundies of | 6 Gonorrhoea | al | 1 | | Species not
Determined | - | NIT uberculosis | ria | Taperworm | | 7. | | |
| TOWN . | The he | 7 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 | 010 | 13 | 10, | OMO | .22 | .3 | 9 | |
| | NO. | stivo-
aufumnal | ar | 12. | 100 | 40 | pe | Ci. | 20 | 200 | ich | reg | 10 |
| | 202 | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | Sp | 3 | 7 | Cin | Ta | 18 | E | ÷ | Water. |
| Tampa | | | | 4.6 | 1 | D. Typhoid | 12 | O Uncinaria | 1 | ww.Ascaris | - w Trichiuris | 1 Ameba | * * |
| | | ** | | 4.4 | | 4. | | 1 | | | | | |
| Bradentown | 1 | | | | 15.5 | 33 | ** | ** | | *** | 100 | | 18.8 |
| Plant City | : 1 | ** | ** | 7. | | | ** | * * | | ** | | ** | i |
| Arcadia | | ** | (8-8-) | | | i | i | | | ++ | 10.0 | | ++ |
| Arcadia | | 11 | ++ | | 4.4 | 1 | | | | 100 | 14.4 | 144 | 0.0 |
| St. Petersburg | 1 i | | | (4.0) | | 1 | ** | i | ** | ** | | -: | - |
| Punta Gorda | 3 . 12 | 11. | | | | | 1 | | - | | | 14.6 | |
| Largo | | (818) | | 12.5 | | | 1 | | | ** | ** | ·· 2 | 16.4 |
| | 5 11 | - | | - | 1 | 9 | 17 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Total | 2 11 | | | | -1 | 9 | 1.7 | 14 | - | 0 | - | - | |

REPORT OF PENSACOLA LABORATORY

| | | | _ | MAL | ARI | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| TOWN Pensacola DeFuniak | : : Diphtheria | : Senorrhoea | Estivo-
autumnal | : : Quartan | : Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid . | -Tuberculosis | Caro Uncinaria |
| Barrancas Cottage Hill Wallace Bagdad McDavid Munson | :: | :: | :: | :: | 111111 | :: | | 1
1
1
1
1 | :: |
| Total | | 7 | | | | -: | 1 | 18 | 13 |
| REPORT OF KEY V | VEST | LAI | | | | | | | |
| | | | - | MAL | ARIA | | | in . | |
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
aufumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria |
| Key West | | 1 | | | | ** | 2 | ** | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| REPORT OF MIA | MI L | ABO | | NAL. | ARIA | | | | |
| TOWN | | | ial] | MAL | | | Sphoid | Tuberculosis | Incinaria |
| Miami | [; : Diphtheria | L: : . + Gonorrhoea | | | ::::_Tertian | Species not | :: L: Dyphoid | Tuberculosis | . : : : : Uncinaria |
| Miami Ft. Lauderdale Homestead Detroit | .: : Diphtheria | : : . + Gonorrhoea | Estivo- | MALL | : : Tertian | Species not | i | :: | : ::::: Uncinaria |
| Miami | - :: : Diphtheria | al a: : : + Gonorrhoea | BOR : :::: Bathunal | MAL. | L L Tertian | : Species not | ï | :: | : : : : : : Uncinaria |
| TOWN Miami Ft. Lauderdale Homestead Detroit Perrine Total. | - :: : Diphtheria | T s t Conorrhoea | BOR : :::: Bathunal | : ::::: Onarlan | L L Tertian | : : . : . Species not | ï | 3 | : :::: Uncinaria |
| TOWN Miami Ft. Lauderdale Homestead Detroit Perrine Total. | T ::: Diphtheria | al a: : : + Gonorrhoea | BOR : | MAL. | TARLA YARA | : : . : . Species not | ï | 3 | :: |
| TOWN Miami Ft. Lauderdale Homestead Detroit Perrine Total REPORT OF TALLAH | - :: : Diphtheria | T s t Conorrhoea | BOR : :::: Bathunal | MAL. | L L Tertian | : Species not | 'i 3 | :: | - : - Uncinaria : : : : : Uncinaria |

Vital Statistics

FLORIDA NOW HAS A MODEL VITAL STATISTICS LAW

Word has just been received from Tallahassee that the Governor has signed the Act of the Legislature providing for a Bureau of Vital Statistics, the Registration of all Births and Deaths in the State, the Notification of all sickness dangerous to the Public Health, and the Collection of Statistics of Marriages and Divorces.

FLORIDA SHOULD BE GRATEFUL TO ITS LEGISLATURE AND ITS GOVERNOR FOR THIS LAW

CITIES AND TOWNS IN FLORIDA WHICH HAVE NOT YET PASSED THE MODEL ORDINANCE FOR BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION

These lists may include some which are still in process of incorporation either under the General Law or by Act of the present Legislature, and some communities which have or are about to surrender their charters, or whose charters are dormant.

(Those marked * favor the passage of the Ordinance)

Municipalities shown as incorporated by the 1910 U. S. Census with their

| | po | pulations as | given therein. | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Municipality | County | Population | Municipality | County | Population |
| Monticello | Jefferson | 1,829 | Havana | Gadsden | 432 |
| *Arcadia | DeSoto | 1.736 | *Bowling Green | DeSoto | 422 |
| Jasper | Hamilton | 1,730 | *Hastings | St. Johns | 399 |
| Madison | Madison | 1,560 | Macclenny | Baker | 388 |
| | | | Orange Park | Clay | 372 |
| *High Springs | Alachua | 1,468 | Palatka Heights | Putnam | 367 |
| *Mulberry | Polk | 1,418 | Winter Garden | Orange | 351 |
| *Green Cove Springs | Clay | 1,319 | *Esto | Holmes | 340 |
| *Dunnellon | Marion | 1,227 | *Daytona Beach | Volusia | 331 |
| White Springs | Hamilton | 1,177 | Wildwood | Sumter | 329 |
| *New Smyrna | Volusia | 1,121 | Eau Gallie | Brevard | 329 |
| *Perry | Taylor | 1,012 | *Hawthorn | Alachua | 324 |
| Punta Gorda | DeSoto | 1,012 | *Laurel Hill | Walton | 316 |
| *Manatee | Manatee | 988 | Seabreeze | Volusia | 308 |
| Brooksville | Hernando | 979 | Trenton | Alachua | 304 |
| *Bonifay | Holmes | 922 | Webster | Sumter | 301 |
| *Carrabelle | Franklin | 900 | Pomona | Putnam | 301 |
| Cedar Key | Levy | 864 | *Center Hill | Sumter | 299 |
| Greenville | Madison | 751 | Morriston | Levy | 296 |
| *Graceville | Jackson | 734 | Welaka | Putnam | 294 |
| Crystal River | Citrus | 663 | *Umatilla | Lake | 283 |
| *Cocoa | Brevard | 613 | West Pompano | Palm Beach | |
| Micanopy | Alachua | 613 | *Hampton | Bradford | 265 |
| *Alachua | Alachua | 610 | *Wellborn | Suwanee | 247 |
| Hernando | Citrus | 592 | Melrose | Alachua | 245 |
| *Mayo | Lafayette | 578 | Bell | Alachua | 243 |
| *Winter Park | Orange | 570 | Oakland | Orange | 211 |
| Blountstown | Calhoun | 546 | *Holly Hill | Volusia | 207 |
| Waldo | Alachua | 540 | Gretna | Gadsden | 201 |
| *Sneads | Jackson | 506 | *Greensboro | Gadsden | 175 |
| Reddick | Marion | 498 | Zolfo
Lake Maitland | DeSoto | 171 |
| *Orange City *Jennings | Volusia
Hamilton | 490 | Federal Point | Orange | 157 |
| | | 480 | | Putnam | 147 |
| Archer | Alachua
Marion | 468 | *San Antonio
San Mateo | Pasco
Putnam | 131 |
| | Duval | 441 | Eatonville | | 108 |
| Mayport | Duvai | 441 | Latonvine | Orange | 108 |

Municipalities not shown by 1910 U. S. Census, most of which have been incorporated since by Act of Legislature or under the General Law

incorporated since by Act of Legislature or under the General Law.

Municipality County Municipality County Municipality County Municipality Calhoun Frostproof Glendale Polk Orange Altha Ocoee Walton Aucilla Tefferson Okeechobee St. Lucie Duval Baldwin Pinellas Oxford Sumter Gulfport Boca Grande *Haines City Hawks Park Polk Volusia *Ozona Pinellas *Bradley Polk Palm Beach Palm Beach Bradford *Hilliard Pinellas Walton Brooker Nassau Pass-a-Grille Bunnell *Campbellton St. Johns Jackson Washington Holt Santa Rosa Paxton *Homestead Pompano Port Orange *Port St. Joe Dade Citrus Palm Beach Volusia Carryville Inverness Cocoanut Grove Santa Rosa Calhoun Dade *Kathleen *Cottondale Jackson Manatee Polk Raiford Bradford *Safety Harbor St. James City St. Leo *Cortez LaBelle DeSoto Pinellas Cypress Delray East Millville LaCross Alachua Walton Tackson Lee Pasco Madison Palm Beach Lakewood Sirmons Bay Madison *McIntosh Marion Manatee Taft Orange Ellenton *Estero Lee Maitland Orange Trilby Pasco Tyler Wade *Winter Haven St. Lucie Jackson Monroe Alachua Fellsmere Malone Alachua Polk Fivay Fort Ogden Pasco DeSoto Marathon *Molino Escambia Pasco Moss Bluff *Zephyrhills Marion

LETTER TO MUNICIPAL ATTORNEYS

Dear Sir:

As attorney for your municipality your attention is called to the fact that the Legislature, which has just adjourned, passed a law for

the registration of all births and deaths in Florida.

This law follows very closely the draft of the Model State Law approved by the Committee on Uniform Legislation of the American Bar Association, the United States Bureau of the Census and numerous other bodies and organizations, as you will find on comparison when the new statute is published.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Model Ordinance for birth and death registration which has been adopted by a large number of Florida municipalities. Every incorporated city and town, regardless of size, has been circularized through its municipal officers, urging the necessity and advisability of this ordinance being placed on the statute

book prior to the Statewide law going into operation.

The Model Ordinance is the State Law briefed for a municipal ordinance, and it is strongly urged that your municipality pass it at an early date, as under the State Law each incorporated city and town becomes a unit for these records, and provides that where there is an adequate ordinance the local registrar may be appointed registrar under the State Law.

The passage of this ordinance entails no expense on the municipality as all supplies are furnished by this office and every birth and every death certificate returned in accordance with the rules and regulations will be paid for by this office at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

It is greatly desired that public sentiment express itself in the passage and enforcement of such ordinance so that this office may utilize this sentiment towards the attainment of the objects of the

State Law.

Your assistance in having this ordinance placed on your statute book, irrespective of population figures, and in the education of the public to the great need of local action, will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,
State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

It was for the purpose of preventing the waste of effort in enacting futile laws, as well as to supply a guide for efficient legislation that the Bureau of the Census co-operated with a committee of the American Public Health Association in defining the essential requirements which govern the registration of deaths, and subsequently drafted bills in accordance with these principles, which have been enacted into successful laws in many states. The most perfect example of such legislation is that of Pennsylvania.

The necessary provisions which govern the registration of deaths and births may be compared in the following tabular statement:

NECESSARY PROVISIONS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF

DEATHS

1. Deaths must be registered im-

mediately after their occurrence. Certificates of death should be

required.

3. BURIAL or removal PERMITS are essential to the enforcement of the law.

Efficient local registrars are nec-

The responsibility for reporting deaths to the local registrars should be fixed.

The central registration office should have full control of the local machinery, and its rules should have the effect of law.

The transmission and preserva-tion of returns should be provided for.

Penalties should be provided and enforced.

BIRTHS

- Births must be registered immediately after their occurrence.
- Certificates of birth should be required.
- Some CHECK is necessary to secure enforcement of the law.
- Efficient local registrars are necessary.
- The responsibility for reporting births to the local registrars should be fixed.
- The central registration office should have full control of the local machinery, and its rules should have the effect of law.
- The transmission and preserva-tion of returns should be provided for.
- 8. Penalties should be provided and enforced.

These necessary provisions are identical for births and deaths with the exception of the third item. The same machinery that is employed for the registration of deaths may be employed for the registration of births. But there is no readily applied means for insuring the complete registration of births that will act as effectively as does the burial permit for insuring complete death registration. The compulsory requirement of the burial or removal permit, based upon a certificate of death, which must be filed with the local registrar before any disposition is made of the body of a decedent, is the key to the whole situation as regards the registration of deaths. Any state or city in which this provision is enforced will have accurate registration of deaths, and without it registration will be defective. This is not a matter of conjecture; the rules for death registration are founded upon actual methods employed in the registration states, and have been further tested by the successful operation of laws based upon them.

From "Legal Importance of Registration of Births and Deaths,"

U. S. Bureau of the Census.



THE STORK BRINGS THE BABY-BUT THE FLY TAKES IT AWAY.



OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, FEBRUARY 17, 1915 AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1894

Vol. X

Tampa

Pensacola

June. 1915

No. 6 (New)

HON. FRANK J. FEARNSIDE, President Palatka, Fla.

HON. S. R. MALLORY KENNEDY, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

EXECUTIVE OFFICE State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER Key West St. Augustine Gainesville Ocala

AGENTS

Fernandina Miami

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY,

Jacksonville

BRANCH LABORATORIES Tampa Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

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|--|-----|
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WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The 1915 session of the Florida Legislature has proved in many respects a memorable one, as regards matters pertaining to the health of the State.

The public health committees of both Senate and House displayed a splendid spirit of co-operation in the plans of the State Board of Health for needed legislation along health lines. The State Health Officer was continually in conference with these committees and his suggestions at all times received the most courteous consideration.



The personnel of these committees was as follows:

Senate Dr. J. N. Fogarty, Chairman,

J. R. McEachern, M. D., A. S. Wells,

M. L. Plympton, H. J. Drane. House
W. J. Crosby, Chairman,
E. E. Strickland,
C. E. Roberts,
H. A. Jones,
F. F. Davis,
Forrest Lake,
Joe Hill Williams.

To the earnest efforts of these men is largely due the success which followed the introduction of the various bills submitted for passage by the State Board of Health.

The Senate, almost to a man, supported all the measures introduced by this Board. It may well be termed the "Public Health Senate of

1915."

In the House of Representatives Mr. Speaker Hardee, Messrs. Lake, Anderson, Paul, Sharon, Wilder and Wood were especially active in their support of Health Measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

The following legislative recommendations were made by the State Health Officer in his annual report for the year 1914 (Twenty-sixth

Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida):

First. That the intention of the present State statute which proposes to guard the health of the traveling public against typhoid fever and allied disorders, by well screened kitchens, dining rooms, and "hallways leading thereto" shall have its protective powers enlarged by statute so that all meat shops, butcher shops and markets, grocery stores, where food is sold for consumption in the raw state, fruit stands, railroad lunch counters, and other places where food is served to wayfarers and itinerants, and all dining and buffet cars operated in the State, shall be well screened by wire netting, with mesh sufficiently close as not to admit flies. Not only shall these places of food disposal be screened but it should be made the duty of owner, occupant or operator to see that there are no flies in the dining rooms, kitchens, dining or buffet cars, or other mentioned places.

Second. That by legislative enactment, all surface closets and privies used for the deposit of human excreta shall be fly proof in construction, and in conformity with plans recommended and approved of by the State Board of Health. This plan of building is easily erected

and inexpensive to construct.

Third. That also by legislative enactment, all school boards in this State shall be compelled to have every school building provided with adequate facilities for Nature's Conveniences by either water carriage or surface closets, separate for sexes, and in rural districts where sewerage systems do not exist, the surface closets to be of fly-proof construction. That the trustees or supervisors of a school shall be held strictly accountable for the cleanliness and good morals pertaining to such buildings. The condition of these buildings and the care exercised in keeping them in proper sanitary state should be a matter of investigation and presentment by the Grand Jury of a County at each term of a circuit court.

Fourth. That the Legislature be urged to vitalize the statute of 1899, establishing the Bureau of Vital Statistics under the supervision of the State Health Officer as Registrar of said Bureau, by amendments providing for the practical provisions found essential by other states; the statute to provide for urban registration at first and later for complete statewide registration, rural as well as urban, when and as

the time is deemed ripe. And that all records and data relating to the life and health of the people of the State now in possession of the Board and which can hereafter be collected, be properly and safely housed, kept, indexed and published by said Bureau, so as to be of the utmost use and value.

Also that all possible data of morbidity, the statistics of sickness, the most important of all vital statistics, be gathered and made useful by the said Bureau, and that the above amending legislation make special provision for the Board to have power to make rules and regulations of full force and effect as law for the collection of such records.

Fifth. That the existing statute requiring the State Board of Health to furnish hog cholera serum free to the agricultural interests of the State be so amended as to direct that this preventive of disease to the swine of the State shall only be given free for demonstration purposes the free distribution to be withdrawn when information in the use of the serum has been gained by competent instructions. The argument for this recommendation is that to issue hog cholera serum as a gratuity to any one for the asking would very soon bankrupt the State Board of Health's treasury, and it is not supposable that the Legislature when passing this measure ever contemplated embarrassing the operation of the State Board of Health in its special charge of looking after the health of the people by imposing an obligation of so evidently an agricultural commercial proposition, in detracting so much of the Board's annual income from the really legitimate purpose called for by the Constitution of the State, in Article Fifteen of that Instrument.

Seventh. That legislative sanction shall be sought towards improving the pulmonary tuberculous of the State, of whom it is variously estimated there are about fifteen to twenty thousand, by the home treatment of the disease under the care and management of the State Board of Health, through a corps of intelligent and trained sociological workers, who distributed throughout the State in designated districts may frequently visit the sick of this disease and give needful information respecting individual treatment, by hygienic and sanitary rules. This advice to be extended to the family that it too may know how to avoid contracting the disease, and may make surroundings of the sufferer more comfortable and safer to other members. The argument and reasons for this recommendation are set forth in detail elsewhere in the text of this report, and:

Eighth. If the Legislature of Florida would give its sanction to the State Board of Health to expend some of the health funds in an educational measure of this kind (a health train containing the health exhibit) or make a special appropriation for the purpose, it is felt that a very noticeable improvement in the health and personal hygiene in

the rural districts of the State would soon be noticed.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED

Six bills were introduced at the instigation of the State Board of Health, five of which were passed by both House and Senate, approved by the Governor, and have become effective. These laws, which are printed in full elsewhere in this issue, are briefly as follows:

CHAPTER 6894. (NO. 88)

An Act Authorizing the State Board of Health to Collect and Disseminate Information Concerning the Cause, Nature and Extent of Communicable Diseases, and to Procure by Purchase, Loan or Otherwise, and Transport and Exhibit Throughout the State, a Railway Car or Cars Containing Information and Other Exhibits Relating to the Public Health, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Permitting Railway Companies to Furnish and Transport without Charge Railway Cars for the Above Purposes, and Permitting the Giving and Receiving of Contributions for Said Purposes by Individuals, Counties, Cities or Towns, and Providing Details and Methods for Giving Effect to the General Purposes Above Declared.

CHAPTER 6836. (NO. 30)

An Act Requiring All School Buildings to be Provided With Adequate Facilities for Nature's Conveniences, by Water Carriage or Surface Closets; Requiring All Surface Closets in Rural Districts to be of Fly-proof Construction and in Conformity With Plans Recommended or Approved by the State Board of Health; Requiring Separate Compartments in the Same, and Prescribing a Penalty for Failure to Comply With the Provisions Hereof.

CHAPTER 6953. (NO. 147)

An Act Making It a Misdemeanor for Any Person, Firm or Corporation to Operate Any Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, or Lunch Counter Without Keeping All Doors, Windows and Other Similar Openings in Dining Rooms, Kitchens and Passage Ways Between the Same and Hall Ways Leading Thereto, Screened; to Sell or Expose for Sale Food for Consumption in the Raw State, or Which May be Consumed Without Further Cooking, at Meat Shops, Butcher Shops, Markets, Grocery Stores, Fruit Stands, Bakeries, or Any Other Place Where Food Is Exposed for Sale, Without Keeping Such Food Properly Protected by Screens; and to Operate Any Dining or Buffet Cars in This State, Without Having the Same Screened, and Fixing a Penalty for Failure to Comply With the Provisions of This Act.

CHAPTER 6895. (NO. 89)

An Act Making it a Misdemeanor to Keep or Maintain Surface Closets and Privies used for the Deposit of Human Excreta, within incorporated towns, which are not fly-proof in Construction and are not in Conformity with Plans Recommended and approved by the State Board of Health and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER 6892. (NO. 86)

An Act Creating a Bureau of Vital Statistics and Providing for the Registration of Births and Deaths; Granting of Burial and Removal Permits; Providing for Certificates and Statements of Fact Connected Therewith and Conditions Relating Thereto and Imposing Certain Duties Upon Physicians, Undertakers, Midwives, Sextons, Retail Casket Dealers, Superintendents, Managers or Persons in Charge of Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Lying-in or Other Institutions, Public or Private, in Connection With Such Registration, and the Granting of Such Burial and Removal Permits; Providing for Reports by the Classes of Persons Mentioned and Other Persons Charged With Like Duties; Providing for the Preparation, Printing and Supplying to All Registrars Blanks and Forms To Be Used in Connection with the Registration and Granting of Permits Provided for in this Act; Appointing a State Registrar with Local Registrars and Deputies and Fixing Their Powers, Duties and Compensation; Providing That Certified Copies of the Records Required by This Act of Births or Deaths Shall be Prima Facie Evidence in All Courts and Places of the Facts Stated Therein; Prescribing Penalties for the Refusal or Neglect of Any Person to Perform Any of the Duties Required by This Act and Designating the Officers by Whom Prosecutions for Such Violations Shall Be Made; and Providing That the State Board of Health Shall Have Power to Adopt, Promulgate and Enforce Rules and Regulations Relating to the Notification of Sickness and the Statistics of Marriages and Divorces.

THE BILL THAT FAILED

The single bill which failed of passage was: A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT to Amend Sections 1129 and 1133 of the General Statutes of the State of Florida, Relating to the Oath of Office and Bond of the State Health Officer, and Requisitions for Funds for Current and Inci-

dental Expenses of the State Board of Health.

This bill passed the Senate and met with the approval of the Public Health Committees of both the House and the Senate, who had studied its provisions carefully and realized the necessity for this amendment of old laws to meet the growing needs of the State Board of Health.

Its failure to pass the House can only be attributed to a misunder-

standing of its purpose and provisions.

There is reprinted herewith, in this connection, certain press comments and correspondence which appeared in the May issue of the NOTES, but which is here published again for the purpose of explaining clearly the provisions of this bill.

THE POWERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Times holds no Floridian, in public or private life, in higher esteem than it holds Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, the veteran State Health Officer, whose work in behalf of health conditions in the State is the finest monument that

could be erected to his memory. The gentlemen who work with Dr. Porter, as members of the State Board of Health, are of the same fine type.

The provision of the bill of Senator Fogarty of Key West, Dr. Porter's home town, which would give to the Board of Health the sum of \$10,000 per month upon requisition of the board for the direct payment of current expenses, however, seems to be an unwise one, and we are glad that the house defeated the bill by the decisive vote of 57 to 10. In fighting the measure and the provision Representative Bussey of Palm Beach County stated that the bill would make the Board of Health a "law unto itself." Dr. Porter was also characterized as a would-be czar. We do not believe Dr. Porter has any such desire, or that it is cherished by members of the Board of Health. No man or body should be given unlimited powers, how-ever, and this is as applicable to the board of health as to any other body. The Board must be liberally provided with funds during the prevalence of epidemics, however, and the legislators seem to have been liberal. There is no reason, though, why the comptroller should not handle the Board of Health bills just as he handles those of other departments of government.

The senate has followed the course of the house by passing the concurrent resolution providing for a probe of the financial transactions of the Board of Health in recent years. The Times does not believe this probe will reveal anything that is in the least degree irregular, but if there is any well-grounded suspicion on this score the probe should be thorough, in

order that justice may be done.
In this connection the people of Florida are growing decidedly weary of the biennial rows that are engaged in at Tallahassee between doctors of different types, whether they be allopaths, homeopaths, osteopaths, chiropractors or others. The constitution of the United States and the common law of liberty gives a man the privilege of calling for any treatment for disease that may appeal to him, and those who try to foist their medical or other views upon others bring no good to themselves or the public.
"Mind your own business and see that the other fellow does likewise,"

appeals to us to be a very good suggestion on this subject.—Tampa Times.

The following letter was written in reply to the above editorial:

Tallahassee, Fla., May 27, 1915.

Editor Tampa Times, Tampa, Fla.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest your editorial comment upon the defeated Bill providing for an advancement of an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for the current expenses of the State Board of Health, and wish to thank you for the expression of confidence and good will toward the

State Health Officer.

However, I wish to correct a misunderstanding which you seem to have in regard to the purpose and operation of the proposed Act. By referring to the attached Bill in question, it will be noted that it is merely an extension of the present system, now inadequate on account of the growth of the State Board of Health by new duties imposed by the legislatures, and an extension of its activities. It is not intended to dispense with the present system of auditing of bills by the comptroller; in fact, this Bill was prepared by the comptroller himself with a view of amending the present law so as to make the amount advanced monthly large enough to meet the present expenditures of

the State Board of Health. Moreover, the proposed Act contains a clause forfeiting the bond of the State Health Officer, which is in the amount of \$10,000, for failure to account to the Comptroller of Florida. by proper vouchers, or payment into the State Treasury, for all money that may come into his hands from any source as such State Health Officer, and if said bond were forfeited, that all amounts collected from such prosecution from the principal or sureties thereon, should be placed to the credit of the State Board of Health fund.

Section 1133 of the General Statutes, providing for the present

system of accounts, reads as follows:

"Monthly Requisition on Comptroller.-The State Board of Health is hereby authorized to forward to the Comptroller of the State at the end of each month a requisition for a sum not more than \$2,500.00 for current and incidental expenses for the ensuing month. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Comptroller shall endorse on same the amount that may be so required and the Treasurer shall transmit the amount named in the requisition to the State Board of Health, which amount so advanced shall be covered and accounted for to the Comptroller by the proper vouchers and payment of any unexpended balance during the current month and before a succeeding monthly advance is made and the Comptroller shall audit the accounts and vouchers and draw his warrants upon the Treasury for the amount due and shall pay over to the Treasurer such warrant and any amount returned by the State Board of Health as provided for in this section, taken up by the requisition of the State Board of Health given to the Treasurer.

In the early days of the Board's existence, \$2,500 per month was ample to meet all requirements, but today it will hardly pay a fourth of the current expenses. While the above sum of \$2,500 per month remained sufficient, it was possible to meet all bills in a prompt and businesslike method, merely by writing a check and sending to payee together with properly-made-out vouchers, which were signed and returned by payee as a receipt, and for submitting to the comptroller in accordance with said Section 1133. However, with this now inadequate law, bills have to be paid in the very unbusinesslike and improper method of requiring payees to sign vouchers and going on record as receiving payment of their bills before the comptroller can release the necessary funds and before they can be given their checks. The embarrassment this causes to the State Board of Health is in a small measure exemplified by the following correspondence between this Board and the Thomas Edison Company, which is one of the many concerns who are annoyed by this method of payment:

Orange, N. J., March 11, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Dr. Porter:

I have before me duplicate copies of "Voucher for purchase and personal

At the bottom is a receipt blank which I believe you want us to sign, but I do not quite understand whether we are to fill out this blank before or after payment of the amount (\$250.80) is made. If you will give me instructions by return mail, I'll be very glad indeed to carry them out promptly.

Yours faithfully,

Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, (Signed) L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division.

To this letter, I replied as follows:

Jacksonville, Fla., March 13, 1915.

Mr. L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., West Orange, N. J.

My Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of inquiry relative to our vouchers

mailed you for your signature.

These vouchers must be signed before payment can be made, as the State Board of Health has no checking account but must draw on the State Treasurer for all money disbursed in the payment of accounts.

The vouchers, when signed by you and approved by the President of the Board and the State Health Officer, are forwarded to the State Comptroller, who audits them and draws a warrant on the State Treasurer, payable to the State Board of Health. The State Health Officer then settles all accounts by check against this warrant.

I trust that this explanation will make clear to you the rather intricate system by which our accounts must be settled. Our vouchers, unfortunately,

do not make this clear; but rather seems to be asking for receipts for money

not yet received.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

To which the following reply was received:

Orange, N. J., March 16, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

My Dear Sir:

I return the duplicate voucher which accompanied your letter of the 4th of March, which I have signed, I believe, in accordance with the instructions

in your letter of March 13th.

It does rather look as if in signing these vouchers we were acknowledging the receipt of money which we did not actually get, but that's your system and the system is understood by all hands concerned, so there's no particular harm done.

With thanks for your complete explanation of the method of paying bills contracted by your State Board of Health, I am,
Yours faithfully,

Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, (Signed) L. W. McChesney, Manager Motion Picture Division.

By increasing the amount, \$2,500.00, provided for in Section 1133, to \$10,000.00, as specified in the proposed Act, all bills could be paid in the manner it was intended by a former legislature that they should be paid when Section 1133 became a law, thus providing the State Board of Health with businesslike facilities for meeting its obligations. The proposed Act is as practical and conservative as the Act now on the statute books, especially as all accounts are audited by the comptroller; and it is supposable that the comptroller will look into the expenditures before he approves them, and see that they are in conformity to law.

The proposed Act passed the Senate, and was reported favorably by the House Committee which made a study of its provisions. By its defeat in the House, the State Board of Health is forced to continue

its present ridiculous method of "getting a receipt for its money before paid," which does not reflect credit upon the methods of a state institution.

The accusation that the State Health Officer has ruled with an iron hand, can be disproved in that since the Board was established 26 years ago, there has not been a single court case for the State Board of Health, although there was ample law so that, had captiousness of authority prevailed, judicial proceedings could have been instituted in many instances. Contrary to having ruled with an iron hand, it is exactly the reverse in my case, having depended altogether on educating the people up to the necessity of health precautions, rather than to have used the "big stick" over them to force them into it, thus antagonizing them and bringing about opposition to the State Board of Health. There never has been any attempt on my part to use the "big stick" even in times of epidemics of yellow fever when such policies, of course, could have been followed, and, I might say, were almost demanded; but I depended upon the city authorities to take the initiative in controlling quarantine, urging them in the interest of local selfgovernment to preserve their dignity as a municipality in that respect.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

This letter was published in a subsequent issue of the Tampa Times, together with the following editorial comment:

INCREASED NEEDS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Times publishes in this issue a highly interesting letter from State Health Officer Joseph Y. Porter, in which the veteran health officer refers to an editorial comment made recently with reference to the defeat, by the house, of the senate bill which proposed to give the health board \$10,000 a month and make different arrangements for handling the board's money.

This Bill was subjected to attacks from Representative Bussey of Palm Beach County and others, who brought about its defeat. Reports received from Tallahassee correspondents indicated that the handling of health board funds would be taken out of the hands of the State Comptroller, and the attacks of the representatives were based on this belief. Dr. Porter puts the matter in an entirely different light, however, and from his letter it seems that a change in the method of paying bills, also an increased appropriation, is a necessity. It is hardly probable that the relief prayed for will be granted at this session, though.

Floridians who have lived in the State since the health board was established twenty-six years ago appreciate the work done by Dr. Porter and his associates, also the fact that the charge of representatives that the genial doctor is a would-be czar is without warrant.—Tampa Times.

THE INVESTIGATION

One, and only one, unpleasant feature marred the legislative proceedings in connection with the affairs of the State Board of Health. This was a resolution providing for an investigation of the management and finances of the Board, which resolution was introduced by Representative Bussey of Palm Beach County with many very unpleasant, untrue, and totally uncalled for personal aspersions upon the character and honesty of the State Health Officer and other employees of the Board.

Inasmuch as practically the whole of the information called for by this resolution has been previously published in full in the annual reports of this Board, and in as much as these reports had been placed upon the desk of every member of both houses of the Legislature, it would seem that such a resolution must have been the result either of the most profound ignorance of the management and affairs of the State Board of Health or of a purely personal animosity, which should have no place in honest legislative proceedings.

The report of the Committee follows:

Senate Chamber, Tallahassee, Fla., June 1, 1915.

Hon. Chas. E. Davis,
President of the Senate, and
Hon. Cary A. Hardee,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Your Joint Select Committee, appointed under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution No. 24, being a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five, three to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and two by the President of the Senate, to investigate into the operations and management of the State Board of Health since its organization in 1889; to inquire into and report upon the appointment and salaries paid to each employee of said Board for the past three years; the necessity for such appointment; the salary paid; and the nature of services performed; the expenditures of the State Board and for what purpose; the necessity for such expenditures, and to inquire into other matters of management or operation of said State Board of Health; beg leave to submit the following report:

leave to submit the following report:

Your Joint Select Committee has met and carefully considered the nature and the amount of work required of it under the provisions of House Joint Resolution No. 24, and the members of your committee are of the opinion that it is impossible for them to make a thorough examination and investigation into the operations and management of the State Board of Health since its organization in 1889, etc., as directed in House Joint Resolution No. 24, within the time remaining of the regular session of 1915.

Therefore, your committee recommend that they be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. CALKINS, ARTHUR E. DONEGAN, H. L. BUSSEY, J. H. CADE, THEO. T. TURNBULL.

A letter from the State Health Officer to Representative Bussey is herewith published in full:

Jacksonville, Fla., June 30, 1915.

Hon. H. L. Bussey,

Representative from Palm Beach County,

Florida Legislature, (Recent) West Palm Beach, Fla.

Sir:

The citizens of Palm Beach County elected you to an honorable position, namely a representative in the Legislative halls of the State, for the session of 1915. You took advantage, however, of your position to assail me on the floor of the House of Representatives, without cause or justification, no doubt upon the misrepresentations of some spiteful person who tion, no doubt upon the misrepresentations of some spiteful person who sought to strike at me, over your shoulder. Your action, to say the least was ungenerous, for you knew that I had no opportunity to reply to you in the same place where you cast the slur. I have waited patiently for nearly a month hoping that your sense of fair play and manliness would prompt you to recall the charge that I "paid my chauffeur from the funds of the State Board of Health," and that "no accounting of the funds of the Board had been made for the past two years," which was untrue, and no apparent attempt was seemingly made by you to intelligently secure a knowledge of the facts. No retraction having been made by you, and that your constituents may know upon what a flimsy pretext you posed as a reformer, I wish to inform them that when you introduced the following Resolution I wish to inform them that when you introduced the following Resolution on Saturday afternoon, May 15th:

"Whereas, the laws of the State of Florida provide for and require the annual levy and collection of a tax of one-half mill upon the dollar of all assessed valuations of property in this State for the use

of the State Board of Health; and

Whereas, the legislature of this State has no report showing in detail the amount of collections and disbursements made by this

Therefore, be it resolved by this house that the State Board of Health be and it is hereby requested to make to this house for its information a detailed statement for the years 1913 and 1914 as follows:

Balance to credit of said Board on January, 1913. 1. 2.

Amount paid into said fund during the year 1913. Detailed statement of disbursements during the year, 1913.

4. Balance to credit of said Board on Jan. 1, 1914. 5. Amount paid into said fund during the year 1914.

Detailed statement of disbursements during the year 1914. Balance to credit of said Board on January 1, 1915. Detailed monthly statement of salaries paid by said Board during said years, to whom paid and nature and term of service performed

by persons connected with said Board during said time." I immediately drew up another resolution with a preamble setting forth the incorrectness of such statements (as the annual report of the State Board of Health had been on the desk of every member of the Legislature for the previous two weeks, in which a statement of expenditures and receipts appears) and providing for a joint committee of two Senators and three Representatives who should go deeper into an investigation than your resolution asked for, so that the policies, methods, and expenditures of the Board, to whom paid and for what service, might be thoroughly looked into.

This resolution was given to Mr. Gomez, one of the members of the House of Representatives from Monroe County, to be substituted for your resolution if you should "call it up" on the following Monday. Now what

On Monday morning Mr. Gomez with my consent, gave the resolution to Mr. Lake of Seminole County to attend to. Mr. Lake in talking over the matter with you—so he tells me—gave you the resolution that I had drawn up to read, and telling you that he intended to substitute it for yours at the proper time. Again what happened?

I am told that while Mr. Lake was out of the House of Representatives, you called up your resolution, tore off the preamble from the one I had drafted and introduced the mutilated resolution-one that I had writtenas your own. If I am correctly informed, let me ask you; was this manly;

was this honest; was this fair?

I am charitable enough to try to believe that your enmity to me was inspired, and not primarily conceived, for I had only a passing acquaintance from an introduction to you and had no knowledge of your existence before I saw your name among the members of the Legislature of 1915. fore, there could not have been any possible cause for your malice or enmity, of your own conception. You and all other citizens of the State are welcome to examine any of the records of the State Board of Health at any and all times it may suit your convenience, without resolutions or subjecting the State to any expense of per diem and traveling expenses, if your or their interest in the subject is so great that you are prompted through conscientious motives to question the integrity either in methods or in money matters, of the State Board of Health's management during the past twenty-six years.

If you had been as eager to acquire reliable information as you seemingly were to listen to, and afterwards make, unwarranted charges, you would have learned, by merely going from your seat in the Hall of Representatives to the Comptroller's office down stairs, in the same building, that no money is ever paid account of the State Board of Health that is not first certified to as being correct, afterwards being approved by the President of the State Board of Health, and finally passing the auditing

scrutiny of the Comptroller of the State.

The State provides a State Auditor, and I presume it is his duty to carefully examine all money accounts of State officials who have the disbursement of State funds, under their charge, and I further presume that he does so.

Every bill paid from the State Board of Health funds, is attached to a voucher in duplicate, the original is sent to the Comptroller for auditing, while the duplicate is filed at the office of the Board as the law specifies.

The law says that the President of the State Board of Health shall make a "clear and concise statement" of the expenditures of the Board to the Governor, at the end of each year. This requirement of law is always complied with, and you could have learned this, if you had not been so anxious to lend an ear to the mischievous envy of a jealous mind, for the annual report of the Board for 1914 had been on your desk some two weeks previously. The "clear and concise statement" is set forth in that

The Acts of officials are always open to fair and honest criticism, and differences of opinions as to methods and management, are to be expected, but honest criticism does not mean charges of criminal acts or moral

obliquity of conduct.

When next you are tempted under the protective immunity given to a Legislator to reflect upon the character of an official I would suggest that you obtain your information on which to base charges from a reliable and trustworthy source, and not from a disgruntled and disappointed individual, or if unwittingly led into a trap, as you have been, and made the 'goat," as in this instance, you will be manly enough to say that you were mistaken and publicly apologize. A gentleman always will. Very truly yours,

(Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

FLORIDA'S THANKS

To every one who in any way helped in passing the State-wide Vital Statistics Law, enacted by the Legislature at its last session, is due the thanks of Florida.

Health authorities, and civic, social and commercial organizations, National, State and Municipal,—and numerous individuals interested in public health, have freely given encouragement, advice and helped in

moulding the sentiment which made possible this legislation.

Especially are the many municipalities of the State, and the members of their governments, where the Model Ordinanc has been enacted, to be congratulated and thanked, for to their initiative and example, more than to any other factor, is to be ascribed the successful end.

The new statute follows the Model Law section for section, and almost word for word, and such few changes as were made, were in almost every instance improvements suggested by experts from experi-

ence with similar laws.

When this new law is in operation, each person and each social, political and commercial body of the State, will sooner or later be brought to realize the great boon of individual birth and death records, and the value of all the statistics of the vital events of the lives of Floridians as personal and community data.

This law marks the beginning of the end which has been hoped and worked for since the State Board of Health of Florida was established in 1889, for through it can be confidently expected complete and ac-

curate Vital Statistica of all the people of the State.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER,

State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics. Jacksonville, Florida, June 30th, 1915.

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE APPOINTMENTS

Pursuant to action of the State Board of Health at adjourned annual meeting, March 16th, 1915, four Additional District Tuberculosis Nurses were selected by competitive examination and assigned to "Tuberculosis Nurse Inspection" Districts, as follows:

Miss Irene R. Foots, to the East Coast District, comprising the Counties of Saint Johns, Volusia, Brevard, St. Lucie, Palm Beach,

Dade and Monroe, with headquarters at Daytona.

Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, to the Central District, comprising the counties of Alachua, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Sumter and Lake, with headquarters at Gainesville.

Mrs. Susan Voorhees, to the North Central District, comprising the counties of Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay and Putnam, with headquarters at Jacksonville.

Mrs. Lydia L. Kirke, to the West Central District, comprising the counties of Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor and LaFayette, with headquarters at Tallahassee.

Their duties will begin on July 1st. Nurses previously appointed,

and districts, are:

Miss Eula L. Paschall, Western District, comprising the counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, and Calhoun; headquarters at Pensacola.

Miss Harriet J. Sherman, South Western District, comprising the counties of Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Seminole, Orange, Osceola,

Manatee, DeSoto and Lee; headquarters at Tampa.

Summary of Public Health Administration. Man

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Differential diagnoses smallpox Constant St., Highland Ave., 17th St., Seminole Heights; cases removed to Isolation Hospital or isolated on premises. Differential diagnosis measles Nebraska Ave. Differential diagnosis between secondary syphilis and smallpox 17th Ave. Investigations reported smallpox 17th Ave. (2 cases), Hyde Park Ave., West Tampa. Vaccinations done at office during May, 1,530. Interview with citizens concerning screening of isolation hospital. Interview with citizens regarding presence of lepra case on hospital grounds. Investigation two deaths Third Ave., four cases sickness due to acute intestinal infection, cholera infantum. Before grand jury concerning screening isolation hospital. Visits daily to isolation hospital, and treatment of patients. Supervision of inspections, fumigations and visits by Sanitary Patrolman as follows: smallpox 14, diphtheria 3, cholera infantum 1, typhoid fever 5, rabies 1, sanitary inspections 4, tuberculosis 1, miscellaneous 5.

Parish: Inspection of sanitary nuisance; general sanitary inspection of

village.

St. Petersburg: Inspection of sewage.

Tarpon Springs: Inspection of reported sanitary nuisance.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence of fumigation of quarters occupied by patients having contagious diseases, and inspection of cases, as follows: smallpox 2, tuberculosis 5, typhoid fever 3, measles 1.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation and management case smallpox. Supervision of inspections by sanitary patrolman. All complaints investigated, and where possible, corrected. Routine laboratory work.

Big Coppitt: Management 2 cases smallpox. Vaccination of exposures.

Marathon, Ramrod Key, Niles Channel: Investigation smallpox.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Apopka: Investigation pellagra. Management smallpox and vaccination. Webster and surrounding country: Pellagra survey. Instruction to patients and families regarding the latest theory for treatment and prophylaxis.

Enterprise Junction: Specimen of water obtained for bacteriological

examination.

Brooksville: Inspection of stable; abatement of fly-breeding nuisance. Talks to citizens concerning abatement of fly evil and other sanitary nuisances.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Consultations on pellagra. Conference with city board of health and members of city council regarding sanitary conditions in Gainesville. Beginning work on sanitary survey of Gainesville. Conference with attending physician on typhoid fever near Gainesville.

Panama City, Overstreet, Earley, Millville, Moortown, St. Andrews:

Investigation pellagra situation.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Assistance with public health exhibit. Conference with mayor regarding sanitary matters. Address before city council relative to screening ordinance and regulation local dairies. Meeting with sanitary committee to discuss local sanitary matters. Address to public school children on sanitary topics.

Milk samples from St. Augustine brought to bacterio-Jacksonville:

logical laboratory for examination.

Ocean City: Investigation alleged cases smallpox; diagnosis two cases chickenpox.

DeLand: Attendance meeting of Florida State Medical Association.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work office of Bacteriologist of the State Board of Health.

Wewahitchka, Early and vicinity: Investigation pellagra situation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Preparation and assistance in examination candidates for District Tuberculosis Nurses. Preparation and assistance in examination of embalmers for license. Differential diagnosis smallpox Edgewood Ave. Inspection of old cemetery on Panama Road with Chief Sanitary Inspection City Board of Health. Visit case smallpox Murray Hill. Investigation case typhoid fever Kings Road. Visit to Sand Hills isolation hospital; treatment and release of patients.

DeLand: Installation and supervision public health exhibit. Attendance meeting of Florida State Medical Association.

St. Augustine: Installation and supervision public health exhibit.

Marietta: Investigation and diagnosis case typhoid fever; removed to Duval County Hospital.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Plant City: Inspection of surface closets; recommendations to municipal government along sanitary lines. Orlando: Inspection of proposed drainage area.

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during May: Perry, 1 patient, physicians; Springdale, no patients, physicians; Mayo, 1 patient, physicians; Pinneta, 1 patient, physicians; Madison, no patients, physicians; Lee, no patients, physicians; Greenville, no patients, physicians; Shady Grove, no patients, physicians; Sirmans, no patients, physicians; Lamont, no patients, physicians; Lloyd, no patients, physicians; Aucilla, 1 patient, physicians; Crawfordville, no patients, physicians; Sopchoppy, 2 patients, physicians; Carrabelle, no patients, physicians; Port St. Joe, no patients, physicians; Apalachicola, 4 patients, (3 white, 1 col.) physicians; Hosford, no patients, physicians; Greenville, no patients; Bristol, no patients, physicians; Blountstown, no patients; Altha, no patients, physicians; Malone, 1 patient, physicians; Greenwood, no patients, physicians; Dellwood, no patients, physicians, Alliance, no patients, physicians; Betts, no patients, physicians; Fountain, 1 patient, (col.) physicians; Panama City, 1 patient, physicians; Millville, no patients, physicians; Southport, 1 patient, physicians; Lynn Haven, no patients, physicians; St. Andrews, no patients, physicians; Moretown, no patients, physicians; Youngstown, no CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT (No visits made during May).

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during May: Tampa, 22 patients, (19 white, 3 col.) physicians; visit to State Board of Health laboratory for case records; 1 patient to physician for examination; Ybor City, Visit to Associated Charities for case records. West Tampa, 3 patients; Miami, Canvass of colored town on south side; 2 patients, physicians; Key West, 22 patients (18 white, 4 col.); St. Peters-

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

State Board of Health educational exhibit shown during the month at Tallahassee, DeLand, St. Augustine.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes." Vol. X, No. 5, May, 1915, 40 pp. Press Service Bulletins to Florida Newspapers: May 5, "Spending Public Money;" May 12, "Better Times Coming;" May 19, "Screens and Health;" May 26, "Noise and Health."

Publications out in May: No. 139, Tick Eradication, Notice of Quarantine, Dade Co., 8"x6", poster. No. 140, Tick Eradication, Rules and Regula-

tine, Dade Co., 8"x6", poster. No. 140, Tick Eradication, Rules and Regulations, Dade Co., pp. 6.

Distribution of literature during May: No. 58, Housefly posters, 149; No. 76, Hookworm leaflets, 5; No. 77, Housefly, 8; No. 90, Vaccination poster, 1; No. 92, Rules and Regulations, 17; No. 99, Sewage Disposal, 22; No. 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, 2; No. 104, Hookworm, 10; No. 105, Malaria, 8; No. 106, Mosquitoes, 6; No. 111, Smallpox, 2; No. 116, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, 33; No. 117, Imhoff Tanks, 5; No. 118, Hookworm and Soil Pollution, 18; No. 119, Consumption leaflets, 5; No. 120, Animal Importation Regulations, 2; No. 122, Common Sense in Contagion, 4; No. 123, Smallpox, 5; No. 124, Housefly, 12; No. 125, Baby Welfare, 3; No. 126, Typhoid Fever, 8; No. 128, Pure Water, 145; No. 129, Tuberculosis, 6; No. 130, Hookworm posters, 7; No. 131, Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera, 3; No. 132, Sanitary posters, 144; No. 133, General Sanitary Management, 7; No. 135, Hookworm in Dogs, 6; Vital Statistics, 5,000; Annual Reports, 355; Back numbers Health Notes, 258; Veterinary Reports, 50. Health Notes, 258; Veterinary Reports, 50. 6,306 Total

| Press service to newspapers, | 4 issues | 1,100 |
|--|--------------------|-------|
| Grand total pieces literature
Number pieces literature dist | distributed in May | 1 |

Health Notes, May mailing list.....

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Dunedin, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fernandina, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami, Milton, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto,

Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Quincy, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| | In St. Lukes May 1st, 1915 | In Brewster May 1st, 1915 (col.) | Outside Treatment May 1st, 1915 | Applications received May | Admitted to St. Lukes, May | Admitted to Brewster, May | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted | Total Cases During Month | Operations or
Plaster Work, etc. | Discharged
Condition | Diagnosis |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| A. F.
E. A.
C. J.
A. N.
F. P.
H. M.
L. B.
G. K. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | | | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Dressings Massage Hip Cast 5-19-15 Bradford frame Dressings Dressings Massage Tonsils and Adenoids Removed Double Casts Osteotomes | | Osteomyelitis Spastic Paralysis T. B. C. Hip. T. B. C. Spine. T. B. C. Hip. T. B. C. Hip. T. B. C. Hip. T. B. C. Ileum. Polio Deformity Talipes Equinos. Bow Legs. |
| R. W.
M. P. | 1 1 1 | :: | :: | | | | | | 1
1 | Spinal Jacket
5-17-15
Astragalect | | Curvature Spine |
| F. G. H. H. K | | 1
1
 | i
i |
 | | | | | 1 1 1 1 1 | 5-4-15
Cast 6th.
Dressings | | Polio Deformity Polio Deformity Osteomyelitis T. B. C. Hip Double Clubfoot Double Clubfoot |

SMALLPOX

| Apopka, Orange County 1 |
|---|
| Big Coppitt, Monroe County |
| Caryville, Washington County |
| Daytona, Volusia County 6 |
| DeLand, Volusia County 2 |
| Jacksonville and vicinity, Duval County 4 |
| Orlando, Orange County 2 |
| Pierce, Polk County |
| Tampa, Hillsborough County11 |
| Westville, Holmes County |
| |
| Total32 |
| Total cases reported in 1915 to June 1 |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during May (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins free to indigent only). Number of persons receiving Treatment:

| County and Town | kod. | | bid | Diphtheria Antitoxin
Curative and
Immunizing | ntitorin |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| County and Town | Anti-Smallpox
Vaccine | Anti-Rabic
Vaccine | Anti-Typhoid
Vaccine | Siphtheria
Surative as
mmunicin | Tetanus Antitoxin
Immunising |
| ALACHUA | | - | ,- | 707 | - |
| Alachua
High Springs | 11 | 1 | :: | ::= | :: |
| BRADFORD Lake Butler DUVAL | 10 | | | | |
| Jacksonville | 194 | | | | |
| Pensacola
GADSDEN | 50 | | | | |
| Chattahoochee | 50 | | | | |
| HayanaHILLSBOROUGH | 10 | •• | | | |
| Tampa JEFFERSON | 3,500 | | ** | | |
| MonticelloLA FAYETTE | 20 | | | | |
| Mayo | 10 | | ** | • | ** |
| UmatillaMONROE | . 10 | ** | | | ** |
| Key WestORANGE | 30 | ** | | | |
| PALM BEACH | 120 | | | | |
| Lake Worth | 50 | 20.00 | | | |
| Safety HarborPOLK Lakeland | 12 | | | 1 | |
| Mulberry | 75 | | | | ** |
| Winterhaven
SEMINOLE | 10 | | | | |
| Sanford | 10 | ** | ** | | 11 |
| Bunnell | 10 | | ** | ** | |
| Hastings
SUWANEE | 10 | | | | 1.5 |
| Live OakVOLUSIA | | U | 10 | 4. | |
| Daytona | 160
20 | | ** | 100 | ** |
| Port Orange | 10 | | | 100 | |
| Total Granger | - 10 | - | 1 | == | 1 |
| Total | 4,381 | 2 | 10 | | |

| Total vaccinations done in 1915 to June 1 | ,827 |
|--|------|
| Total number persons receiving Pasteur treatment in 1915 to Jn. 1 | 22 |
| Total number persons receiving anti-typhoid vaccine in 1915 to Jn. 1 | 20 |
| Total number persons receiving diphtheria antitoxin in 1915 to 6-1 | 42 |
| Total number persons receiving tetanus antitoxin in 1915 to 6-1 | 2 |

VETERINARY DIVISION

TICK ERADICATION

| Cattle | dipping vats reported constructed during May, 1915: Escambia County, (at Barth) |
|--------|--|
| | Escambia County, (at Cottage Hill) |
| | Orange County, (at Sanford) |
| | Marion County, (at Evinston) |
| | Total 4 |
| | Total number of vats reported constructed to June 1, 191559 |

FEDERAL MONTHLY REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATUS DADE COUNTY

| 1. | Number of premises under quarantine at close of mo
Number of cattle under quarantine at close of month | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. | Number of premises inspected during month showing | | |
| 4. | Number of cattle inspected during month showing ti | | |
| 5. | Number of herds inspected during month showing tie | ks, not | |
| | disinfected | | |
| 6. | Number of cattle inspected during month showing t disinfected | icks, not | |
| 7. | Number of new premises quarantined during month. | | 24 |
| 8. | Number of vats in operation in county | | |
| 9. | Number of days at work during May | | |
| 10. | Number of quarantined premises not inspected during | | |
| 11. | Days elapsing between each dipping | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | GLANDERS | | |
| Diag | nosed by Veterinarians during May, 1915: | | |
| | Jacksonville, Duval County | 3 | |
| | | | |
| May
May
May
May | IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO 1. Jenkinsburg, Ga., to Jacksonville, Fla | FLORIDA | 1 mule
51 mules
14 mules |
| May
May
May
May | 6, Savannah, Ga., to Glen St. Mary, Fla. 8, New Orleans, La., to Leesburg, Fla | 2 horses | 64 mules |
| May | 11, Gallatin, Tenn., to Punta Gorda, Fla | | 10 mules |
| May
May
May
May
May
May | 11, Houston, Texas, to Tampa, Fla. 14, New Orleans, La., to River Junction, Fla. 14, New Orleans, La., to River Junction, Fla. 33 cattle 14, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Ocala, Fla. 7 dogs 18, Lebanon, Tenn., to Jasper, Fla. 1 bull 27, Columbia, S. C., to Hudson, Fla. 2 hogs | 1 horse
57 horses | |
| Total | norses, 61; mules, 140; cattle, 147; hogs, 6; dogs, 7 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORI | | |
| May
May
May | 8, Jacksonville, Fla., to Asheville, N. C 10, Jacksonville, Fla., to New Milford, Conn 11, Kissimmee, Fla., to York, Ala | 1 horse
1 horse | |
| May | 11, Tampa, Fla., to Meadville, Miss. | 1 horse | |
| May | 12, Jacksonville, Fla, to McAtee, N. J | 4 horses
2 mares | |
| May | 15, Jacksonville, Fla., to Charleston, S. C | 2 horses | |
| May | 26, Tampa, Fla., to Savannah, Ga | 1 norse | 1 mule |
| Total | : horses, 12; mules, 1; cattle, 160 | ******** | 173 |
| Lota | number of surplicates | | ******* |

INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF DIPPED CATTLE INTO DADE COUNTY

| May 13, Fort Pierce to Miami, i
May 18, Fort Pierce to Miami, i
May 22, Fort Pierce to Miami, i
May 26, Fort Pierce to Miami, i | or slaughter | attle
attle
attle
attle |
|--|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | |

HOG CHOLERA SERUM ADMINISTRATION

| MAY, 1915 | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| | C. C. Serum
Distributed | C. C. Virus
Distributed |
| Alachua | 5,200 c.c. | c.c. |
| Baker | c.c. | c.c. |
| Bay | 12.250 C.C. | c.c. |
| Brevard | 12,350 c.c. | c.c. |
| Brevard | c.c. | c.c. |
| Calhoun | 800 c.c. | C.C. |
| Citrus | 2,050 c.c. | C.C. |
| Clay | 1,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Columbia | 5,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Dade | C.C. | c.c. |
| DeSoto | 1,300 c.c. | C.C. |
| Duval | 1,950 c.c. | c.c. |
| Escambia | 2,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Franklin | c.c. | c.c. |
| Gadsden | 12,600 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hamilton | 6,050 c.c.
6,050 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hillsborough | 1,700 c.c. | C.C. |
| Holmes | 6,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Jackson | 22,750 c.c. | C.C. |
| Jefferson | 3,600 c.c. | c.c. |
| LaFayette | C.C. | c.c. |
| Lake | 1,150 c.c. | C.C. |
| Lee | c.c. | c.c. |
| Leon | 2,650 c.c. | c.c. |
| Liberty | 1,800 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | 4,300 c.c. | C.C. |
| Manatee | C.C. | C.C. |
| Marion | 1,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Monroe | C.C. | C.C. |
| Nassau | 1,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| Orange | C.C. | C.C. |
| Osceola | 100 c.c. | C.C. |
| Pasco | C.C. | C.C. |
| Pinellas | C.C. | C.C. |
| Polk | C.C. | c.c. |
| Putnam | 4,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Santa Rosa | 4,600 c.c. | C.C. |
| Seminole | c.c. | c.c. |
| St. JohnsSt. Lucie | 150 c.c. | c.c. |
| Sumter | 2,900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Suwanee | 6,150 c.c. | C.C. |
| Talyor | 3,000 c.c. | 90 c.c. |
| Volusia | 750 c.c. | 15 c.c. |
| Wakulla | c.c. | C.C. |
| Walton | 2,200 c.c. | C.C. |
| Washington | 1,600 c.c. | c.c. |
| Total1 | 29,950 c.c. | 105 c.c. |
| Serum sold, 300 c.c. | | 103 e.e. |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, May Estimated weight of hogs treated. Amount hog cholera serum purchased during May. Amount hog cholera virus purchased during May. Cost of serum and virus purchased during May. Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to June 1. Amount of virus distributed in 1915, to June 1. Estimated number of hogs treated in 1915, to June 1. Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915, to June 1. | | .200,000 c.c.
1,000 c.c.
\$2,010.00
.729,025 c.c. |

HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING MAY, 1915

Dr. D. G. Humphreys, Fernandina, Nassau County. O. B. Gordon, Raiford, Bradford County.

DETAILS ATTENDED TO BY VETERINARY DIVISION DURING MAY, 1915

May 1, Kenwood, investigation hog cholera; May 7-8, Kissimmee, dipping cattle; May 7-8, Fort Pierce, dipping cattle; May 11-13, Lloyd, disease in cattle; May 12-13, DeFuniak Springs, milk inspection; May 11, Jacksonville, glanders; May 16, Jacksonville, glanders; May 17-18, Trenton and Hardee, disease in mules; May 21, Waldo and Earlton, scabies in goats; May 22, Longwood, purpura in horse; May 26-28, Tavares, demonstration tuberculin test; May 28, Jacksonville, glanders; May 29, Newberry, disease in hogs and cattle; May 30-31, Midway, testing for glanders.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Specimens | Jacksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahassec | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Animal Parasites | 191 | 123 | 54 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 394 |
| Diphtheria | 68 | 56 | 29 | | - 13 | 50 | 203 |
| Gonorrhoea | | 36 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 143 |
| Malaria | | 157 | 31 | 1 | 13 | 38 | 416 |
| Pathological | | 13 | 4 | | 25.0 | | 31 |
| Rabies | | 2 | | | | | 11 |
| Tuberculosis | . 141 | 101 | 46 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 307 |
| Typhoid | | 117 | 27 | 1 | 16 | 20 | 346 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 30 | | | 12 | 1 | 142 |
| Sanitary Chemical. | | | | 2 | | | 88 |
| Miscellaneous | | 29 | 27 | 2 | 83 | 20 | 287 |
| Rat Examinations | | 175 | | 110 | | 2 3 0 | 285 |
| Total | . 1.113 | 839 | 253 | 123 | 152 | 153 | 2,633 |

DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL

LABORATORIES, MAY, 1915

NUMBER OF CASES

| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Malaria | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Rabies | Tapeworm | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Oxyuris | Ameba | Leprosy |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Central Laboratory | 5 | 34 | 13 | 40 | 32 | 55 | 3 | 7 | | 2 | 1 | | 1 |
| Tampa Laboratory | 1 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 1 | 4.4 | 6 | 9 | | 2 | |
| Pensacola Laboratory | 2 | 17 | * *: | 2 | 8 | 15 | | 1909 | | | | *:*: | |
| Key West Laboratory | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2.2 | 2 | | | |
| Miami Laboratory | | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | ** | | | | |
| Tallahassee Laboratory. | 1 | 1 | ** | 5 | (4) 4) | 6 | | | | | + 4: | *** | 3.52 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total for State | 9 | 71 | 17 | 63 | 68 | 92 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED IN MAY REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE

| | | | _ | MAL | ARI | 4- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|------------|---------|---|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivo-
aufumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Rabies | Tapeworm | Oxyuris | Trichiuris | Leprosy | |
| Alachua | | | | | | | 2 | | | - | | | | 7 | |
| Apopka | | ** | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Arcadia | | 1 | | | ** | *: | | | ** | ** | | | | | |
| Brewster | | i | | | ** | 1 | | ** | ** | 9.00 | | ** | ** | | |
| Brooksville | - 11 | | ** | | | | ** | | .: | ** | ** | ** | | | |
| Center Hill | | | *: | | ** | | 2 | | 2 2 | ** | ** | :: | ** | | |
| Chiefland | | | | | | | - | | 4 | - 55 | - | 11 | 1. | | |
| Citra | | 2. | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Dade City
Daytona | | | | | | | 2 | | ** | | | | | | |
| Daytona | | | | | | ** | 1 | ** | | | | | | | |
| Dunnellon | | | | | ** | ** | | 4.0 | 1 | | +- | ** | ** | | |
| Fairfield | | i | * * | | | ï | | | 1 | | | ++ | | | |
| Gainesville
Grand Island | | | | | | | | i | | | | | | | |
| Grandin | ** | ** | ** | | | :: | i | | 1: | :: | :: | | :: | :: | |
| High Springs | | | | | | | | i | | | | | | | |
| · Jacksonville | 5 | 22 | | | 3 | | .; | 20 | 11 | | 6 | | 1 | | |
| " Release Cult. | 5 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | i | |
| Jacksonville
" Release Cult.
Key West | 4.4 | | | | | | | ** | | | | | | 1 | |
| Kissimmee | ** | ** | ** | | | ** | | 1 | *: | ** | | | | ** | |
| Lake Butler | | | ** | | 9.4 | | 2 | | 1 | ** | | | | | |
| Lakeland | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | - | i | i | ** | ** | ** | | ** | |
| Leesburg Live Oak McIntosh | | | | | | :: | i | î | | 1. | | ** | | | |
| Live Oak | | | | | | | 3 | | 1 | 7. | | | | | |
| McIntosh | 11 | ** | | | | | | i | | | | | | | |
| marianna | | | | | ** | 4.4 | | | | 1 | | | ** | | |
| Melrose | ++ | ** | | | | | 1 | ** | | .: | | | | | |
| Meredith | | | | | | | 1 | | .: | 1 | | ** | | | |
| Micanopy
Ocala
Okeechobee | :: | *** | :: | | ** | *** | | :: | 3 | ** | | ï | i | | |
| Okeechobee | | 1.5 | | | | | ** | | 1 | | i | | | | |
| Orlando | | .; | | | 3 | ** | 7 | i | 6 | | | | :: | | |
| Oxford | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Ozona | | i | ** | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Perry | | 1 | * * | | | | 2 | ** | | | | | | | |
| Plant City
Ponce de Leon | •• | :: | ** | ** | | ** | 2 | | | i | | ** | | | |
| River Junction | | 1. | :: | :: | 2 | ** | | | *: | | | :: | ** | ** | |
| Rock Bluff | | 1. | | | | | | | i | ** | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | | 10 | 1. | | | 4.4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | 100 | i | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sanford
Sarasota | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 3 | | | | | :: | |
| Sarasota | | ** | | | | ** | 1 | i | | | ** | | | | |
| Sebring | | i | ** | | | | | | | ** | | * * * | | | |
| Starke | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ++ | i | | ** | ** | | ** | | |
| Tallahassee | :: | - :: | *: | :: | :: | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Wauchula | | | | | ** | ** | | | i | | | | | | |
| Wauchula
Welaka | | | | 1000 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| West Palm Beach | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | ** | | |
| Wildwood | | | | | ** | | 4.4 | | 2 3 | | ** | | | ** | |
| Williston | | | | | ** | | | | 3 | | | | ** | | |
| Total | 8 | 34 | 1 | | 10 | 2 | 40 | 32 | 55 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |

| | | REF | PORT | OF | TAM
4RIA | IPA I | LABO | RAT | ORY | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|---------|---------|----------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| TOWN | Diphtheria . | Gonorrhoed | Estivo- | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | ∞ Uncinaria | And Trichiumis | o.o.Ascaris | 13 Ameba | Pathological | Rabies |
| Tampa | 0 | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 18 | | 2 | 0 | | | 1 |
| West Tampa
Palmetto | i | ** | | | | ** | | | ** | | | ** | ** | 77 |
| Tarpon Springs
Brooksville | | 1 | | | | | | | ï | ** | | | | ** |
| Brooksville
Lakeland | | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | i | 2 | ** | 1 | | ** | ** | - |
| Ft. Myers | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Wauchula | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | 1 2 | 1 | ** | ** | *** | 100 | ** | ** |
| Re-examinations .
Plant City | ** | 3.5 | ** | ** | :: | * | | 2 | | ** | ** | ** | | |
| Safety Harbor
St. Petersburg
Mulberry | | | | ** | ** | | | | 1 | ** | | ** | ** | ** |
| St. Petersburg | ** | ** | | :: | | :: | :: | 1 | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Avon Park | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Manatee | | | | | | | | | 1 | | * * | ** | 4.4 | ** |
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CHAPTER 6836 (NO. 30)

AN ACT Requiring All School Buildings to be Provided With Adequate Facilities for Nature's Conveniences, by Water Carriage or Surface Closets; Requiring All Surface Closets in Rural Districts to be of Fly-proof Construction and in Conformity With Plans Recommended or Approved by the State Board of Health; Requiring Separate Compartments in the Same, and Prescribing a Penalty for Failure to Comply With the Provisions Hereof. BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That all school buildings, public or private, in this State shall be provided with adequate facilities for nature's conveniences, by either water carriage or surface closets, with separate compartments for each sex.

Sec. 2. That in rural districts where sewerage systems do not exist, all surface closets used in connection with such schools shall be of flyproof construction and in conformity with plans recommended or approved by the State Board of Health, with separate compartments for each sex.

Sec. 3. That any public school board or any person, firm or cor-poration conducting any private school, who shall have charge of the erection, repair or maintenance of any school building, who shall fail to provide said buildings with the facilities required by Section 1 of this Act, or who shall fail to provide surface closets as required by Section 2 of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by

the Governor, or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Approved May 13, 1915.

CHAPTER 6894 (NO. 88)

AN ACT Authorizing the State Board of Health to Collect and Disseminate Information Concerning the Cause, Nature and Extent of Communicable Diseases, and to Procure by Purchase, Loan or Otherwise, and Transport and Exhibit Throughout the State, a Railway Car or Cars Containing Information and Other Exhibits Relating to the Public Health, Sanitation and Hygiene, and Permitting Railway Companies to Furnish and Transport Without Charge Railway Cars for the Above Purposes, and Permitting the Giving and Receiving of Contributions for Said Purposes by Individuals, Counties, Cities or Towns, and Providing Details and Methods for Giving Effect to the General Purposes Above Declared.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. The State Board of Health is hereby authorized to disseminate information concerning the cause, nature, extent and prevention of communicable disease, and shall arrange for free lectures and health exhibits, and shall cause to be printed and distributed, free of cost to the people, bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, leafllets, cards and other printed matter containing useful information for the protection of the individual

and the public health.

Said Board is further authorized to send a public health exhibit in a railway car or cars over the lines of railroads in this State, and shall cause the exhibit to be displayed in the cities and towns and other places in its discretion on such railway lines. With the display of the exhibit there may be given free lectures and talks to the people, illustrated, where possible, with stereopticon and moving pictures, and printed matter containing useful information pertaining to the protection of health and prevention of disease shall be distributed. The details of the work shall be planned by the said Board, and the State Health Officer may employ assistants to carry on the work, for such periods of time as may be necessary, and shall fix their salaries. Necessary expenses of such employees shall be paid in the same manner that expenses of other employees of the State Board of Health are paid.

It shall be lawful for any railroad company to furnish and transport, free of charge, a car or cars for the display of the public health exhibit, and to furnish free transportation to any such car or cars owned or used by said Board, and to persons actually engaged in the work in connection with the display of the public health exhibit.

Sec. 3. It shall be lawful for any county, city or town or the governing body of any county, city or town, to contribute to the local expense of

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for the State Health Officer to accept donations and contributions to the expense of the display of the public

health exhibit.

Sec. 5. That all expenses incident to or necessary in the execution of any of the powers by the Act vested in said State Board of Health or State Health Officer, or their employees or agents, shall be paid by said Board out of the funds for the maintenance and support of said State Board of Health.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 13, 1915.

CHAPTER 6953 (NO. 147)

AN ACT Making It a Misdemeanor for Any Person, Firm or Corporation to Operate Any Hotel, Boarding House, Restaurant, or Lunch Counter Without Keeping All Doors, Windows and Other Similar Openings in Din-Leading Thereto, Screened; to Sell or Expose for Sale Food for Consumption in the Raw State, or Which May be Consumed Without Further Cooking at Meat Shops, Butcher Shops, Markets, Grocery Stores, Fruit Stands, Bakeries, or Any Other Place Where Food Is Exposed for Sale, Without Keeping Such Food Properly Protected by Screens; and to Operate Any Dining or Buffet Cars in This State, Without Having the Same Screened, and Fixing a Penalty for Failure to Comply With the Provisions of This Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF

FLORIDA:

Section 1. On and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any hotel, boarding house, restaurant or lunch counter within this State without keeping all doors, windows and other similar openings in or to dining rooms, kitchens, or any other place where food is prepared or stored, and passage ways between the same, and hallways leading thereto, screened with wire netting, with mesh sufficiently close to prevent the admission of flies.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or offer for sale food for consumption in the raw state, or which may be consumed without further cooking at any meat shop, butcher shop, market, grocery store, fruit stand, or any other places where food is exposed for sale, without having such food securely screened by wire netting with mesh

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any dining or buffet car within this State, without having all doors,

operate any dining or buffet car within this State, without having all doors, windows and other similar openings to the same securely screened with wire netting with mesh sufficiently close to prevent the admission of flies. Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the owner, tenant, operator or person in charge of any of the foregoing described hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, lunch counters, meat shops, butcher shops, grocery stores, fruit stands, dining rooms, kitchens, dining or buffet cars, lunch counters and other places; to keep all flies out of the said places so far as may be possible. possible.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation found guilty of violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, fined not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00) or punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months. Each day's business conducted in violation of the provisions of this Act shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby

repealed.

This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by

the Governor or upon its becoming a law without such approval. Approved May 13, 1915.

CHAPTER 6895 (NO. 89)

AN ACT Making it a Misdemeanor to Keep or Maintain Surface Closets and Privies used for the Deposit of Human Excreta, within incorporated towns, which are not fly-proof in Construction and are not in Conformity with Plans Recommended and Approved by the State Board of Health and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of this Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF

FLORIDA:

Section 1. That any person, firm or corporation keeping or maintaining surface closets and privies used for the deposit of human excreta within incorporated limits, which are not fly-proof in construction and are not in conformity with plans recommended or approved by the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00).

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions

of this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Approved May 18, 1915.

CHAPTER 6892 (NO. 86)

AN ACT Creating a Bureau of Vital Statistics and Providing for the Registration of Births and Dealths; Granting of Burial and Removal Permits; Providing for Certificates and Statements of Fact Connected Therewith and Conditions Relating Thereto and Imposing Certain Duties Upon Physicians, Undertakers, Midwives, Sextons, Retail Casket Dealers, Superintendents, Managers or Persons in Charge of Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Lying-in or Other Institutions, Public or Private, in Connection With Such Registration, and the Granting of Such Burial and Removal Permits; Providing for Reports by the Classes of Persons Mentioned and Other Persons Charged With Like Duties; Providing for the Preparation, Printing and Supplying to All Registrars Blanks and Forms To Be Used in Connection with the Registration and Granting of Permits Provided for in this Act: Appointing a State Registrar with Local Registrars and Deputies and Fixing Their Powers, Duties and Compensation; Providing That Certified Copies of the Records Required by This Act of Births or Deaths Shall be Prima Facie Evidence in All Courts and Places of the Facts Stated Therein; Prescribing Penalties for the Refusal or Neglect of Any Person to Perform Any of the Duties Required by This Act and Designating the Officers by Whom Prosecutions for Such Violations Shall Be Made; and Providing That the State Board of Health Shall Have Power to Adopt, Promulgate and Enforce Rules and Regulations Relating to the Notification of Sickness and the Statistics of Marriages and Divorces.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF

FLORIDA:

Section 1. That the State Board of Health shall have charge of the registration of births and deaths; shall furnish forms and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records and shall procure the faithful registra-tion of the same in each primary registration district as constituted in Section 3 of this Act, and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the office of the State Board of Health. The said board shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the State, and shall from time to time recommend any additional legislation that may be necessary for this purpose. Sec. 2. That the central bureau of vital statistics, which is hereby

authorized to be established by said board, shall be under the immediate direction of the State Health Officer who shall be by virtue of his office State Registrar of Vital Statistics. The State Board of Health shall provide for such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act, and shall fix the compensation of persons thus employed, and shall provide for the bureau of vital statistics, suitable offices, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this Act.

Sec. 3. That for the purposes of this Act the State shall be divided into registration district as follows: Each city and each incorporated town shall constitute a primary registration district; and for that portion of each county outside of the cities and incorporated towns therein the State Registrar shall define and designate the boundaries of a sufficient number of rural registration districts, which districts he may change, divide or combine from time to time as may be necessary to insure the convenience and

completeness of registration.

Sec. 4. That within ninety days after the taking effect of this Act, or as soon thereafter as possible, the State Registrar shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district in the State. The term of office of each local registrar so appointed shall be four years, and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless such office shall sooner become vacant by death, disqualification, operation of law, or other causes; provided, that in incorporated towns or cities where health officers or other officials are, in the judgment of the State Registrar, conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances, such officials may be appointed as registrars in and for such incorporated towns or cities, and shall be subject to the instructions of the State Registrar, and to all of the provisions of this Act. Any vacancy occurring in the office of local registrar of vital statistics shall be filled for the unexpired term by the State Registrar. At least ten days before the expiration of the term of office of any such local registrar, his successor shall be appointed by the State Registrar.

Any local registrar who, in the judgment of the State Registrar, fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office as set forth in this Act, or to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required thereby, shall be forthwith removed by the State Registrar, and such other penalties may be imposed as are provided under Section 22 of

this Act.

Each local registrar shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy, whose duty it shall be to act in his stead in case of his absence or disability; and such deputy shall in writing accept such appointment, and be subject to all instructions governing local registrars. And when it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any district, the State Registrar is hereby authorized, to appoint one or more suitable persons to act as subregistrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates, to issue burial, removal, or other permits in and for such portions of the district as may be designated; and each subregistrar shall note, on each certificate, over his signature, the date of filing, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within ten days, and in all cases before the third day of the following month; provided that such subregistrar shall be subject to the supervision and control of the State Registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform his duty in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the instructions of the State Registrar, and shall be subject to the same penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar.

penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar.

Sec. 5. That the body of any person whose death occurs in this State, or which shall be found dead therein, shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, or be temporarily held pending further disposition more than seventy-two (72) hours after death, unless a permit for burial, removal, or other disposition thereof shall have been properly issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. And no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until, wherever practicable, a complete and satisfactory certificate of death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided; Provided, That when a dead body is transported from outside the State into a registration district in Florida for burial, the transit or removal

permit, issued in accordance with the law and health regulations of the place where the death occurred, shall be accepted by the local registrar of the district into which the body has been transported for burial or other disposition, as a basis upon which he may issue a local burial permit; he shall note upon the face of the burial permit the fact that it was a body shipped in for interment, and give the actual place of death; and no local registrar shall receive any fee for the issuance of burial or removal permits under this Act other than the compensation provided in Section 20.

Sec. 6. That a stillborn child shall be registered as a birth and also as a death, and separate certificates of both the birth and death shall be filed with the local registrar, in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth;" provided, that a certificate of birth and a certificate of death shall not be required for a child that has not advanced to the fifth month of uterogestation. The medical certificate of the cause of death be signed by the attending physician, if any, and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known, whether a premature birth, and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation, in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit of the prescribed form shall be required. Midwives shall not sign certificates of death for stillborn children; but such cases, and stillbirths occurring without attendance of a physician, shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance, as provided for in Section 8 of this Act.

Sec. 7. That the certificate of death shall be on the standard form approved by the United States Bureau of the Census, all of the items of which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records. The personal and statistical particulars shall be authenticated by the signature of the informant, who may be any competent person acquainted with the facts.

The statement of facts relating to the disposition of the body shall be

signed by the undertaker or person acting as such.

The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive and the hour of the day at which death occurred. And he shall further state the cause of death, so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in the death, giving first the name of the disease causing death (primary cause), and the contributory (secondary) cause, if any, and the duration of each. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms, denoting only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from disease, will not be held sufficient for the issuance of a burial or removal permit; and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the State Registrar, shall be returned to the physician or person making the medical certificate for correction and more definite statement. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully defined; and if from violence, the means of injury shall be stated, and whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. And for deaths in hospitals, institutions, or of non-residents, transients, or recent residents, the physician shall supply the information required under this head, if he is able to do so, and may state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

Sec. 8. That in case of any death occurring without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person to whose knowledge the death may come, to notify the local registrar of such death, and when so notified the registrar shall, prior to the issuance of the permit, inform the local health officer and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification; Provided, That when the local health officer is not a physician, or when there is no such official, and in such cases only, the registrar is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts; Provided, further, that if the undertaker, or person acting as such, or the registrar has reason to believe that the death may have been due to unlawful act or neglect, the registrar shall then refer the case to the coroner or other proper officer for his investigation and certification. And the coroner or

other proper officer whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes, (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall, in any case, furnish such information as may be required by the State Registrar in order properly to classify the death.

Sec. 9. That the undertaker or person acting as undertaker, shall file the certificate of death with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred and obtain a burial, removal, or other, permit prior to any disposition of the body. He shall obtain the required personal and statistical particulars from the person best qualified to supply them, over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate of the attending physician, if any, or to the health officer or coroner, as directed by the local registrar, for the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record, as specified in Sections 7 and 8. And he shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial, other dispositions, or removal, over his signature and with his address, and present the complete certificate to the local registrar in order to obtain a permit for burial, removal or other disposition of the body. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the person in charge of the place of burial, before interring or otherwise disposing of the body; or shall attach the removal and transit permit to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company; said permit to accompany the corpse to its destination, where, if within the State of Florida, the removal permit shall be delivered to the person in charge of the place of burial.

Every person, firm or corporation selling a casket shall keep a record showing the name of the purchaser, purchaser's post office address, name of disceased, date of death, place of death, and color or race of disceased, which record shall be open to inspection of the State Registrar at all times. On the first day of each month the person, firm or corporation selling caskets shall report to the State Registrar each sale for the preceding month, on a blank provided for that purpose; Provided, however, that no person, firm or corporation selling caskets to dealers or undertakers only shall be required to keep such record, nor shall such report be required from undertakers when they have direct charge of the disposition of a dead body.

Every person, firm, or corporation selling a casket at retail, and not having charge of the disposition of the body, shall inclose within the casket a notice furnished by the State Registrar calling attention to the requirements of the law, and a blank certificate of death.

Sec. 10. That if the interment, or other disposition of the body is to be made within the State, the wording of the burial or removal permit may be limited to a statement by the registrar, and over his signature, that a satisfactory certificate of death having been filed with him, as required by law, permission is granted to inter, remove, or dispose otherwise of the

body, upon the form prescribed by the State Registrar.

Sec. 11. That no person in charge of any premises on which interments, or other dispositions are made shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, other disposition, or removal permit as herein provided. Any such person shall endorse upon the permit the date of interment, or other disposition, over his signature, and shall return all permits so indorsed to the local registrar of his district within ten days from the date of interment or other disposition. He shall keep a record of all bodies interred or otherwise disposed of on the premises under his charge in each case stating the name and color or race of each deceased person, place of death, date of burial or disposal, and name and address of the undertaker; which record shall at all times be open to official inspection; provided, that the undertaker or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words "No per-

son in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within ten days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located.

Sec. 12. That the birth of each and every child born in this State

shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 13. That within ten days after the date of each birth there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, as provided in Section 14 of this Act.

In each case where a physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, was in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of such physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, to file in accordance herewith the

certificate herein contemplated.

In each case where there was no physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of the father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the manager or superintendent of the public or private institution where the death [birth?] occurred, each in the order named, within ten days after the date of such birth, to report to the local registrar the fact of such birth. In such case and in case the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth is unable, by diligent inquiry, to obtain any item or items of information on the certificate of birth, it shall then be the duty of the local registrar to secure from the person so reporting, or from any other person having acquired knowledge, such information as will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth herein contemplated, and it shall be the duty of the person reporting the birth or who may be interrogated in relation thereto to answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the local registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make the complete record of the birth as contemplated, and it shall be the duty of the informant as to any statement made in accordance herewith to verify such statement by his signature.

Sec. 14. That the certificate of birth shall be on the standard form approved by the United States Bureau of the Census, all of the items of which are hereby declared necessary for the legal, social, and sanitary pur-

poses subserved by registration records.

Sec. 15. That when any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed, and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall

have been named.

Sec. 16. That every physician, midwife, sexton, retail casket dealer, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address and occupation and color or race, with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides, or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this Act, together with such instructions as may be prepared by the State Registrar relative to its enforcement. Within thirty days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar shall make a return to the State Registrar of all physicians, midwives, sextons, retail casket dealers, or undertakers who have registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year; provided, that no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, sextons, retail casket dealers, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the State Registrar.

Sec. 17. That all superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying-in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates in their institutions at the date of the approval of this Act, which are required in the forms of the certificates provided for by this Act, as directed by the State Registrar; and thereafter such record shall be, by them, made for all future inmates at the time of their admittance. And in case of persons admitted or committed for

treatment or disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted, or if injured the nature and cause thereof. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself if it is practicable to do so; and when they can not be so obtained, they shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

Sec. 18. That the State Registrar shall prepare, print and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration; and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied by the State Registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be supplied as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory. And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are hereby required to supply, upon a form provided by the State Registrar or upon the original certificate, such information as they may possess regarding any birth or death, upon demand of the State Registrar, in person, by mail or through the local registrar. The State Registrar shall further arrange, bind and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner, and shall prepare and maintain a comprehensive and continuous card index of all births and deaths registered; said index to be arranged alphabetically, in the case of deaths, by the names of the decedents, and in the case of births, by the names of fathers and mothers. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered infectious, contagious or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the State Board of Health, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent their spread.

Sec. 19. That each local registrar shall supply blank forms to such persons as require them. Each local registrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth or death when presented for record, in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the instructions of the State Registrar; and if any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory it shall be his duty to call attention to the defect in the return, and to withhold the burial, removal or other permit until such defects are corrected. All certificates, either of birth or of death, shall be written legibly in durable black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily account for their omission. If the certificate of death is properly executed and complete he shall then issue a burial, removal or other permit to the undertaker or the person acting as such; provided, that in case the death occurred from some disease which is held by the State Board of Health to be infectious, contagious or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the regis-trar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the State Board of Health. If a certificate of birth is incomplete the local registrar shall immediately notify the informant, and require him or her to supply the missing items of information if they can be obtained. He shall number consecutively the certificates of birth and death, in two separate series, beginning with number one for the first birth and the first death in each calendar year, and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make a complete and accurate copy of each birth and each death certificate registered by him in a record book supplied by the State Registrar, to be preserved as the local record, in such manner as directed by the State Registrar. And he shall, on the tenth day of each month, transmit to the State Registrar all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month. And if no births or no deaths occurred in any

month he shall, on the tenth day of the following month, report that fact to the State Registrar, on a card provided for such purpose.

Sec. 20. That each local registrar shall be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth certificate and each death certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the State Registrar as required by this Act. And in case no births or no deaths were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each report to that effect, but only if such report be made promptly as required by this Act. All amounts payable to a local registrar under the provisions of this section shall be from the funds of the State Board of Health upon certification by the State Registrar. And the State Registrar shall annually certify to the treasurers of the several counties the number of births and deaths properly registered, with the names of the local registrars and the amounts due each at the rates fixed herein.

Sec. 21. That the State Registrar shall, upon request, supply to any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered under provisions of this Act, for the making and certification of which he shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the applicant. And any copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State Registrar, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and cases of the facts therein stated. For any search of the files and records when no certified copy is made, the State Registrar shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each hour or fractional part of an hour of time of search, said fee to be paid by the applicant. Provided, that the State Board of Health may waive any or all of the fees required under this section. And the State Registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees by him received under these provisions, and turn the same over to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 22. That any person, who for himself or as an officer, agent, or employee of any other person, or of any corporation or partnership, shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this Act, instructions and directions of the State Registrar, or rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five (\$5.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Sec. 23. That each local registrar is hereby charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this Act in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the State Registrar. And he shall make an immediate report to the State Registrar of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge, by observation or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise.

The State Registrar is hereby charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this Act in every part of the State, and is hereby granted supervisory power over local registrars, deputy registrars, and sub-registrars, to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. The State Registrar, either personally or by an accredited representative, shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violations of any of the provisions of this Act to the State's Attorney, County Solicitor or County Attorney or other prosecuting officer having charge of the prosecution of misdemeanors in the registration district in which such violation shall occur, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to him by the State Registrar, the said prosecuting officer shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law. And upon request of the State Registrar, the Attorney-General shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 24. That the State Board of Health shall have the power to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations requiring the notifica-

tion of all cases of sickness necessary for the preservation and protection of the public health, and for the collection of statistics of marriages and

That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the pro-Sec. 25.

visions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed

Sec. 26. This Act shall take effect upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law without such approval. Approved May 27, 1915.

CHAPTER 6829 (No. 23)

An act to Protect and Conserve the Health and Lives of School Children in the State of Florida, and Promote their Efficiency, by Providing for their Medical Inspection and Subsequent Necessary Treatment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. The State Board of Health shall have supervision over all matters pertaining to the medical inspection of school children in Florida, with such duties and powers as are prescribed by law pertaining to Public Health, and all school children shall be examined as to their physical condition at least once during each school year.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, as soon

after the passage of this Act as practicable, to formulate and adopt such rules and regulations as will be necessary to provide for thorough and uniform medical inspection of school children in Florida, as provided in Sec-

tion 1 of this Act.

Section 3. The County Physicians of each county in the State of Florida shall act as County Medical Inspectors of school children in their respective counties providing that in such counties where there are no regular appointed County Physicians, it shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to appoint a physician as County Medical Inspector of school children; provided, further, that the County Physician or County Medical Inspector of school children be paid for their services out of the State Board of Health Funds; provided; further, that no one physician shall have more than twenty-five hundred school children under his charge, and in counties having more than twenty-five hundred school children there shall be two Medical Inspectors of School Children appointed, as aforesaid.

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall not affect cities of over five thousand inhabitants where medical inspection of school children has already been established under the jurisdiction of the City Board of Health, provided that the City Board of Health adopt the forms prescribed by the State Board of Health, and make full report to the State Board of Health. Section 5. The expenditures of the State Board of Health for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act shall be certified by the President of the State Board of Health, and described with any coacial observed.

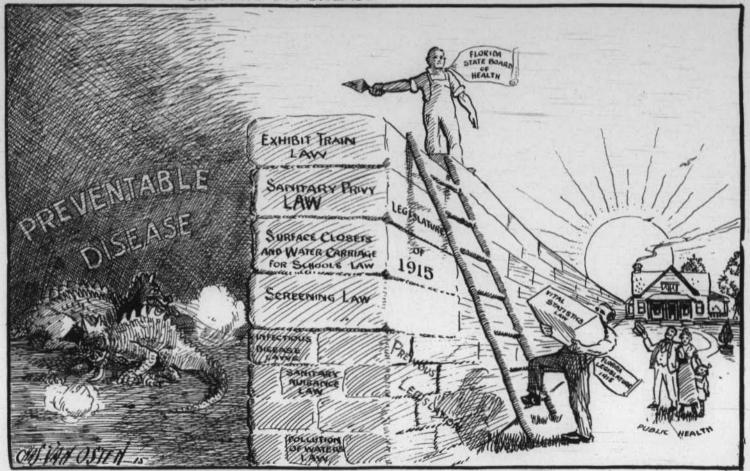
the Governor of all such expenditures, together with any special observa-tions, recommendations, or facts that he may present, showing the value of Medical School Inspection from a public health standpoint, or from a standpoint of educational efficiency, or otherwise, and such annual state-ments shall finally be submitted by the Governor to the State Legislature, when in regular session convened, and shall be published like other reports of State officers. The accounts necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be approved, audited and paid in the same manner as is prescribed for the payment of other accounts of the State Board of Health, and out of the State Board of Health funds.

Section 6. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a

law.

"SHUTTING OUT DISEASE"





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Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President Palatka, Fla. Hon. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

Hon. C. G. Memminger Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

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This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallyox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 76, Hookworms, leaflet, revised August, 1910.
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171. Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.

Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77. Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.

Publication 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, June, 1912, pp. 13.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.

Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.

Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8. State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.

Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1013, March, 1914, pp. 293 Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 114, Annual Report of the Veterinary Division of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, Reprint from the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 65.

Publication 115, Annual Report on the Treatment of Indigent Crippled Children, 1913. Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 8, inserts 12.

Publication 116, Address of the Chairman of the Section of Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Southern Medical Association, Lexington, Ky., November 17-20, 1913. Printed in Southern Medical Journal, February, 1914, Reprint from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15. from Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, May, 1914, pp. 15.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Anti-typhoid Vaccination in the Army in 1913, June, 1914, pp. 7.

Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18. illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247. Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.

Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.

Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.

Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 4. pp. 6. Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.

VISITING NURSING

The following editorial from THE CRUSADER, the official organ of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, is a most excellent treatise upon the value of visiting nursing, especially in the treatment and management of tuberculosis. It also tells in a most interesting manner of some of the many trials, tribulations and joys which make up the daily life of the Visiting Nurse.

Public Health Nursing.-Visiting, school and tuberculosis nursing offers a most attractive field, both to the social organization or municipality wishing to rout out the sources of disease and to secure better living conditions in any community and to the woman who wishes to make her own living and at the same time to be of real service to humanity—one who is looking for something which appeals to an ambitious, intelligent and sympathetic woman with good red blood in her veins.

A book could be written on "What The Nurse Means To a Community."

It would emphasize the economic saving no less than the many phases of the great humanitarian side, with which the economic side is inseparably An efficient public nurse means a saving of money to any community. This applies to the city of 5,000 as much as to the metropolis, and is indisputably evidenced by the experience of Wisconsin cities. Every

city will profit by employing a nurse.

But not every nurse should go into the work. As the pay is regular and assured each month, it is perhaps more satisfactory than private nursing. There is probably no other vocation in which a woman can be of more real service. It is attended with a variety of most interesting experiences amongst all classes of people. It is a fine work for a woman with a sympathetic nature. It is only for the woman, however, who is willing to do hard work, entailing labor and sacrifice and hard work.

But as a nurse wrote; "The opportunities are boundless. One contin-

ually grows deeper and deeper into the work. If the output is heavy, so

are the returns.

The Meaning of Rest.—The crusader is printing elsewhere in this issue an article, "The Meaning of Rest," by Will M. Ross, which was published originally in the Journal of Outdoor Life. Its republication at this time, seems worth while in view of the Crusader's determination to feature at frequent intervals articles dealing specifically with the methods of treating tuberculosis; and also because it believes there is in connection with this new interest in studying the patient's occupational problem, a danger that we will overlook or minimize the need of exact and careful treatment such as the present methods provide, during the active progress of the disease. Of all the tenets of the treatment none is as little appreciated by both the medical profession and laity as is rest, yet it is doubtful if any single factor has a greater influence on successful results than the proper application of enforced rest during the active stages of tuberculosis, and to a less, though equally as carefully outlined, extent after the disease has been arrested.

For the sake of the splendid results which seem possible from a careful study of this occupational problem, it is to be hoped that we will not overlook any factors which have proven worthy weapons in the fight against

tuberculosis.

There are no axioms in tuberculosis—other than "It will git yer, if yer don't watch out."

This is the age of change, anyway-in ideas, and ideals and idols. The little church around the corner of today is the Titanic Trust Company Building of tomorrow. This morning's collars have deep points; tomorrow's—heaven knows what their points, good or bad, will be. Progress, like a snarling cur, snaps ever at the heels of complacency.

Whatever is, isn't.

What We Know and What We Don't .- And so if we change our ideas on tuberculosis with more or less frequency that's not to be wondered at either. What we don't know about tuberculosis would fill a book; and what we do know—why we try to make that fill a book too. It's because we know that we do not know much about the disease, and hope perhaps they do, that men of the stripe of Friedman have their day. If in the end one of them shall prove successful, what matters the suffering and heartaches that will go before?

Since the active fight against tuberculosis has been underway the slogan all along the line has been, "Get every active case under treatment." The need for this was apparent. Without treatment the patient would die, and most likely infect the whole neighborhood while he was doing it. With treatment he had his chance. It was, obviously, the first need—and always will be so long as tuberculosis exists.

Hence every effort has been made to provide adequate treatment, this effort being largely confined to securing sufficient sanatoria to handle the situation. While this point has been by no means reached, and some sections of the country have made but a feeble or no effort at all to provide for their tubercular citizens, conditions have been vastly improved. From a few thousands of beds available a decade ago, the number available for tubercular patients in the United States has arisen to tens of thousands, and so rapidly does the number increase that exact statistics cannot be had.

Time in Treatment.-But while treatment is the first and great essential, thoughtful observers have come to realize that the problem of the patient does not cease when he is placed under treatment-but, indeed, has only begun. The cure of tuberculosis requires extended treatment. With many patients visible results of treatment are apparent in a very short time-a matter of a few weeks, but experience has proven that temporary effect?, no matter how spectacular, are no more than hopeful indications of ultimate perfect results. The expert practitioner now recognizes that even in an incipient case at least a year of treatment is required to secure a permanent cure, and the year is increased in direct proportion to the advancement of

the disease, and the patient's ability to respond to treatment.

But of what use is it to talk "a year's treatment" to the majority of men and women. Most people are wage earners, not bank presidents, and few wage earners (and bank presidents, too, perhaps) are able to raise an umbrella for a year of rainy days. If they are able to arrange for a few months treatment that is likely to be the limit. After that, what is to become of them? Or assuming that they are able to arrange their affairs so as to provide for as extended treatment as their conditions require, does that solve their problem? Scarcely. The patient who has undergone extended treatment is as little fitted to resume his normal occupation immediately after the conclusion of treatment as is the person who has only taken brief treatment and made but the beginnings of a cure. Should he attempt to step directly from the treatment into the regular routine of daily life, he lays himself open to the grave danger of bringing on a return of the disease. What, then is to be the solution of the problem? Nobody knows as yet, The avenue of approach seems obvious, but there are few street guides.

To restore Patient's Economic Efficiency.-If we are to secure the highest results in the treatment of tubercular patients, it must be made possible for them to return-by gradual steps and as part of the treatment-to normal working efficiency. That will undoubtedly prolong the average length of treatment very greatly, and will make necessary some means of making the patient's work while under treatment financially productive to him; but it will result in discharging him from treatment physically and mentally equipped to take his place in the ranks of regular workers. This the present method of treatment does not do, for it leaves the patient physically soft and mentally afraid-afraid because he realizes his physical unfitness. That is the problem in a nutshell. It's the biggest problem in the whole tuberculosis situation today. It is the problem that tomorrow must solve. The tubercular patient of the future is not going to be permitted to degenerate into a pampered hot house plant. Until the active symptoms of the disease are arrested, he will be guarded closely, as he is today. Once the disease is arrested, however, he will be put to work, and for the balance of his treatment will be gradually increasing his productiveness to the point of normal efficiency. He is going to have to earn his salt-and it is going to be good for him.

The Nurse and the Vocation.—A suggestion has come from Mrs. Florence Lee, of Neenah, that before entering the field of visiting nursing all nurses should be willing to abide by the principles of an oath of office.

Any nurse who can exercise tact and judgment and live up to the following oath which she suggests, will certainly make a success of her work

"I hereby solemnly swear to love the entire human family, irrespective of race, religion, social status, inherent depravity, dirt, irresponsibility and

general cussedness."

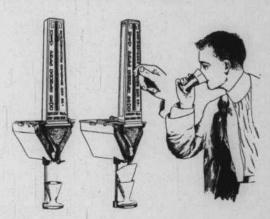
"Having subscribed to the foregoing," says Mrs. Lee to the nurse, "think of every word in the English language that shows dear, human nature at its best and its worst. Agree to give everything that is best in you ungrudgingly and intelligently to those who need you. Know their needs

and above all give generously whatever service you may be able to render to those who need but fail to appreciate".

The Spice of Life.—"I have been cleaning the homes, airing the beds and by way of diversion, snatching frankfurters and dill pickles from sup-posedly breast-fed infants," writes a visiting nurse from one of Wisconsin's cities. This gives an insight into the variety of tasks which the work of the visiting nurse presents. Incidently it suggests that there can be a difference between entirely and supposedly breast-fed babies.

THE INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUP

The "Notes" is not a "booster" for all sorts of devices, which may be patented, and purported to be sanitary inventions, but which on investigation have no claim in that direction, and are merely "catch methods" to separate the well-intentioned individual from his cash. There are many who desire to live cleanly lives and preserve cleanly surroundings who are caught with these pretences. However, when ideas, thoughts and inventions of Floridians are brought to the notice



of the "Notes" and which on careful examination prove to be good, then the "Notes" takes pleasure in presenting the claims to the public of Florida with a hearty endorsement of the method worked out in the device or invention.

The State Health Officer is much impressed with an individual

"drinking cup dispenser" which has quite lately been placed upon the market by the National Drinking Cup Company which is located at Quincy, Florida, and of which Mr. James G. Sharon is President and General Manager. The system of individual drinking cup usage, the "Notes" believes is calculated more to promote and teach cleanly habits than as a preventive against disease transmission. But this need not be discussed now. Suffice it to say that this particular device to which attention is called by the cut and description, which has been kindly furnished me by Mr. Sharon has this advantage over all other devices of its kind, in this particular: The user of the individual paper cup does not need to touch the cup with his fingers, in order to separate the collapsed sides of the cup so that it can be filled with water. Then, too there is a metal holder into which the paper cup is forced and opened, thus giving the individual something to hold to-if used on a trainand avoids the unpleasantness of having half of the contents poured not into the mouth but down the shirt collar or over the clothing, especially if the track is in the least rough. The "slot machines" for this purpose are objectionable in this; that the collapsed paper cup has to be separated with the fingers, which in travel are more or less soiled, always, and in other cases as in the Pullman Service, the envelopes must be broken and then the same objectionable feature remains, of having to separate the collapsed sides of the cup with the fingers. Those who are interested in this educational feature of cleanly habits, will do well to communicate with Mr. Sharon at Quincy, Florida.

A SERMON ON FLIES

Got any flies at your house, Mister?

If not I might spare you just a few of mine for seed.

I had fairly good success with my flies this summer. The season has been favorable, and no epidemic of disease has broken out among them.

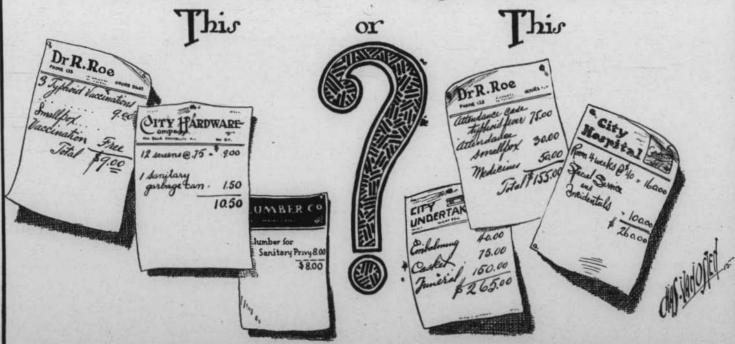
Of course there have been a few accidents in which some of my flies have been prematurely cut off, but the percentage of fatalities has been small.

Most of the deaths among my flies have resulted from the carelessness of my wife, who, on several occasions, has unthoughtedly left sheets of sticky paper lying around the house. To my certain knowledge I have lost 38 flies in this manner, and there may have been a few others.

When a fly gets on that paper you just as well knock it in the head, for you can't get it off all in one piece to save your neck. And if you should happen to get one off without the loss of a leg or wing, it would be a cripple for life and would never be able to marry and raise a family. If there is one thing a fly enjoys more than anything else, it is raising a family. That seems to be a part of their religion, and their protracted meeting lasts all summer.

I bought me some screen doors to keep my flies in the house, thinking perhaps that the outdoor air might not be healthy for them,

A · BUSINESS · PROPOSITION



MR. A. WAS A CONSCIENTIOUS MAN-FOLLOWED HEALTH TEACHINGS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS FAMILY. MR.B. WAS AN INDIFFERENT MAN-DID'NT BELIEVE IN SCIENTIFIC METH-ODS OF KEEPING WELL. but occasionally one will slip out and ramble off. However, he usually comes back about meal time and brings several of his friends to dinner.

Everything considered, I suppose my flies are doing as well as

could be expected.

(From "The Fool-Killer.")

A MANURE BIN FLY TRAP

In the consideration of the various methods of warfare waged against the common house fly I am afraid too much dependence is placed upon methods which strike at the fly and not at his breeding place. "Swat the Fly" is a common slogan, and is done everywhere, but has the supply of these pests been diminished by this laborious

procedure?

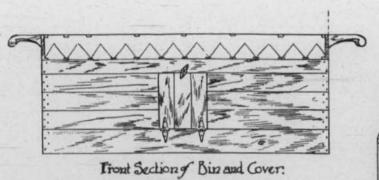
Of late years sanitarians have been recommending various measures for the prevention of fly breeding in manure piles, since it has been determined that manure piles are the principal breeding places of these insects; but we have yet to find the ideal method for controlling the breeding and liberation of flies. In the meanwhile let us try out all the reasonable methods which are suggested. Practically all chemical substances which may be added to the manure, either dry, or as a spray, have a deleterious effect upon the manure as they kill the nitrifying bacteria both in the manure, and in the soil on which it is used. Besides, chemical substances do not kill all the fly larvae in the manure pile by any means. Frequent cleaning of each stable stall together with weekly removal of the manure from the premises removes most of the flies from the neighborhood of the stable to the place to which the manure is hauled. You do not destroy the nuisance but simply transfer it to another locality, and the flies go on to full development to annoy people in that locality.

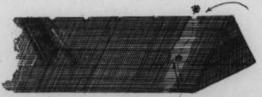
Now instead of racking our brains trying to devise a method of fly extermination why not let Mr. Fly hatch out and fully develop in the manure pile and then trap him by means of a screened cover which completely covers the manure pile? A tight board or plank covered manure bin will prevent the liberation of flies, but in such a receptacle the manure is so "heated" that it is practically valueless for fertilizing purposes. This is the reason that a screened cover is recommended; it keeps in the flies and at the same time it does not keep out the air

which is so necessary for the prevention of "heating,"

A very ingenious screened cover has been suggested by Mr. Arthur Swain, of the firm of Davis, Swain and Company, Plumbers, of Fort Pierce, Fla. The "Swain Manure Bin Cover" is in reality a large fly trap which completely covers the top of the manure bin. It consists of a roof or series of roofs made of wire screening, the crests of which are perforated by a series of holes about one inch apart, and large enough for a fly to pass through. Over this roof, or series of roofs, is an outer covering of wire screening over a light frame which may be reinforced by heavy quarter-inch "sand screening." The whole cover (that is the roof plus the outer screen covering) can be

·Plan for the 'Swain' Manure Bin and Fly-proof Cover . Chas. W. Van Osten

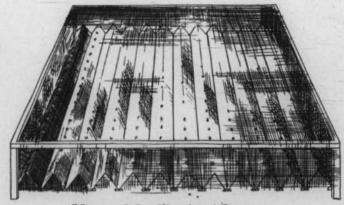




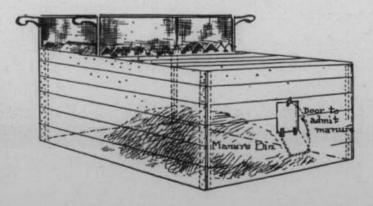
Retail of One Gable Showing Ply Inits.



Birdi-age View Showing Section of a Series of Gables.



View of the Flyproof Cover Showing Method of Screening =



removed from the top of the manure bin when it is desired to empty the bin. All flies which hatch in the manure are caught in this trap arrangement and they die in a very few days. As soon as the fly emerges from the manure pile and is ready to fly he goes for the nearest light which is at the top; as he strikes the incline of the under surface of the screen roof he continues upward until he passes through one of the holes at the crest of the roof. Here he is imprisoned between the roof and the outer screening. He never has sense enough to go down the hole through which he came up. When the manure bin is full the top is lifted off and the manure removed. The only flies which will hatch after the manure is removed will be from that portion which has been placed in the bin during the last two weeks. This difficulty may be overcome by having two bins and using them alternately. This type of manure bin may be made large enough to cover any ordinary sized manure pile.

The points necessary are:

1st. A tight manure bin which may have plank or ground bottom. This bin should be large enough to hold all the manure for several months, and the top must be smooth so that the cover will fit.

2nd. The cover must be tight so that flies do not escape after

being caught.

The opening for throwing in the manure must be below the level of the fly trap proper. It may be in the gable of one of the roofs, or else below the top of the manure bin.

4th. Roughly speaking, such a screened cover will cost, for materials, in the neighborhood of \$5.00 or \$6.00 for a cover twelve feet square, and in proportion for one of larger or smaller size.

.-M. E. H.

REMEMBER THESE THINGS

By Dr. C. A. Zinn, Health Commissioner, Clinton County, Indiana. DO NOT spit if you can help it; never spit on a slate, floor or sidewalk for it promotes consumption and other diseases.

DO NOT put the fingers into the mouth.

DO NOT prick the nose or wipe the nose on the hand or sleeve.

DO NOT wet the fingers in the mouth when turning the leaves of books

or counting money.

DO NOT put pencils into the mouth or wet them with the lips.

DO NOT put money into the mouth.

DO NOT put pins into the mouth.

DO NOT put anything into the mouth except food and drink.

DO NOT swap apple cores, candy, chewing gum, half eaten food, whistles or bean blowers or anything that is put in the mouth.

Never cough or sneeze in a person's face; turn your face to one side.

Keep your face and hands clean.

Keep your face and hands clean. Wash the hands with soap and water before each meal. Fresh air and sunshine are necessary to good health.

Keep your teeth clean. Once a year, at least, a dentist should carefully examine the teeth. A bad condition of the throat, the nose and the ears is made worse by decayed teeth. They add to the chance of catching infectious diseases. Well cared for teeth and a clean mouth help prevent TUBER-

Cleanliness is the best guard against disease.

Health Briefs

Public health is purchasable, but also requires effort.

Statistics compiled by the United States government show that the fly pests cost the government alone \$350,000,000 annually.

Russian peasant women have on an average, from six to twelve

children, of whom about half survive.

Good food and plenty of it is now believed to be the principal factor in natural immunity from disease.

An eminent physician says that the progress of a nation may be

judged by the daily bath.

Now that the vital statistics law is in effect, Florida will soon prove herself to be one of the most healthful states in the Union.

"Common sense," particularly in matters relating to health, seems to be just about the most *uncommon* sense with which humanity in general is endowed.

Have you built that sanitary privy? If not, better get busy NOW. Each day you delay you are taking needless chances with disease.

A progressive town protects the health of its citizens. A dirty town, dotted with insanitary and foul-smelling privies, filthy alleys, exposed manure heaps, trash heaps, and garbage heaps, has no prestige, never makes any progress, and really maintains "a municipal system for the dissemination of disease."

"Put not your faith in patent medicine advertisements, nor walk in the way of the quack doctor, for they promise hope where there is

no hope and never, no never, deliver the goods."

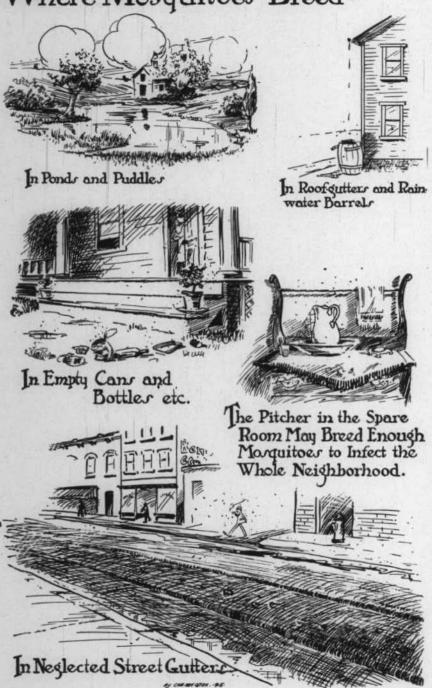
Here's the latest: A young mother has been advised by her friends to let a dog lick the baby in the mouth, as a preventive of rash during the summer. When we consider such ignorant superstitions as this, it is surprising that the infant death rate during the first year of life is not even higher than one in every four.

It takes a man to lose his temper and expect his wife to find it for him.

—New York Press.

Women have more privileges than men. Among other things they can make themselves over to suit almost any style.—Toledo Blade.

Old Lady.—You bad boy, why did you tie that can to that dog's tail? Boy.—It's where I allwuz tie it. Do you know a better place?—Path-finder Where Mosquitoes Breed-



- and How to Prevent Them.



Stock Permanent Ponds With Fish.



Drain or Fill All Low Spots Where Stagnant Water May Collect.



When You Can't Drain, Oil.





Do Not Allow Stagnant Water to Collect Anywhere on Your Premises.

Correspondence

A STRIKING LESSON FOR FLORIDA TOWNS

The following letter from Dr. R. B. MacFeeters who is in charge of the sanitary and health conditions at the camp of the Carpenter-O'Brien Lumber Company at Carbur, Florida, shows clearly what wonderful strides may be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in rural communities when the necessary interest is manifested. And, what is more, the low sick and death rates which are sure to follow in Carbur will prove beyond doubt the great practical benefit of these sanitary improvements.

Great credit is due Dr. MacFeeters and the Carpenter-O'Brien Company, for their enterprise and clear-sightedness in the institution of these life-saving measures. If Florida had more such "hustlers" many of our towns and rural communities would be better places to

live in.

Such improvements as these are good investments which pay big dividends in health and human lives!

-C. H. D.

Carbur, Fla., July 16th, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor Porter: I want to write you this morning in regard to present conditions from a sanitary standpoint which now exist in our town. Carbur is only a few months old and we have about fifteen hundred inhabitants—ninety per cent colored. This number will in time increase to about two thousand. Every house has now for its use a sanitary up-to-date, insect-proof closet. Underneath, a galvanized iron vessel, 17" x 17" x 15" deep. These are emptied, washed and disinfected once a week. Each house is equipped with one garbage can which is treated the same way, only oftener. Our town is drained by ditches to the lowest possible inch. Our homes are now being screened. Our water is from an 85-ft. well, ten-inch casing to the bottom with eight-inch inside the ten. This water has been pronounced O. K. by our State Board of Health.

Many of the white people have been immunized against typhoid. Others

are going to follow. Considering ourselves nothing but a log camp, we think we are fairly well equipped. There has been very little sickness, but accidents are of daily occurrence. There are eight skidders in operation, same number locomotives and about eight hundred men on our payroll.

I want to express to you our thankfulness for the many courtesies extended us as well as the valuable help of our State Board.

Yours very truly (Signed) R. B. MacFeeters, M. D.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 17th, 1915.

Dr. R. B. MacFeeters, Carbur, Fla.

Dear Doctor: Your very interesting letter of the 16th is at hand. Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the success of your earnest and efficient efforts toward the improvement of the sanitary and health conditions at the Carbur camp.

Such work as yours, and your spirit of interest and ready co-operation, cause us to feel that the efforts in sanitary education have not been in vain and that the future holds forth brighter prospects for the realization of our hopes of sane and sanitary living conditions throughout Florida.

With your permission we shall publish your letter in the next issue of Health Notes, in order that the excellent example which you have set at Carbur may be brought to the attention of other Florida communities which are greatly in need of just such work as that which you have accomplished.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

IMPROVING THE SCHOOLS

The following correspondence with a county superintendent of public instruction, and the earnest endeavors of that official, are resulting in wonderful improvement in the condition of the school buildings in his county. Others may well take this lesson to heart and follow his excellent lead.

Office of State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen: I am attempting to carry a bond issue of \$42,000.00 in-

-for the purpose of erecting a new and modern school building.

By way of explanation of what facilities are offered there, permit me to say that the building I believe is the worst in the State, . cepted. For the most part the light is from the right, and front of the pupils, the rooms dark even with this. I often find pupils with headache in this school, which I attribute to the lighting. I find that on the average the school, which I attribute to the lighting. I find that on the average the pupils do not reach a standard of proficiency in class standing that is maintained by other schools in the County, with the same advantages, except the building, etc. I find pupils slow and disinterested, drowsy and inactive, which I have attributed to the lack of proper ventilation.

There has not been a year in several that some sort of contagious disease has not broken out in that school. This, too, I attribute to a lack of ventilation, and sanitation as well as the weakened physical condition of

the pupils, due to strained eyes and nerves, and a lack of a sufficient amount

of pure air.

I have argued with the people there that a child's mental development depends to a great extent on his nervous and otherwise physical condition; that especial attention should be given light, heat and ventilation, and that where the light and ventilation are incorrect, that dull, stupid students

generally result.

I am to address the town next Monday afternoon, on the bond question, and this is to ask you to address a letter to me here so it will reach me before Monday noon if possible, going somewhat into details with regard to the relation of a child's physical condition and his mental develop-ment, and just how much improper physical (building) conditions will affect the development of the physical. Make especial mention of the requirements as to light, heat and ventilation.

I realize that I am asking a good deal, but wish to assure you that I will appreciate anything you may give me on the subject mentioned. I wish to use your letter in my address to back up my contentions in the

Thanking you in advance for this assistance, I am, Yours cordially,

County Superintendent Public Instruction.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th, relative to the proposed bond issue for a new school building at wish to express my interest in this matter and to assure you of any

assistance within my power in carrying through this important and neces-

sary measure.

The bearing of proper lighting, seating and ventilation facilities in school buildings, as well as other sanitary considerations, upon the physical condition of the pupils and hence upon their mental development is a matter which has received very careful study by sanitarians, and which,

I think, can not be over-estimated.

Careful study and experiments by competent investigators have proven conclusively time and time again that there is a very close relation between the sanitary condition of the school building and the mental and physical development attained by the attending pupils. That a child can not make the proper progress when housed in an overcrowded, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated school building is a fact that admits of no contradiction.

Under seperate cover I am mailing you two pamphlets bearing upon the sanitation of school buildings and the health of school children, which may be of interest and service to you. Kindly return them at your convenience to the Library of the State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Again assuring you of my deep interest in this matter, which I consider among the most important which may confront any community, I am, Yours very truly, (Sgd) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

PROGRESS IN WINTER PARK

Winter Park, Fla., June 16th, 1915.

The State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

My dear Sirs: I have read with interest the articles on community health measures in the Orlando Sentinel, and we, here in Winter Park, are just now inaugurating a campaign that we all hope will bring good results. The President of our Board of Trade recently handed me literature for window display and distribution, and we have made good use of what there was and wonder if more is available and on what terms.

At a recent meeting of the committee on sanitation of which I am chair-

man, the general sentiment seemed to be against flies, mosquitoes, gnats, roaches and rats (no complaint of hookworm so far as I know).

We are determined to have Winter Park stand out as a clean place and any help or suggestion from your office would be greatly appreciated. If there is any additional information available to what was sent - as to how to carry on the work, it would be thankfully received. Very truly yours,

Jacksonville, Fla., June 17, 1915. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 16th is received, and I wish to thank you for the interest you manifest in better sanitation and public health in your For this purpose of education in public health matters, a Bill was passed by the recent legislature authorizing a health exhibit train for the State Board of Health. This is now being arranged for, and in a few months will begin a tour of the State, taking in all the towns.

If your public is desirous of better sanitation, I think you should have a sanitary survey made of your city with a view to improving existing defects. For this purpose I will be glad to detail the District Assistant to the State Health Officer upon request. Your city can then go about intelligently making such improvements as may be necessary.

However, better sanitation is essentially a matter of stimulating public interest. I am, therefore, sending you under another cover, miscellaneous public health literature and posters; also, a copy of the monthly publication of this Board, "Health Notes," which is sent free to anyone upon

request.

Weekly press service aricles on public health subjects are issued by this Board to the newspapers of the State, and if your local paper is not in touch with this service, or if the articles issued are not used, I would strongly urge that you use your influence with the editor to the end that these health teachings be put before the public in the local papers.

Assuring you that this Board is always glad to cooperate in all public

health campaigns, I am,

Yours very truly, (Sgd) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

A few exceedingly mild cases of small-pox is prevalent here among the negroes principally. There is no cause for alarm as most of the cases reported are so mild they do not stop the subjects from work. The free use of soap and water about three times a week will prevent any attack of this disease. Vaccination is worse than the disease and the majority had rather run the risk of having a few mild pimples on them than to suffer a left arm to come off by the horrid injection of small-pox serum. This serum is taken from a diseased and poisoned cow udder and has been known in numbers of cases to cause the loss of a limb or blood poison resulting in death.—Macclenny (Baker Co.) Standard.

The above editorial from the Macclenny (Baker County) Stand-

The above editorial from the Macclenny (Baker County) Standard is in no way different from most effusions of this character, except by reason of the fact that it contains even more inaccuracies than are usually observed in the statements of the anti-vaccinationists.

If we may accept the statements of the editor of the Standard, it would seem that we very fastidious mortals who are in the habit of using soap and water daily should be immune to all the ills the flesh is heir to.

It is a rather peculiar and significant fact that, though we hear so often of the many persons who have suffered fatal or maining results after vaccination, no authentic records can be found to show the occurrence of any such casualties resulting directly from vaccination; nor can those persons who relate these harrowing tales cite us to any specific case in support of their statements.

Strange, too, isn't it, that the editor of the Standard, who has probably had no medical or scientific training, should be qualified to speak so authoritatively in opposition to the proven results of years and years of careful and conscientious study by hundreds of thousands of men of all nationalities who have given their entire lives to the

investigation of these problems?

Against all of the contentions and "arguments" advanced by the "antis" these two indisputable facts stand out in bold relief: Successfully vaccinated persons do not contract smallpox within a number of years after vaccination! Unvaccinated persons do contract smallpox when exposed to it, regardless of how often they bathe, and severe forms of the disease are very often contracted from the mild cases which go about unrecognized. To the unprejudiced mind of the intelligent man, whether physician or layman, these two simple facts seem well-nigh conclusive.

C. H. D.

THE BABY'S HEALTH

The health of the body is a matter of paramount importance in every household, which has been blessed with children. If a record could be kept for one day of the conversations between the mothers of Key West we venture the assertion that the baby's health would take up some portion of every conversation. It is interesting to read the following decade of baby health rules prescribed by the Montclair, New Jersey, Day Nursery:

1. Give a baby pure milk and watch its feeding very closely.

2. Keep everything connected with a baby absolutely clean. Cleanliness in the house accounts for a baby's health. Untidy babies are usually sick babies.

Never let a baby get chilled. Keep its hands and feet warm.

Regulate a baby's day by the clock. Everything about its wants should be attended to at schedule time.

5. Diminish a baby's food the minute signs of illness appear. Most

babies are overfed anyway.

6. Weigh a baby every week until it is a year old. Its weight is an index to its health.

7. Every mother should get daily outdoor exercise. It means better

health for her babies.

8. Every baby should be "mothered" more and mauled less. Babies thrive on cuddling, but they can get along on a lot less kissing.

9. Don't amuse or play with your baby too much. Its regular daily routine is all the stimulation its little brain needs at first.

10. Don't let too many different people take care of the baby. Even members of the same family make a baby nervous if they fuss around him too much.-Key West Journal.

ERADICATING THE "DOPE FIEND"

The efficiency with which the Harrison anti-narcotic law is being enforced leads Dr. Rupert Blue, chief of the United States Health Service, to declare that "dope fiends" will be unknown in this country in three

The Harrison law has as its aim the prevention of the habitual use of narcotics, the curing of those addicted to their use and safeguarding the physical, mental and moral welfare of the drug users. The government has appropriated \$150,000 for the enforcement of the law through the Treasury Department, and unexpected efficiency in enforcing the law has

produced gratifying results in a very short time.

The prophecy of Dr. Blue that the evil will be completely stamped out within three years and the probability that he is a true prophet is cause for congratulation. But what will the advocates of "personal liberty" and the propounders of the argument that "prohibition does not prohibit it" have to say then? Daytona Halifax Journal.

SWAT THE FLY

(By Richard Ernesly) (For the Mount Dora Page.)

10 little flies all in a line,

A spider "nabbed" one then there were 9.

9 little flies swinging on a gate, One fell off then there were 8

8 little flies some poison was given, One got sick then there were 7.

7 little flies dodging the "sticks," One got "swatted" then there were 6.

6 little flies on a "high dive,"

One broke his neck then there were 5.

5 little flies roosting on a door, One got "pinched" then there were 4. 4 little fles went on a "spree,"

One got drunk then there were 3.

3 little flies in an aeroplane,

One took a tumble then there were "twain."
The "twain" little flies left all alone,
In 24 hours there were about 5 MILLIONS!
Swat The Fly!!

Lake Region.

The last number of Florida Health Notes, issued by the State Board of Health, is unusually large and contains a great deal of information and advice of especially valuable nature at this time of year. The Health Notes are sent out that information regarding conditions and possibilities from a health standpoint may be disseminated. It is the season when the housefly is most numerous and most dangerous, and Health Notes warns against the insects and urges extermination. A considerable amount of space is given in the current number to veterinary notes, and these will prove interesting and useful to many.—Florida Times Union.

The average person does not realize that good health is their greatest asset until they are stared in the face by health bankruptcy.—Key West Journal.

THE JAILOR MOSQUITO

It is a sound supposition that if folk were chased inside their houses and made to put screens between themselves and the outdoors when every odorous, enchanting aspect of nature was a lure into the open, and if this banishment were the order of a pestiferous little bureaucrat and enforced by policemen, we should have another French revolution. The tumbrills would be rumbling and the gutters running again, and heads would be up over the city gates to reveal to authority its proper limits.

would be rumbling and the gutters running again, and heads would be up over the city gates to reveal to authority its proper limits.

The mosquito accomplishes this invasion of personal liberty, and puts this restriction upon human enjoyment, and humanity, following the habit of the forebears, accepts the limitation, tries skeeter dope, burns joss sticks, scratches its irritated integument, applies cooling lotions, and finally incases itself within fine wire mesh and looks out plaintively upon the delectable, moonlighted, odorous fairyland of outdoors from which it has been barred.

The mosquito is a jailer, buzzing around with her bunch of keys and turning the lock on folk who accept jail conditions for summer evenings because they think there is no way to gain the greater freedom. There is. Drainage, oil spraying, and a little care, taken by communities, will unlock the summer night. The revolt against the mosquito is one of the great popular movements for greater personal liberty.—Chicago Tribune.

If you know of places in Miami, where food is sold or served, which are not carefully guarded against flies, report the places to the city board of health as a first move; and as a second move take away your patronage from these places and advise your friends to do likewise. Flies carry disease germs of various dangerous kinds—typhoid fever is a fly-borne disease, as is cholera infantum and tuberculosis. When your children eat bread and butter on which a fly has lighted, they may have contracted right there one of these diseases. And when abject carelessness is displayed by sellers of food regarding fly-contagion, they should be forced to either change their ways or go out of business.—Miami Mettropolis.

There are no flies on Lakeland. Perhaps this is due to the fact that she has a tax collector named Swatts who looks after the collection of flies in that vicinity.—Arcadia Enterprise.

Beterinary Notes

HOW TO MAKE THE SELF-BOILING CATTLE DIP

The self-boiling (S-B) arsenical dip was developed about two years ago to meet certain drawbacks to the boiled dip, namely; (1) the necessity for boiling large amount of liquid, and (2) the impossibility of preparing highly concentrated stock solutions. Bureau employees in the field have given the preparation a thorough test in practical dipping. The difference between the S-B dip and the boiled dip is merely in the formulas and methods of preparation, the composition of the diluted baths used for dipping being practically the same in both cases.

The S-B dip is prepared in two parts which must not be mixed except in the diluted dipping bath, (1) arsenic stock, (2) tar stock.

S-B arsenic stock requires the following materials ready to hand before starting: (these ingredients are sufficient for making 500 gallons of diluted dip):

In a 5-gallon kettle or metal pail place the 4 pounds of caustic soda, add 1 gallon of cold water, and stir with a stick until the caustic soda is practically all dissolved. Without delay begin adding the white arsenic, in portions of a pound or two at a time, as fast as it can be dissolved without causing the solution to boil, stirring all the time. If the liquid begins to boil, stop stirring and let it cool slightly before adding more arsenic. The secret of success is to work in the arsenic fast enough to keep the solution very hot-nearly but not quite at the boiling point. The result should be a clear solution, except for dirt. If the liquid persistently remains muddy or milky, it may be because the operation has been conducted so fast that much water has been boiled out and sodium arsenite is beginning to crystalize, so add another gallon of water and stir. If the solution does not then clear up, the caustic soda must have been very low grade, and the undissolved substance must be arsenic. In that case, put the kettle over the fire, heat nearly, but not quite, to boiling, and stir. As soon as the solution of arsenic is complete, dilute to about 4 gallons, add the sodium carbonate, and stir until dissolved.

CAUTION—It is necessary to avoid splashing. Hence never work hurriedly; stir deliberately and regularly; do not dump in the arsenic and sal soda, but carefully slide them in from a grocer's scoop held close to the side of the pail and to the surface of the liquid. Perform the whole operation in a well-ventilated place and avoid inhaling steam.

After the solution has become cold, add water to make it to exactly 5 gallons, mix well, let settle, and draw off into containers which can be tightly corked or otherwise closed. Jugs or demijohns are best, but tin cans will serve if occasionally inspected for leaks which

may occur after a time through the action of the solution upon the solder of the can.

Tar stock appropriate for use with either S-B arsenic stock or

boiled arsenic stock is prepared thus:

In a capacious metal pail dissolve three-fourths of a pound of dry caustic soda or concentrated lye (or 1 pound of dry caustic potash) in 1 quart of water, add one gallon of pine tar, and stir thoroughly with a wooden paddle until the mixture, which at first looks streaked and muddy, brightens to a uniform thick fluid somewhat resembling molasses. Test it by letting about a teaspoonful drip from the paddle into a glass of water (a glass fruit jar or wide-mouth bottle will serve) and stirring thoroughly with a sliver of wood. It should mix perfectly with the water. Globules of tar which can be seen by looking at the glass from underneath and which cannot be blended with the water by repeated stirring indicate that more caustic-soda solution is needed. In that case make up more caustic-soda solution of the same strength and add it, not more than a pint at a time, and with thorough stirring, until the desired effect is produced.

If an appropriate glass vessel for making the test is not at hand, a little of the mixture may be taken between the fingers, then dip the fingers under water and try to rub off the tar. It should leave the fingers perfectly clean after a little rubbing with water. If an oily coating remains, more caustic-soda solution is needed. Such an extra addition of caustic soda will be required only in case of a very low-grade chemical or a very highly acid tar. The tar stock should be kept in closed containers such as a pail with a friction top.

DILUTING THE DIP TO FORM A BATH

Whatever the dip used, whether boiled dip, S-B dip, or a proprietary preparation, certain facts must be borne in mind and a certain routine followed in preparing baths for dipping. All concentrated arsenical preparations are considerably heavier than water, and unless properly introduced into the dipping vat tend to make their way to the bottom, after which it is difficult to get an even mixture. preparing a diluted bath it is necessary first to fill the vat with water, leaving just enough space below the full water line for the necessary volume of concentrated dip. Then the desired amount of concentrated dip is to be poured in a thin stream evenly all over the surface of the water-except, of course, at the shallow exit end of the vat-after which a few minutes of brisk stirring will make certain that the bath is of uniform strength throughout. If tar stock is used, as in the case of the S-B dip, the tar stock is to be added before the arsenic stock and may be put in when the vat is about three-fourths filled with water. Tar stock should always be mixed with two or three times its volume of water before being added to the vat.

The dilutions at which the various concentrated stocks will be used

are as follows:

Boiled arsenic stock, containing either 8 pounds (low strength) or 10 pounds (high strength) white arsenic in 25 gallons, for the corresponding strength bath, 1 gallon added to every 19 gallons water (2½ pints to 5 gallons).

S-B arsenic stock, containing 10 pounds white arsenic in 5 gallons,

for low-strength bath 1 gallon added to every 124 gallons water (51/8 fluid ounces to 5 gallons); for high-strength bath add 1 gallon to

every 99 gallons of water (61/2 fluid ounces to 5 gallons).

Tar stock, for both low-strength and high-strength baths, 1 gallon added to every 300 gallons of finished bath (2 fluid ounces, or 4 tablespoonfuls, to 5 gallons). Mix the tar stock with two or three times its volume of water before adding to the vat. A certain latitude in the amount of tar stock used is permissible, but it is believed that the above proportions will be found most satisfactory.—Farmers' Bulletin 603.

ANTHRAX APPEARS

Anthrax, one of the oldest and best-known diseases of animals and man has appeared in the State. The outbreak is existing on a farm near Tallahassee, and five head of cattle is its toll, at this writing. The fifty remaining animals, horses, mules, cows and goats have received their first dose of Pasteur Anthrax Vaccine. In ten days, a second dose of stronger vaccine will be given, and two weeks later, the animals may be returned to their pasture, immune to the disease for one year, or less.

Florida has remained peculiarly free from several of the animal

diseases that prevail in other states.

Every gulf state, except Florida, is visited with outbreaks of

Anthrax, exery summer.

Investigation has not revealed how the disease entered this state. There had been no new animals brought in; all feed was home-grown. The only plausible theory is, that buzzards, after eating an anthrax carcass, visited the farm on which the disease is now existing.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS

This disease is officially recorded for the first time, as existing in Florida. It occurs only in the horse tribe, and its showing resemblance to the skin form of glanders, makes it important. It is also called

African glanders, Japanese glanders or farcy.

A recent case of supposed farcy was given the mallein test, on two different occasions, and failed to react. Closer inspection of the lesions present on various parts of the body, but mostly on the hind legs showed they were not farcy buds, but corresponded with the abscesses present in this form of lymphangitis.

The disease is contagious, being caused by a yeast fungus which

can be found in scrapings made from the inflamed lymph glands.

INSECT PESTS TO LIVE STOCK

At this season, the most injurious pests to live stock are mosquitoes, gnats, flies and ticks. They all cause damage by worrying the animals and preventing proper grazing, and also by the abstraction of blood. In some cases they spread infectious diseases. Milch cows are sometimes so worried by flies and gnats that the milk yield is reduced 50%. A contagious form of eye disease in cattle is spread largely by our small gnat in its desperate efforts to suck the moisture from the eyes of cattle suffering with the disease.

Anthrax has been carried from an animal suffering with it, to another animal, by the biting flies. Texas fever is only carried, so far as we know at present, by the cow tick. The buffalo gnat, which fortunately, is rarely seen in Florida, will actually kill animals under some conditions. The bot-fly lays its eggs upon the hair of horses. These eggs are licked off, and when swallowed by the horse, hatch out into larvae, which are commonly known as bots. These live in the stomach for several weeks, and may become so numerous as to cause trouble. The ox-warble or grub, which appears under the skin of cattle, is the larval stage of a fly, which causes great irritation to cattle.

It is the purpose of this bulletin to make public the formula for a substance which will make life easier for live stock at this season. Such substance should, in the writer's opinion, be of a consistency permitting its being sprayed upon the animal. Furthermore, its effect must persist for several days. It must not injure the skin of the animal. It must be cheap and non-irritating. A formula which I have selected after actual trial, is as follows: Fish oil 2 parts, oil of petrolium (crude) 1 part. These are mixed, and may be sprayed from a six-ounce bottle by means of a mouth-spray. Where a large number are to be protected, it would be better to use one of the larger sprays. My experiments show that the effect lasts at least four days.

The mixture will not only keep flies, mosquitoes and gnats off of

animals, but will kill ticks, lice and mange.

OX WARBLES

If one examines the backs of cattle a varying number of lumps the size of a pecan nut may be noticed. Those small tumors contain, as many know the warble, grub, or wolf. They are a source of great irritation to the animal, and should be removed.

The warble, grub or wolf is the larval stage of a fly known as the gad-fly, or scientifically, as hypoderma lineata. When an animal is attacked by the fly it shows its fright by bellowing, running off from the herd with head and neck extended and with the tail held straight

and with trembling motion.

The fly lays its egg on the back attaching it to a hair. The egg hatches out, and as one author states, the embryo is licked off by the animal and swallowed or lodged in the back part of the mouth or gullet. Later, the warbles appear under the skin, they being supposed to have passed through the body to the surface. After the warble has located itself, it bores a hole through the skin and remains there in a sac until it reaches a certain size. It then squeezes through the hole, falls to the ground, buries itself, changes to the pupa stage, and later

becomes a fly, like its progenitor.

TREATMENT—This consists only in removing the warble when it appears. I prefer doing this by nicking the edge of the opening and by gentle pressure around the base of the tumor with the ends of the fingers and thumb thus forcing the warble out into the palm of the hand. Frequently they may be forced out by this means without using the knife. If the pressure is not properly applied the warble slips away under the skin and cannot be removed easily. Some persons inject a few drops of turpentine or kerosene by means of a small oil can, stating that the warble will crawl out in a day or two. I have known cows to return to their feed the next day after the warbles were removed.

Summary of Public Health Administration, June

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of the assistant to the State Health Officer. 18 vaccinations. Smallpox investigation 21st and Michigan Ave.; differential diagnosis. Visits to isolation hospital, treatment and release of patients. Attendance at meeting of Civic League of Gary, upon request, for purpose of making arrangements for the collection and disposal of garbage for that district. Inspection of ditches at Northern Buffalo Ave. Interview regarding lepra case. Conference with Chief of Sanitary Department on sanitation. Investigation drainage complaint; remedial measures advised. Inspection junk grounds. Appearance before County Solicitor concerning drainage Robles pond. Attendance meeting County Commissioners concerning sanitary wagons for Gary and Seminole Heights. Supervision of inspections, fumigations and visits by sanitary Patrolman as follows: smallpox 7, tuberculosis 5, diphtheria 3, typhoid fever 1, rabies 2, measles 2, sanitary inspections 51. Distribution of Fly literature to Latin population.

West Tampa: Differential diagnosis smallpox case.

Deer Lake: Address on Tuberculosis at Y. M. C. A. camp at request of Secretary.

Spring Hill: Investigation smallpox case.

Plant City: Sanitary inspection Investigation of pellagra situation; distribution of data blanks to physicians.

Lakeland: Sanitary inspection Investigation pellagra situation; distribution of pellagra data blanks to physicians.

Bowling Green: Sanitary inspection of town. Fort Meade: Sanitary inspection of town.

Bartow: Sanitary inspection of town. Wauchula: Sanitary inspection of town.

Boca Grande: Sanitary inspection. Inspection of proposed dumping grounds.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management and superintendence of fumigation of communicable diseases as follows: typhoid fever 4, tuberculosis 6.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Vaccinations against smallpox. Collection of water samples for examination in Central Laboratory. Corpse transportation permits issued. Investigation case suspicious bubonic plague. Routine laboratory work.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Diagnosis cutaneous eruption, Impetigo contagiosa. Instruction given to negro consumptive concerning hygienic measures, upon complaint of neighbors. Inspection of city stables.

Montague: Investigation case typhoid fever; typhoid vaccine supplied to family.

Winter Park: Sanitary survey of town. Talks with mayor and town officials on health matters and vital statistics.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Supervision three cases typhoid to prevent spread. Examination of water from Bohler spring. Inspection of dairy; sample water from dairy forwarded to laboratory for examination.

Alachua and High Springs: Sanitary Nuisance, stable, flies; steps to-

ward abatement.

Cedar Key: Conference with trustees relative to site for school building. Second visit: Conference with municipal authorities sanitation and water supply.

Fairbanks: Investigation reported smallpox. Waldo: Investigation reported smallpox. Hampton: Investigation reported smallpox. Starke: Investigation reported smallpox.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Collection of milk samples from local dairies for examination.

New Smyrna: Collection of water samples for examination, in connection with proposed new municipal water system. Second visit: Address in interests of bond issue for new school.

Seabreeze: Address in interest of bond issue for new school from

health standpoint.

Okeechobee: Sanitary inspection. Address before joint meeting of new city council and local Board of Trade.

Fort Pierce: Inspection of grocery stores and restaurants.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work office of Bacteriologist of the State Board of Health.

Bonifay: Inspection alleged drainage ditch nuisance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation typhoid outside city limits. Investigation alleged nuisance outside city limits. Visit case smallpox Muurray Hill. Sanitary survey Phoenix Park; investigation typhoid out break.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Williston: Sanitary survey of town.

Orlando: Investigation, petition to use drainage wells for disposal of troublesome surface waters; inspection of lake reservoir and Imhoff tanks; collection of samples of water from lake for examination; collection of effluent from Imhoff tanks for analysis; consultation with city officials; investigation and consultation typhoid fever.

Lockhart: Inspection of mill quarters in connection with prevalence of

smallpox.

Tampa: Submission of specimens of city water to laboratory for analysis. Plant City: Examination Imhoff tanks and collection specimens of effluent for laboratory analysis. Visits of cases pellagra with physicians and collection of data. Publicity campaign for sanitary privies.

Hopewell: Visit case tuberculosis with attending physician.

WESTERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

Visits by District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health during June: Cottondale, 1 patient (col.) physicians; Pensacola, 9 patients, (6 white, 3 col.) physicians; Warrentown, physicians; Roberts, 1 patient; Moscogee, 2 patients (col.); Big Bayou, 1 patient; Molino, 2 patients, physicians; Pine Barren, no patients, physicians; Barth 1 patient; McDavid, 5 patients; Chumuckla, 1 patient (col.); Bluff Springs, 3 patients; Century, physicians; Cottage Hill, 1 patient, physicians; McKinnonsville, 2 patients nonsville, 2 patients. Number patients visited, 22 white, 7 colored

CENTRAL TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

(No visits made during June).

SOUTHERN TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION DISTRICT

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Stored at Jacksonville during June.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 6, June 1915, 36 pp. Press service bulletin to Florida newspapers: June 2 (none issued); June 9, "Judgment vs. Prejudice"; June 16th, "A Health Sociological Campaign for Florida"; June 23, "Florida Fighting Tuberculosis"; June 30, "Patriotism and Powder.'

Publications out in June: No. 141, Hookworm Leaflet.

Distribution of literature during June: No. 58, Housefly posters, 40; No. 67, Consumption posters, 57; No. 76, Hookworm leaflets 14; No. 77, Housefly, 94; No. 86, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 10; No. 90, Vaccination posters 4; No. 92, Rules and Regulations, 25; No. 96, Medical Inspection of Schools, 4; No. 99, Sewage Disposal, 172; No. 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, 32; No. 104, Hookworm, 24; No. 105, Malaria, 36; No. 106, Mosquitoes, 36; No. 115, Smallow, 21; No. 116, Smallow, Tubersules 26, No. 117, Imbediance, 117, Imbediance, 118, No. 111, Imbediance, 118, No. 118, No. 118, No. 118, No. 118, Imbediance, 118, I No. 111, Smallpox, 21; No. 116, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, 26; No. 117, Imhoff No. 111, Smallpox, 21; No. 116, Sanitation, Tuberculosis, 26; No. 117, Imhoff Tanks, 10; No. 118, Hookworm Disease, and Soil Pollution, 94; No. 119, Consumption leaflets, 62; No. 120, Animal Importation Regulations, 8; No. 121, Vital Statistics, 23; No. 122, Common Sense in Contagion, 50; No. 123, Smallpox, 57; No. 124, Housefly, 70; No. 125, Baby Welfare, 65; No. 126, Typhoid Fever, 63; No. 127, Hookworm Disease, 68; No. 128, Pure Water, 38; No. 129, Tuberculosis, 67; No. 130, Hookworm posters, 25; No. 131, Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera, 20; No. 132, Sanitary posters, 24; No. 133, General Sanitary Management, 48; No. 135, Hookworm in Dogs, 28; No. 136, Rat posters, 10; Annual Reports, 20; Veterinary Annual Reports, 9; Health Notes (back numbers), 116; Vital Statistics, general, 2,500. Total

Health Notes, June, mailing list 8,150 Press service to newspapers, 4 issues

VITAL STATISTICS Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Center Hill, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Crescent City, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, De Funiak Springs, DeLand, Delray, Dunedin, East Millville, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fernandina, Florida City, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Greensboro, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Laurel Hill, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Macclenny, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami, Milton, Molino, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Quincy, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, St. Cloud St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Sprrings, Tavares, Titusville, Wauchula, Wellborn, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston, Winter Park, Zolfo. Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting Park, Zolfo.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to July 1, 1915 (12 during June) ...

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| | In St. Luke's June 1-15 | In Brewster (Col.) June 1 | Jutside Treatment 6-1 | Applications received | Admitted to St. Lukes, | Admitted to Brewster, | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted | Total Cases During Month | Operations or
Plaster Work, etc. | Discharged
Condition | Diagnosis |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. F.
A. A.
A. N.
F. P.
H. M. | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | :: | :: | | 1 | Cast 6-8, Walking
Cast 6-25
Cast 6-21
R. Cast removed
6-24 | | Osteomyelitis Spastic Paraly Tbc. Spine Tbc. Hip. Tbc. Ilium Polio. Deformity |
| . K.
. M.
. W. | 1 1 1 1 | | | | | :: | | :: | 1 1 1 | Cast removed Tendon trans- | Cured 6-2
Cured 6-8
6-20 Imp. | 6 Club Feet |
| L. P. G. H. F. H. W. H. | | ···
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1 | 1 1 1 | | ::::::: | ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::: | | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | plant, 6-19 | | Polio. Deformity |
| V.W. | 110 | 2 | 4 | 1 1 3 | 1 2 | :: | :: | :: | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Cast 6-18 | 3 | Polio. Paralysis. |

SMALLPOX

| Reported | cases of smallpox in Florida. June, 1915: |
|----------|---|
| | Apopka, Orange County 1 |
| | Jacksonville, Duval County |
| | Orlando, Orange County |
| | Tampa, Hillsborough County |
| | Westville, Holmes County 1 |
| | Total 8 |
| | Total cases reported in 1915 to July 1 |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during June (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins free to indigent only). Number of persons receiving Treatment:

| County and Town | I accine | Anti-Rabic
Vaccine | Anti-Typhoid
Vaccine | Diphtheria Antitoxin_
Curative and
Immunizing | Tetanus Antitoxin
Immunizing |
|--|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| ALACHUA
Gainesville | 20 | | | | |
| High Springs | 20 | 1 3 | :: | :: | |
| BAY
Bellisle | | | | 9 | |
| Green Cove Springs | | | 12 | | |
| DE SOTO
Wauchula | | | 6 | | |
| DUVAL | | | MIN. | | |
| Jacksonville | 106 | 4 | 9 | 1 | |
| South Jacksonville | 20 | - 11 | | | |
| GADSDEN River Junction | | ** | 9 | | |
| HILLSBOROUGH
Tampa | | 4 | | | |
| HOLMES
Westville | 10 | | | | ** |
| JEFFERSON
Lloyd | | 1 | | | |
| Tallahassee | | 1 | | | |
| MADISON
Greenville | | 1 | | | |
| MARION
McIntosh | | 1 | | | |
| Ocala | | | 3 | | |
| NASSAU
Hilliard | 10 | | | | |
| ORANGE
Apopka | 10 | | | | |
| PUTNAM | | | | | |
| Interlachen | 10 | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Chuluota | 40 | | | | 4.7 |
| Sanford | 10 | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| ST. JOHNS
Hastings | 10 | | | | |
| St. Augustine | 310 | | | | |
| ST. LUCIE
Sebastian | 50 | *** | | | ** |
| SUWANEE
Live Oak | ., | | 8 | | |
| TAYLOR | | | | | |
| Perry | | 1 | | | |
| Total | 606 | 17 | 47 | 10 | |
| Total vaccinations done in 1915 to July
Total number persons receiving Pasteur
Total number persons receiving anti-typh
Total number persons receiving diphther
Total number persons receiving tetanus | treatment
ioid vaccir
ia antitoxi | ne in 1915
in in 1915 | to July 1. | | 52 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Specimens | Jacksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahassee | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Animal Parasites | | 120 | 33 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 394 |
| Diphtheria | | 30 | 20 | | 2 | | 111 |
| Gonorrhoea | | 36 | 30 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 142 |
| Malaria | | 175 | 49 | 1 | 9 | 40 | 508 |
| Pathological | | 8 | 4.0 | - ** | ** | | 31 |
| Rabies | 8 | 2 | . 11 | *: | 11 | 3 | 13 |
| Tuberculosis | | 89 | 33 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 272 |
| Typhoid | | 115 | 53 | 2 | 8 | 36 | 339 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 27 | 21 | ** | 35 | 0 | |
| Water: Sanit'y Chem. Ex | | 5.5 | 11 | ** | 4.4 | 2.5 | 240 |
| Miscellaneous , | | 42 | 19 | 6 | 60 | 21 | 260 |
| Rat Examination | | 267 | ** | *** | ** | ** | 267 |
| | 1,582 | 911 | 258 | 14 | 134 | 150 | 3,049 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, JUNE

| | | 1 | | | | | , 10 | NE | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | | | _M | IAL | 4RL | 4- | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 7.0 | | | 73 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | -5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | - 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 100 | | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | | | - | | | | | | | 44 | | | |
| TOWN | | | - 5 | | | D | | .90 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| 101121 | | 2 | 2 | | | - | | 30 | - | in | | | . 2 | | | |
| | 7. | 0 | * | - | | Z | ~ | - | 12 | 7 | | - | ň | | - | |
| | 0 | 7 | ë | 6 | = | 50 | -2 | 5 | - 5 | .2 | - 52 | -12 | 75 | 99 | 2 | |
| | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoantumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Frichiuris | Ascaris | Oxyuris | Stronglyoides | Rabies | Leprosy | Ameba |
| | 2 | E . | - | 9 | - | 9 | 2 | 2 | ž | 12 | 30 | 14 | - | 20 | - | E |
| | 0 | G | 122 | 0 | F | S | H | H | 2 | - | 7 | 0 | 63 | 24 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alachua | ** | | | | | | 3 | | ** | | 5.5 | 100 | | 208 | 100 | 161 |
| Alton | | | 7. | | ** | | 1 | | | *** | 5.5 | 1/4 | | 10000 | | |
| Apalachicola | ** | ** | * * | (+,+) | | | | | | - | | | | 1 | 7.5 | 22 |
| Archer | | 1 | | | | ** | | i | 4 | | *** | | 1000 | | | US. |
| Bartow | 8.5 | ** | ** | | | ** | - 1 | | | | ** | ** | | | | |
| Blitchton | | ** | * * | ** | *** | ** | 1 | | 1 | | | +.+. | ** | 7750 | 1735 | 320 |
| Boca Grande | * * | | 0.0 | | 3.0 | | | ** | 4 | 15 | ** | 1.5 | 195- | 150 | 14. | 450 |
| Bowling Green | . * * | | | * * | ** | ** | | * * | 2 | ** | ** | | *** | *** | ** | |
| Bradentown | | 4.4 | | 0.0 | | | 1 | | - | | | * * | | 7.4 | | 3330 |
| Bushnell | | | 10.0 | | 9.4 | ** | | * * | ** | ** | | 1. | 0.00 | | | ** |
| Carbur | | | ** | | | * * | 1 | | ** | ** | | | | | | |
| Carrabelle | | ** | | | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4 | | 4 | | | 15.5 | 1380 | 153 | 25 | ** |
| Chiefland | | 1 | | 4.0 | | | * * | ** | 7 | ** | | * * | ** | | | |
| Citra | | 1 | | ** | | ** | | | | ï | 1 | ** | ** | | 133 | |
| Clearwater | | 1 | | | ** | | | ** | | | - 1 | ** | 1.5 | 100 | 980 | ** |
| Clermont | | ** | ** | | ** | ** | 100 | ** | 1 | ++ | * * | ** | | | | |
| Cocoa | | | | 100 | + + | | | *: | 1 | | ** | ** | ** | | 19350 | |
| Crestview | | ** | * * | | ** | ** | *: | - 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** |
| Dade City
DeFuniak Springs | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | 4 | | | * * | *.* | | ** | ** | |
| DeFuniak Springs | 2 | | | 0.4 | ** | | 1 | 1 | | ** | | 1.5 | ** | 300 | 3.53 | |
| Delray | | ** | | ** | | ** | 3.5 | 1 | | ** | | 0.0 | ** | ** | | |
| Dunnellon | ++ | 1 | ** | * + | ** | ** | | 1 | +.+ | | | 4.6 | ** | | | 23 |
| Emporia | | | | 4.4 | | + + | | 1 | ** | | | ** | ** | *** | 200 | ** |
| Fellsmere | | * * | * * . | | 2.5 | * * | | ** | 1 | ** | | | | *** | | |
| Ft. Barrancas | | ++ | 4.4 | | *: | | | 1 | | | * * | | | 3.48 | 3.3 | ** |
| Ft. Meade | ** | | | ** | 1 | 9.4 | 1 | * * | | ** | * * | * * | 17.5 | ** | 17.3 | |
| Ft. Myers | | ** | ** | | * * | ++ | 1 | * * | * * | ** | 0.0 | | *** | 0.4.0 | | |
| Ft. Pierce | | 3 | | | | * * | | | | | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | *.* |
| Gainesville | | ** | | | ** | ** | 2 | 2 | | ** | | ** | | | 23 | ** |
| Green Cove Springs | | | | | 4.0 | | 1 | * * | | | | ** | | | ** | |
| Greensboro | | | | | ** | ** | 1 | | 1 | * * | ** | | | ** | | ** |
| Grandin | | | 100 | | | ** | | ** | ** | | * * | | ** | | | |
| Gretna | | ** | 9.4 | | ** | | | | 1 | | | | ** | | .55 | : |
| Groveland | | ** | 4.4 | | ** | | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | ** | ** |
| Havana | | | | | ** | | * 2 | | 1 | * * | ** | | ** | ** | ** | |
| Holt | | ** | | 4. | . 4. 4 | ** | 3 | | | | | | ** | 3.5 | ** | |
| Inverness | | ** | | | ** | | 1 | -: | | ** | ** | ** | * * | ** | ** | |
| Istachatta | ** | | ** | ** | | | 20 | 1 | :: | | | | ** | ** | ** | 2 |
| Jacksonville | 2 | 25 | | 4.4 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 1 | * * | * | | | 157 | - |
| South Jacksonville | | 1 | (+.+) | | ** | ** | | 1 | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Kathleen | | | | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | 2.5 | | | ** | ** | ** | i | ** |
| Key West | + + | | | | 1 | | | *: | ** | | | ** | | ** | 1 | ** |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | * * | .: | 1 | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Lake Butler | | | | | | * * | 3 | * * | | | * * | | | ** | .00 | ** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | -1 | MAL | ARI | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|---------|-------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoaulumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Trichinris | Ascaris | Oxyuris | Stronglyoides | Rabies | Leprosy | Ameba |
| Lakeland | | | 1. | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Largo | | 1 | | | | | | | | | - | - | | | | |
| Leesburg | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Live Oak | ** | ** | | | ** | | - 1 | 2 | | ** | | | | ** | | |
| Lloyd | | | ** | | | | | | | | ** | | | 1 | | |
| Loretto | | | ** | 18.00 | | ** | | 55 | 2 | 9(9) | ** | | ** | *2 | | + + |
| McIntosh | ** | ** | | * * | | | ** | * * | | | ** | | ** | 1 | | |
| Madison | | 1 | | 4.4 | | | | ** | | | ** | | | ** | | |
| Miami | | | | | 2 | ** | | 1 | ** | ** | ** | i | ** | ** | | |
| Micanopy | | - | * * | * * | | ** | ** | 1 | | * * | ** | | ** | ** | * * | |
| Molino | 97 | ** | * * | 0/0 | ** | | 1 | | 120 | | ** | | | ** | ** | ** |
| Newberry | | | | | | | î | | | | | ** | ** | | | |
| New Smyrna | | 1 | | - | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Ocala | | | - | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Orlando | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Oxford | | | | | | | | | - 1 | | | | | + + | | |
| Palmetto | ** | ** | 14.4 | | ** | | 1 | | ** | | ** | | | | | |
| Perry | ** | ** | 16.9 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | ** | | | 1 | | |
| Pensacola | i | 12 | | * * | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ** | ** | ** | ** | + + | ** | |
| Plant City | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | ** | ** | 0.0 | ** | *.* | ++ |
| Port Tampa | | | 2.5 | ** | * * | ** | ** | 1 | | ** | ** | | ** | ** | 14.4 | ** |
| Punta Gorda | ** | 4.4 | | | ** | *.* | ** | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | * * | ** |
| Princeton | | | | | | ** | 1 | | 4 | | 4.4 | | | - 1 | | ** |
| Quincy | :: | 100 | | | | | 3 | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | |
| St. Augustine | | ** | | ** | *** | i | 3 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** | | |
| St. Andrews | | | | | | | | 2 | 1. | | | | | | | |
| San Antonio | | 1 | | 20 | | | | | | | 330 | | | | | |
| Sanford | i | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | ** | | |
| Sneads | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | ** | | | | |
| Summerfield | | 4.4 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Tallahassee | 2 3 | 1 | 1 | ** | 3 | 2 | 9 | 22 | 4 | ** | | | ** | 1 | | |
| Tampa | 2 | 7 | | | 4 | +.+ | 7 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Titusville | 3 | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | ** | | 9.9 | ++ | | |
| Trenton | ** | | ** | ** | | | 1 | 22 | | | ** | | ** | ** | | |
| Umatilla | 4.4 | * * | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | * * | | | ** |
| Weilborn | :: | ** | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | ** | | | | | ** |
| West Tampa | 11 | ** | ** | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | | 4 | 3 | ** | ** | ** | ** | i |
| Wewahitchka | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 00 | | | |
| Wildwood | | 1 | - | | 1 | - 50 | 1 | i | 1 | 1 | | | 13 | 100 | | 2 |
| Williston | | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Winter Garden | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | - | - | _ | - | - | - | - | - | _ | - | - | - | - | _ | - | - |
| Total for State | 11 | 63 | 1 | | 13 | 8 | 91 | 57 | 77 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 |

VETERINARY DIVISION

TICK ERADICATION

| | Cattle dipping cats reported constructed during June, 1915: Dade County |
|-------------------|---|
| | FEDERAL MONTHLY REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATUS DADE COUNTY |
| | 1 Number of premises under quarantine at close of month |
| | INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF DIPPED CATTLE INTO DADE COUNTY |
| The second second | June 7, Fort Pierce to Miami 35 cattle June 12, Fort Pierce to Miami 35 cattle June 16, Fort Pierce to Miami 35 cattle June 21, Fort Pierce to Miami 55 cattle June 24, Fort Pierce to Miami 35 cattle Total number of cattle. 175 Total number of shipments. 5 |
| | GLANDERS |
| | Diagnosed by Veterinarian during June, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County |
| | IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA |
| | June 5, Mayfield, Ga., to Pasco, Fla. 5 pigs June 5, Mayfield, Ga., to Lochloosa, Fla. 2 pigs June 5, Mayfield, Ga., to Lawtey, Fla. 3 pigs June 5, Mayfield, Ga., to Greenfield, Fia. 1 pig June 7, Mayfield, Ga., to Sumatra, Fla. 3 pigs June 7, Atlanta, Ga., to Lake, City, Fla. 13 horses June 7, Sioux City, Iowa, to Fellsmere, Fla. 13 horses June 9, Allentown, Mo., to Miami, Fla. 6 horses June 10, Fayette, Mo., to Miami, Fla. 15 cows June 21, Lexington, Ky., to St. Leo, Fla. 1 mare Total: horses, 19; mules, 10; cattle 15; mares, 1; hogs, 14 59 Total number of shipments 10 |
| | EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORIDA |
| | June 3, Jacksonville to Waycross, Ga., horses. 1 June 6, Jacksonville, to Glasgow, Ky., dogs. 1 June 6, Jacksonville, to Macon, Ga., cattle. 30 June 12, Pensacola, to Millstead, Ala., cows. 1 June 17, Kissimmee, to York, Ala., cattle. 116 Total: horses, 1; mules, 0; cattle, 147; dogs, 1 149 Total number of shipments. 5 |

HOG-CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING JUNE, 1915

Carl F. Jones, River Junction, Gadsden County.
O. L. Olive, Bascom, Jackson County.
W. F. King, Williston, Levy County.
Jas. Shaw, Hilliard, Nassau County.
H. H. Taylor, Live Oak, Route 6, Suwannee County.

HOG GHOLERA ADMINISTRATION, JULY, 1915

| | C. C. Serum
Distributed | C. C. Virus
Distributed |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Alachua | 14.350 c.c. | 315 c.c. |
| Baker | C.C. | C.C. |
| Bay | C.C. | c.c. |
| Bradford | 8,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Brevard | c.c. | c.c. |
| Calhoun | C.C. | C.C. |
| Citrus | c.c. | c.c. |
| Clay | 1,900 c.c. | C.C. |
| Columbia | 2,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| DeSoto | 500 c.c. | C.C. |
| Duval (Sold 700) | 2,050 c.c. | c.c. |
| Escambia | 350 c.c. | c.c. |
| Franklin | c.c. | c.c. |
| Hamilton | 51,200 c.c.
1,000 c.c. | 1,410 c.c. |
| Hernando | 4,000 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Hillsborough | c.c. | C.C. |
| Holmes | 4,700 c.c. | C.C. |
| Jackson | 38,500 c.c. | 165 c.c. |
| Jefferson | 4,850 c.c.
2,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lake | 600 c.c. | 15 c.c. |
| Lee | 1,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Leon | 1,250 c.c. | C.C. |
| Levy | 500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | 1,350 c.c.
17,550 c.c. | 375 c.c. |
| Manatee | C.C. | c.c. |
| Marion | 7,700 c.c. | 195 c.c. |
| Monroe | c.c. | c.c. |
| Nassau
Orange | 4,550 c.c. | 210 c.c. |
| Osceola | c.c. | c.c. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. | C.C. |
| Pasco | c.c. | c.c. |
| Pinellas | 900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Polk
Putnam | 750 c.c.
500 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Santa Rosa | 1,600 c.c. | 45 c.c. |
| Seminole | c.c. | c.c. |
| St. Johns | c.c. | c.c. |
| St. Lucie
Sumter | c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Suwannee (Sold 2,500) | 5,250 c.c.
8,250 c.c. | c.c. |
| Talyor | C.C. | 180 c.c. |
| Volusia | c.c. | c.c. |
| Wakulla | c.c. | c.c. |
| Walton | 1,100 c.c.
2,100 c.c. | 135 c.c. |
| | 2,100 c.c. | 100 0.0. |
| Total Sold 3,200 e.e. Total 1 | 90,350 c.c. | 3,375 c.c. |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, June. Estimated weight of hogs treated, June. Amount of hog-cholera serum purchased during June. Amount of hog-cholera virus purchased during June. Cost of serum and virus, purchased during June. Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to July 1. Amount of virus distributed in 1915, to July 1. Estimated number of hogs treated in 1915, to July 1. Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915, to July 1. Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915, to July 1. | | .527,772 lbs.
.200,000 c.c.
4,505 c.c.
\$2,045.05
.919,375 c.c.
10,655 c.c.
41,758
,547,238 lbs. |

DETAILS PERFORMED BY VETERINARY DIVISION

June 1-2, Tallahassee, Texas Fever; June 5, Tallahassee, Texas Fever; June 7-8, Kathleen, disease in horses; June 8, Tallahassee, test for glanders; June 9-13, Kissimmee, certification of dipped cattle; June 10, Orlando, cattle disease; June 11-13, Trenton, cattle disease; June 14, Ocklocknee, vat construction; June 15-16, DeLand, inspection of dairies; June 15, Jacksonville, glanders test on 20 mules; June 18, address on tick eradication near Pensacola; June 18, Jacksonville, test for glanders; June 20, Bonifay, cattle disease; June 27, Jacksonville, 2 cases glanders; June 28, Mandarin, hog cholera; June 30, Zephyrhills, glanders test; June 30, Jacksonville, test for glanders.

Wital Statistics

CONGRATULATIONS ON FLORIDA'S NEW LAW

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Doctor Porter:- I want to congratulate the State of Florida and yourself upon having secured the passage of a model state wide vital statistics law. This was a great triumph. I will venture to say that very few of the people of Florida yet know the importance of this law. We who have studied the subject for years fully appreciate that the bookkeeping of humanity (vital statistics) is far more important than the bookkeeping of our dollars. It will be a long time before the business men quite understand this truth and accept it but that desired condition will come in time. Again congratulating you and also the state of Florida, I am,

Very truly and sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. N. Hurty,

Secretary, State Board of Health

New Orleans, La., July 17, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dear Doctor Porter:- I am just in receipt of "Florida's Thanks". I congratulate you on your success, and also with regard to this very excellent letter which you are sending out. With personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Oscar Dowling, President Louisiana State Board of Health.

Raleigh, N. C., July 16, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, State Board of Health, Jacksonville,

Dear Doctor Porter: I appreciate being the recipient of your note of thanks under date of June 30th. I want to congratulate you on your success in getting through the Model Law. In that you did not only a great service for your State, but for the South.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours sincerely, (Signed) W. S. Rankin, Secretary North Carolina State Board of Health.

POPULATION

To obtain correct and complete vital statistics it is essential to have (1) a correct enumeration of the population classified according to age, sex, occupation, etc.; and (2) a complete and accurate registration of births and deaths and other important events in the life-history of individuals, as marriages and sickness, classified on the same basis as the statistics of population.

An accurate estimate of population is the first desideratum, for population forms the natural basis of all vital statistics. In comparing different communities it is necessary to state the deaths and other statistical data in terms of the population, otherwise no true com-

parison can be instituted.

The actual population is known only by census enumerations. For the years intervening between two census enumerations estimates

of the population are made.

The opening sentences of the 1899 edition of "Vital Statistics" by Dr. Arthur Newsholme, one of England's greatest vital statisticians.

SEE THAT CHILD'S NAME IS ON THE CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

By Dr. C. A. ZINN

The first name of the child should be on the birth certificate. Parents should see to it that the first name of the child is on the certificate. Otherwise in years to come, where there are several children, it might be impossible to identify the different children.

"There is nothing in all the world so important as little children; nothing so interesting. If ever you wish to go in for philanthropy; if ever you wish to be of any use in the world, do something for little children. If ever you yearn to be truly wise, study children.

"We can dress the sore, bandage the wound, imprison the criminal, heal the sick, and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we

can save the child.

"If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out our race's salvation it will be because a little child has led them."—David Starr Jordan.

The most important event in the life of any child is the beginning of his existence. It is meet then that proper record should be made of

this. How about your baby?

In the near future a certified copy of the official record of your birth will be a legal requirement for proof of age, to establish your

right to inherit property, etc. How about yours?

The most crude interpretation of common humanity demands that we protect helpless infants. Perhaps the strongest instinct in the lower animals is the protection of their helpless young. Are you giving your baby a square deal? Start right by having your physician make out a proper birth certificate and file with the health department, as is required by law.

Don't fail to insist that your births, deaths and infectious-contagious diseases be reported to the health officers. This is to your interest as well as to your neighbor's interest. If legal complications should

occur you would be hurt in court without a legal record.

An official birth record is the best proof of legitimacy, of descent, of right to inherit, of age for schooling, for work, for voting, for marriage and of citizenship.—From "Bulletin of the Texas State Board of Health," March 1914.

POINTS OF PRACTICE FOR REGISTRARS

"ALL CERTIFICATES, EITHER OF BIRTH OR OF DEATH, SHALL BE WRITTEN LEGIBLY IN DURABLE BLACK INK, AND NO CERTIFICATE SHALL BE HELD COMPLETE AND CORRECT THAT DOES NOT SUPPLY ALL OF THE ITEMS OF INFORMATION CALLED FOR THEREIN, OR SATISFACTORILY ACCOUNT FOR THEIR OMISSION."

EXAMINATION OF CERTIFICATES: Registrars should examine each and every birth and death certificate registered with them and if incomplete, return to the party making the report and try to have

them complete before transmission to this office.

WHEN REPORTS SHOULD BE MAILED: All reports should be mailed on the 10th of the month for the preceding month. This does not mean BEFORE the 10th, nor AFTER the 10th, but ON the 10th. Only those certificates covering births and deaths occurring during or prior to the preceding month should be included. Do not include certificates for the current month, that is those births and deaths occurring between the *1st and 10th*. Keep certificates always flat and mail them in the large addressed envelopes supplied for that purpose.

EVERY BIRTH AND DEATH SHOULD BE REPORTED: Reports should include every birth and every death which occurs within the corporate limits of the town, including residents, non-residents, recent residents and transients. (Follow circular May 12th which deals especially with death certificates for non-residents).

NON-RESIDENTS, RECENT RESIDENTS AND TRAN-SIENTS: Always have Item 18 of certificates of death filled out as fully as possible for Non-residents, Transients, or Recent Residents, and include all of these certificates in the deaths within the limits of your

municipality.

STILLBIRTHS: In case of still births, which means that the child neither breathed nor showed other evidence of life after birth, always return a certificate of birth and a certificate of death, and on the birth certificate, instead of name of child, write, "Stillbirth."

AGE OF DECEASED: On certificates of death, where exact age

is unknown, give approximate age.

PLURAL BIRTHS: In case of birth of twins, triplets, or other plural births, separate certificates for each child are required, and the certificates should be numbered in order of birth.

VIOLENT DEATHS: In case of violent deaths, deaths from fire arms, drowning, poison or other external causes, always see that the certificate states whether homicidal, suicidal or accidental, and also

state means of injury.

LOCAL RECORD OF CERTIFICATES: Registrars will copy each birth and death certificate in local registers the day they are accepted and number them consecutively in separate series for births and deaths, beginning with No. 1 for the first certificate of each received after January 1st, 1915, and sign the certificate as Registrar with date of filing in his office.

NO BIRTHS AND NO DEATHS: When no births and no deaths occur during the month, be sure to so advise on the 10th of

the following month.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE: When it comes to the registrar's attention that any one has neglected to file a birth or death certificate, he should require one immediately and enforce the ordinance where wilfully violated.

SUPPLIES: Always make application for envelopes, certificates

and other supplies before those you have are entirely exhausted.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION DESIRED WILL BE GLAD-LY FURNISHED BY THIS OFFICE.





OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, FEBRUARY 17, 1915
AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1894

Vol. X

rugust,

No. 7 (New Series)

Hon. Frank J. Feat Palatka Hon. C. G. Me

ION. S.R. VALLORY KENNEDY, M. D.

. C. G. ME GER Lakeland, Fla.

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.

- 7/

State Health Officer

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard
Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Tampa Pensacola Key West Gainesville St. Augustine Ocala

Pensaco

AGENTS

Miami

Fernandina

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
CENTRAL LABORATORY

TRAL LABORATORY

Jacksonville

BRANCH LABORATORIES
Tampa Pensacola Miami
Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive sance will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.
Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.
Publication 87, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 12.
Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"
Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.
Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.
Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.
Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 4.
Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 117, Imhoft Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 117, Imhoft Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6. Publication 110, Scarlet rect, the problem of the State Board of Health of Florida, Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pointing, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 22)

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida, Municipalities in have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18. illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double"
Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.
Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"
Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.
Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.
Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.
Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"
Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children"
Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 3, illustrated.
Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.
Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.
Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 6. Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Fick Eradication, 1915, pp. 6.

Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.

Publication 142, A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine, July, 1915, pp. 16.

Publication 143, Flies, July, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 144, Chemical Treatment of Water, July, 1915, pp. 7.

Publication 145, Typhoid, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 146, Pellagra, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 147, The Sanitary Privy, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 150, Malaria, July, 1915, leaflet.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The State Board of Health of Florida in special called meeting August 30th, 1915, adopted the following rules and regulations for the medical inspection of school children, pursuant to Chapter 6829 (No. 23) of the Laws

of 1915:

Rule 1. County Medical Inspectors appointed by Boards of County Commissioners will be authorized to enter upon their duties as prescribed by law when found by the State Health Officer to be possessed of proper professional qualifications and of good personal and professional character, and upon their written assent to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and instructions issued from time to time by the State Health Officer. They shall be subject to revocation of appointment by the County Commissioners on the advice and recommendation of the State Health Officer for neglect of duty, infractions of the Rules and Regulations or said instructions, or immoral or unprofessional conduct. Rule 2. The County Medical Inspectors aforesaid, for their services

shall receive remuneration at the rate of ten cents per pupil per annum for the necessary examination of school children under their jurisdiction, named in accordance with the statutes and rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, and instructions of the State Health Officer. County Superintendents of Public Instruction shall certify to the correctness of

their accounts.

Rule 3. Boards of County Commissioners shall divide their counties into such districts as may be necessary when such division is required

by law.

Rule 4. Every child attending any school, public or private, white or colored; shall be examined at least once each year in accordance with these Rules and Regulations and the instructions of the State Health Officer, by such County Physician or County Medical Inspector as may have jurisdiction over the territory in which such child may be enrolled for school attendance.

Rule 5. Such examinations by said physicians shall be instituted as soon as possible and within one month after the beginning of the school

year.

Rule 6. The examinations shall include the following: Previous disease, including infectious diseases.

(1) (2) General condition and circumstances.

Height and weight. (a)

Nutrition (good, medium, bad). (b)

Cleanliness (including vermin of the head and body). (c)

Clothing (sufficiency, cleanliness, footgear). (d)

(3) Throat, nose and articulation (mouth-breathing, snoring, stammering, tonsillar and glandular conditions, adenoids). External eye disease and vision-testing.

(4)

Ear disease and deafness. (5) Teeth and oral sepsis. (6)

Mental capacity (normal, backward, defective).

Present disease or defect. Deformities or paralysis. (a)

Rickets. (b)

Tuberculosis (glandular, pulmonary, osseous, or other). Diseases of the skin and lymph glands. (c)

(d) Diseases of the heart or lungs. (e)

(f) Nervous or mental diseases.

(g) Ruptures.

Spinal disease or othopedic defect.

(i) Anemia.

(j) Hookworms or other intestinal parasites.

Any weakness or defect unfitting the child for ordinary school life or physical drill, or requiring either exemp-tion from special branches of instruction or particular supervision.

And shall be made, recorded and reported in accordance with detailed instructions of the State Health Officer, and upon forms approved by him and furnished by the State Board of Health.

Rule 7. Said physican shall be charged with the care and custody of said reports and records and shall deliver them to their successors in office,

or as they may be instructed by the State Health Officer. Rule 8. In cities of over five thousand (5,000) inhabitants, where medical inspection of school children has already been established under the jurisdiction of the City Board of Health and the said Board shall make

reports as instructed by the State Health Officer. Rule 9. The County Superintendent of Public Instruction shall instruct all principals and teachers to devote such time and attention as may be necessary in the judgment of the County Medical Inspector to carry out the purposes and provisions of the law, these Rules and Regulations, and the instructions of the State Health Officer.

The above rules were adopted by the Board after thoroughly digesting the subject, viewing it at different angles, and from each the problem of expense loomed up to a degree that seemingly would tend to prevent the carrying out of the spirit as well as the letter of the statute. It was finally decided that as it is the duty of the Board to make an effort to execute the mandates of the legislature, and for this reason alone, the Board establish a fee for medical inspection of each school child and place the same at ten cents per capita per annum, an amount which, in the aggregate, computing the school population on the basis of the 1910 federal census of the State, will amount to something in the neighborhood of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, which amount the Board considered was as large as could be spared from other work and duties which the same legislature and preceding legislatures had imposed upon it to effect.

The Board by no means feels that this is an adequate compensation to

a physician for thoroughly carrying out the plans which the Board has outlined in the rules and regulations, but the effort is made to start the work and it is hoped that the next legislature, that of 1917, will be so impressed with the scope, importance and value of the educational feature of this proposed examination that the representatives of the people may be willing to provide in a more substantial manner for consummating a beneficient purpose. The law as it stands written on the statute books, unfortunately, will have a tendency to exclude children who are physically defective, with no promise to restore them to good health and consequent

intellectual development.

RESOLUTIONS—SANITARY PRIVY CONSTRUCTION

WHEREAS, by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature approved

May 13th, 1915, entitled:

"AN ACT Requiring All School Buildings to be Provided with Adequate Facilities for Nature's Conveniences, by Water Carriage or Surface Closets; Requiring All Surface Closets in Rural Districts to be of Fly-Proof Construction and in Conformity with the Plans Recommended or Approved by the State Board of Health; Requiring Separate Compartments in the Same, and Prescribing a Penalty for Failure to Comply with the Provisions Hereof," being Chapter 6836, of the Laws of Florida, and;

WHEREAS, it is desired by the State Board of Health at a meeting duly called and held in the City of Jacksonville on the 30th day of August, 1915, to adopt plans for the construction of fly-proof surface closets used in

connection with such schools:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Board of Health of the State of Florida, that the following plans be, and the same are hereby recommended and approved by the State Board of Health of the State of Florida for the construction of surface closets used in connection with public and private schools in the State of Florida, in accordance with the provisions of said Chapter 6836 of the Laws of Florida, that is to say:

(1) The roof shall be water tight.

(2)The house shall be without cracks through which flies may enter.

(3) The door shall fit closely and shall be self-closing.

The seat shall have self-closing, hinged covers over each opening. (4) (5) The vault shall be closed by a tightly fitted hinged door.

(6) A water-tight (preferably galvanized metal) pail or tub shall be placed under each opening of the seat. The top of this pail should be not more than one inch below the seat.

(7) All openings for ventilation, etc., shall be screened with wire

netting. WHEREAS, by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, approved

May 18th, 1915, entitled:
"An ACT Making it a Misdemeanor to Keep or Maintain Surface Closets and Privies used for the Deposit of Human Excreta, within incorporated towns, which are not fly-proof in Construction and are not in conformity with Plans Recommended and Approved by the State Board of Health and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation of the Provisions of this Act," being Chapter 6895 of the Laws of Florida, it is provided that any person, firm or corporation keeping or maintaining surface closets or privies for the deposit of human excreta within the limits of the incorporated towns, which are not fly-proof in construction and are not in conform.cy with plans recommended or approved by the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a

misdemeanor, and; WHEREAS, it is desired by the State Board of Health at a meeting duly called and held in the City of Jacksonville, on the 30th day of August, 1915, to adopt plans for the construction of fly-proof surface closets and

privies in accordance with the said Act; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the State Board of Health of the State of Florida, that the following plans be, and the same are, hereby adopted by the said State Board of Health and recommended and approved by it for the construction of fly-proof surface closets and privies to be used for the deposit of human excreta within the incorporated limits of said cities, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Chapter 6895 of the Laws of Florida:

(1) The roof shall be water tight.

(2) The house shall be without cracks through which flies may enter.

(3) The door shall fit closely and shall be self-closing.

The seat shall have self-closing, hinged covers over each opening. (4)

(5) The vault shall be closed by a tightly fitted hinged door.
(6) A water-tight (preferably galvanized metal) pail or tub shall be placed under each opening of the seat. The top of this pail should not be more than one inch below the seat.

(7) All openings for ventilation, etc., shall be screened with wire

netting.

DISTRIBUTING STATIONS FOR BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Under arrangements made with the National Vaccine & Antitoxin Institute, of Washington, D. C. diphtheria antitoxin and anti-typhoid vaccine have been placed at the following points, for consignment and distribution under the supervision of the State Board of Health. These biological products will be furnished free to the indigent when the attending physician certifies to the druggist in triplicate, on blanks provided by the above company, that the patient is indigent, and gives other case data.

| County
Alachua | City
Gainesville
Newberry
Alachua | Distributers J. S. Bodiford & Co. J. G. Harris A. F. Berry |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Bradford | Lake Butler
Raiford
Starke | Tomlinson-Maines Drug Co.
Weaver Drug Co.
J. M. Mitchell |
| Brevard | Cocoa
Titusville | Indian River Drug Co.
The Star Drug Store |

County City Calhoun Blountstown Citrus Inverness Crystal River Columbia Lake City Clay Green Cove Springs DeSoto Wauchula Duval **Tacksonville** South Jacksonville Escambia Pensacola Franklin Apalachicola Quincy Havana Gadsden Greensboro Hamilton Jasper Jennings Hernando Brooksville Hillsborough Plant City Tampa Holmes Bonifay Tackson Marianna Jefferson Monticello LaFayette Alton Lake Leesburg Lee Fort Myers Tallahassee Leon Cedar Keys Levy Williston Madison Madison Lee Manatee Sarasota Bradentown Marion Dunnellon Ocala Monroe Key West Orlando Orange Winter Garden Osceola Kissimmee St. Cloud Palm Beach Delray Pinellas Clearwater Tarpon Springs St. Petersburg Putnam Palatka Crescent City Pasco Dade City

Bartow

Hastings

Fort Meade Lakeland

St. Augustine

Polk

St. Johns

Distributers Franklin Drug Co. Inverness Drug Co. Crystal River Drug Co. Columbia Pharmacy J. W. Clerke Beeson Brothers Bettes Pharmacy W. D. Jones R. Walter Bennett Patten & Whipple W. A. D'Alemberte W. W. Pooser Jessup's Pharmacy City Drug Store Greensboro Pharmacy The City Pharmacy The Cash Drug Store R. N. Chelf & Co. Plant City Drug Store Leon Hale Franco Drug Co. Dalton Drug Co. City Pharmacy City Drug Store Marianna Drug Co. B. W. Johnson & Son Alton Drug Co. Crescent Drug Store Hunter's Drug Co. Holmes Drug Co. John Ambrose R. A. Carson Madison Drug Co. J. E. Whitty & Son Badger Pharmacy Thomas Pharmacy Metcalf's Drug Store Gerig's Drug Store Fogarty & Co. N. J. Merck Winter Garden Pharmacy Osceola Pharmacy Seminole Pharmacy Delray Drug Co. Clearwater Pharmacy Mrs. C. D. Webster D. W. Budd & Co. Ackermann-Stewart Drug Co. Eugene Lounds Griffin Drug Co. Bartow Drug Co. Langford Drug Co. Red Cross Pharmacy Curtis Drug Co. Stephens & Speer E. G. Coe & Co.

| County | City | Distributers |
|------------|--------------------------|--|
| St. Lucie | Fort Pierce
Fellsmere | Silver Palace Drug Store
Fellsmere Drug Co. |
| Santa Rosa | Milton | Rhoades Drug Store |
| Sumter | Bushnell
Webster | Nobles Drug Store
Webster Pharmacy |
| Seminole | Sanford | L. R. Phillips & Co. |
| Suwanee | Dowling Park | Dowling Park Pharmacy |
| Taylor | Perry
Carbur | O'Quinn Drug Co.
R. B. MacFeeters |
| Volusia | Daytona
DeLand | The Hankins Drug Co.
W. A. Allen & Co. |
| Walton | DeFuniak Springs | DeFuniak Drug Co.
O. H. Toombs |

Physicians may purchase these products for use in their regular practice, at the following special State Board of Health prices:

In addition to diphtheria antitoxin and anti-typhoid vaccine, tetanus antitoxin will be furnished free to the indigent under the same above-stated conditions. On account of the small demand for tetanus antitoxin, this has been placed on consignment only with The Bettes Pharmacy, Jacksonville, Fla. Physicians may purchase National tetanus antitoxin at 40 per cent off list price, for use in their regular practice.

DOG DAYS

Dog days are here—those hot, sultry August days when, according to the popular belief, our canine friends are most likely to "go mad" and set

forth upon the "war path."

But like many other "popular beliefs" this is untrue. The fact of the matter is that the condition of the weather has absolutely nothing to do with rabies. Dogs "go mad" only when infected by the bite of a rabid animal. The same is true of cats, squirrels and other animals; for rabies is not confined to dogs.

But that is not the point. The facts are that dogs do have rabies, they do bite human beings, and about 85 or 90 per cent of these persons so bitten do develop hydrophobia, with fatal results, unless the necessary

steps are taken for its prevention.

The most important question is, what to do should you or your child be bitten by a dog or other animal. First of all, keep your head—don't kill the dog. If he is really rabid he will die or show unmistakable signs of the disease within from three to five days. Confine the dog for observation. If he remains well for a week, you may rest assured that danger is past. If he dies or shows positive signs of illness, pack the head in ice and express it to the Laboratory of the State Board of Health. You will receive a prompt report by wire; and, when necessary, the Pasteur virus (anti-rabic vaccine) will be mailed directly to your physician upon request to the State Board of Health.

The incubation period of hydrophobia—that is, the time between the bite and the appearance of the first symptoms—is long enough to allow you full protection from the disease by the prompt use of the anti-rabic

vaccine.

Above all, don't become frightened or hysterical—in health matters, as in everything else, good common sense goes a long way; and "mad-dog bite" is not an exception to this rule.

—C. H. D.

THE DOG That Bites You The State Health Off

FOOD AND FITNESS, AND PELLAGRA

The Literary Digest is a most excellent magazine and furnishes the reading public with an abundance of useful and instructive information. In the issue of July 3d is an article on "Food and Fitness," containing comments on Dr. Woods Hutchinson's thoughts and advice upon eating,

which is herewith reproduced.

The NOTES reminds its readers, in this connection, of a parallel subject which refers to nourishing food; of a mixed dietary as a means of benefit, probable cure and prevention against Pellagra. The discussion of Dr. Goldberger, of the United States Public Health Service, is too lengthy to be published here, but it can be had for the asking, either from the U.S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., or to the Executive office of the State Board of Health.

Are we overfed or underfed? Authorities on hygiene have generally Are we overled or underted. Authorities on hygiene have generally taken the former position, making exception, of course, of those suffering from malnutrition through poverty. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, on the other hand, is apparently taking ground as the champion of the latter position. Food, he says, is the only real medicine that can be relied on for a permanent cure of any of our ills. Pure food and plenty of it, he asserts in an article contributed to **The Journal of Sociologic Medicine** (Easton, Pa.), has cut the terrible "slaughter of the innocents" during the first year in two—almost in three. Our old disgrace—infant mortality—is disappearing and we can make adult ills also disappear, if we use the same weapon. Says Dr. Hutchinson:

"The rich food of modern civilization, particularly the better supply of fresh meat, butter, eggs, fresh fruits, and vegetables the year around, has narrowed the swath cut by the deadly scythe of tuberculosis most cheeringly and increased the general resistance to the inroads of typhoid, pneumonia, bronchitis, and rheumatism, to say nothing of such plagues as leprosy, scurvy, and beriberi, which have been swept out of existence in civilized lands by the richer and more varied diet made possible by the conquests

of scientific invention.

"One of the simplest concrete forms in which the problem presented itself was the school lunch. The community had already decided that its own future welfare demanded that every child should be educated, and that it was therefore justified in undertaking the expense of that education. But it was found that certain children presented themselves-particularly in our great cities and manufacturing centers-so poorly fed that they were literally faint or stupid with hunger before the morning session was over. What was the use of wasting this expensive teaching upon pupils who were in no condition to make use of it? In the homely phrase of the old proverb, 'Hungry belly hath no ears.' And not even the most skillfully presented subject could be expected to hold the interest of the child against the cry of his stomach for food.

"So the school lunch was established, at first in fear and trembling, because it was a violation of the sacred law, 'He that will not work neither shall he eat'-nor his children, diminished parental responsibility and sapped the foundations of the established order in various alarming ways, but it proved an unqualified success from the start. It was usually furnished at cost price, with some arrangement for those children who were unable to buy tickets being provided with them, without any one else but the teacher or the committee being the wiser.

"It was soon found that all, save a few of the very poorest children, could manage to scrape together the pennies required for the lunch, and that not only was their school progress greatly improved by the food, but that many children whose fathers were earning passable wages had been coming to school on a scrappy, insufficient breakfast, and were almost as much benefited in scholarship and vigor by a simple, nutritious, wellcooked meal at the proper time as were the poorer children.

"More than this, the mothers of the undernourished children were so struck with the improvement in their health and comfort that they began to come to the school to inquire how they could prepare nourishing and attractive meals at such a low price. In not a few cases, fathers who had been out of work for a time, and whose children had been supplied with free tickets, would come in after they had secured employment to thank the teacher or matron and offer to pay for the lunches which the child had had."

Instead of diminishing parental responsibility, Dr. Hutchinson asserts, this course actually quickened and improved it. Further, the opportunity afforded for teaching table manners, courtesy, and helpfulness, and improved hygienic habits was a help to the general tone of the school. To bring good, well-cooked food at an accessible price or where necessary, without cost, within the reach of the growing, young, human animal, at

proper intervals, appears to do little else but good. We read further:
"The problem which is now facing us is how far this attitude can be extended and adopted toward the adult. The feeling is growing steadily that it is good statesmanship on the part of the community, good efficiencyengineering, to see that each homemaker, each worker, is supplied with what food he or she needs, not merely to keep up his efficiency, but also to increase it. The mere dole of charity, just to keep him from starvation,

is not enough.

"This is like letting a valuable piece of machinery deteriorate for want of proper care. The human machine is so much more wonderful, so much more valuable and expensive, so to speak, than its fuel, that the problem now seems to be shifting to how shall each and every human engine in the community be supplied with all the fuel that it can possibly and profitably utilize, in order to develop its highest efficiency. Any other condition means waste and loss to the community.

"One of the most cheering developments of recent times is that the problem of wages is already beginning to be regarded from this point of view by the intelligent, up-to-date employer. The ideal wage is no longer the lowest at which labor can be bought in the open market, but the highest upon which the employee can be made to pay returns in increased working power, improved intelligence, keener interest in his work and in the success

of the concern.

'Ninety-five per cent. of humanity-all, in fact, except the 5 per cent. of born defectives-will respond, indeed already respond, to this sort of treatment. And the capacity for the improvement of the average man, under ideal physical conditions, has never properly been tested out yet. Ideal fuel alone would certainly raise the average efficiency 30 per cent. in most workers.

"The higher the wages have been raised so far, the shorter the hours have been made-the greater the output of the worker and the lower the labor cost of the product. Just to see that every child is well and abundantly fed, that every worker is supplied with the food best adapted to develop his highest efficiency and secure him against want in his old age might not actually bring the millennium, but it would be a long step in that direction.

"One day the community will appoint a commission of its best and broadest minds to plan the production, sanitary transportation, and economical distribution of food as carefully and as intelligently as it now devotes itself to tariffs and armies and navies. Food is mighty and will prevail!"

RULES FOR REST TO CONSUMPTIVES

Rest out of doors is the medicine that cures consumption. Absolute rest of mind and body brings speedy improvement. It stops the cough and promotes the appetite. The lungs heal more quickly when the body is at rest. Lie with the chest low so the blood flow in the lungs will aid to the uttermost the work of healing. The rest habit is soon acquired. Each day of rest makes the next day of rest easier, and shortens the time necessary

to regain health. The more time spent in bed out of doors the better. Do not dress if the temperature is above 99 degrees, or if there is blood in the sputum. It is life in the open air, not exercise, that brings health and strength. Just a few minutes' daily exercise during the active stage of the disease may delay recovery weeks or months. Rest favors digestion, exercise frequently disturbs digestion. When possible have meals served in bed. Never think the rest treatment can be taken in a rocking chair. If tired of the cot, shift to the reclining chair, but sit with head low and feet elevated. Do not write letters. Dictate to a friend. Do no read much and do not hold heavy books. While reading remain in the recumbent posture.

"There are few medicines better than clouds, and you have not to swallow them or wear them as plasters, only to watch them. Keeping your eyes aloft, your thoughts will shortly clamber after them, or, if they don't do that, the sun gets into them, and the bad ones go a-dozing like bats and owls."—The Thalian Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Toledo, O.

FIGHTING THE HOOKWORM IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For years the country schools in the South disseminated a little learning and much ill health. In particular they were contaminating centres for the hookworm disease, against which the Southern States are now so valiantly contending. In the rural schools the children caught the offending parasite from other children, and not only fell ill themselves, but spread the complaint in their own homes. But now these schools are changing from centres of disease to centres which spread the gospel of The rural school has become the chief instrument for fighting the hookworm.

Its work is both theoretical and practical. In a sense the hookworm has become the basic fact in public education. In certain communities school boys and girls debate, not on immigration, popular election of Senators, the initiative and referendum, but on such topics as this: "Resolved, that the hookworm is a greater pest than the typhoid fly." The public schools of Alcorn County, Miss., argued this particular subject at length last winter. "I have never spent a more enjoyable time," says one listener, "and was never so surprised as when the children brought out the

ideas so clearly and with such accuracy.

The school teachers not only lecture to the children but also to their parents; they are organizing Mothers' Clubs to fight the disease and even visit the homes in the same cause. A part of the regular teaching in the rural schools is an elaborate catechism which tells all about the hookworm as well as other diseases, and constitutes a liberal education in bacteriology and sanitation. Frequently the teachers take the children in a body to the dispensaries, established everywhere in the South by the Rockefeller Commission. Here their charges look through microscopes, see the worms and eggs, and occasionally catch the larvae emerging. There are also elaborate photographs of patients, before and after taking the thymol treatment, which, most carefully followed, works a perfect cure. Sanitary measures, as well as education, are doing their part. Schools are being reconstructed everywhere; from being test tubes for the propagation of the disease, these rural schools, in many sections, have been transformed into centres of good health.

Neither the hookworm, nor any other contagious disease, can long maintain its supremacy under an intelligent campaign of this sort. It may take years to eradicate the disease, but ultimately it must disappear."The World's Work."

Health Briefs

Set a good table and avoid disease, with special reference to

Pellagra.

In a report to the State Health Officer, Dr. J. E. Taylor, an Assistant to the State Health Officer, states that, out of 117 patients which he recently treated for Pellagra in West Florida, every one has improved in a remarkable way since changing to a more liberal diet.

Every child who attends school now has the advantage of free medical examination by the County Medical Inspector of School Children.

With anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine and diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin distributed free to the indigent and at special State Board of Health prices to those able to pay, every Floridian now has protection from these diseases. Most of the people of Florida have long enjoyed immunity from smallpox through the free distribution of vaccine points by its Board of Health.

Those who have heretofore persisted in allowing the housefly to smear their food with typhoid germs from a nearby privy, will now be barred from this passive policy of suicide and murder by the new State law requiring that all privies in municipalities be constructed in

accordance with plans approved by the State Board of Health.

The District Assistants to the State Health Officer and District Tuberculosis Nurses of the State Board of Health during July visited no less than 225 towns in Florida, not including their headquarters, in the administration of their duties. This is practically every municipality in the State. Special investigations, sanitary surveys, inspections, etc., were conducted by the District Assistants upon the request of citizens; 153 cases of tuberculosis were visited and instructed by the District Tuberculosis Nurses, who, in addition, reported 206 additional cases found.

Habits are easily formed, but it is inconceivable how food can be relished when eaten by an open window through which the nauseating odors of an open privy find entrance with every waft of air, with innumerable houseflies dining alternately from the privy vault and the food on the table. Not only is the practice disgusting, but dangerous, for this is the way that 75 per cent of all typhoid is disseminated, besides other intestinal diseases and nearly all forms of "summer complaint" in children. Build sanitary privies!

Gabe—Has Jones a good memory? Steve—Should say he has. Why, he can name you the last six vicepresidents of the United States.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I want you, sir, to correct the statement you made recently that I drink like a fish."

"All right. But if you will stop a moment to think, a fish drinks nothing but water, and only what it needs of that."—Pathfinder.

Church Trustee—Did you occupy your last pulpit with credit?

New Rector—Entirely. There was never any cash connected with it.—

Judge.

Correspondence

PREVENTION OF FLY-BREEDING BY BORAX

Live Oak, Fla., July 22nd, 1915.

State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen: Will you please furnish me with details of borax method of treating stable manure for the prevention of flies? Thanking you in advance for the favor, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., July 23, 1915.

My Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your letter of yesterday relative to the prevention of fly-breeding in manure through the use of borax. The details of this method of chemical treatment of manure are fully described in Bulletin 118 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which may be secured upon application to that Department at Washington, D. C. With regard to the favorable results obtained by the use of borax, the Bulletin states that "It possesses a marked larvicidal action and appears to exert no permanent injury on the fertilizing value of the manure.

The essentials of this method of treatment are described as follows: Borax, in the proportion of one pound to about 12 bushels of manure, is sprinkled through a fine sieve over the manure, especially around the outer edges of the pile, which is then sprinkled with three to five gallons of water. It is recommended that this be done immediately after removal

of the manure from the stable.

The cost of this method of chemical treatment, using ordinary commercial borax costing from five to six cents per pound, is estimated to be

about one cent per horse per day.

In connection with this matter of chemical treatment, the following information is furnished by the Department of Agriculture in a later pub-

lication than that referred to above:

A safe and effective weapon against the typhoid or house-fly has been found in powdered hellebore, by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Flies lay their eggs chiefly in stable manure. Powdered hellebore mixed with water and sprinkled over the manure, will destroy the larvae which are hatched from the eggs. Since powdered hellebore is readily obtainable, this puts in the hands of every one a remedy for one of the pests that has been found dangerous as well as troublesome. Powdered hellebore, however, will not kill adult flies, which must be swatted or

It has been known that flies breed in manure but previous methods of destroying the larvae there by the use of strong chemicals have been open to the objection that the treatment under some conditions lessened the fertilizing value of the manure or actually injured vegetation. This is not true of powdered hellebore. Government experiments have shown that the hellebore is entirely decomposed in the course of the fermentation of the manure and that even in excessive quantities it does no harm except to the larvae it is intended to destroy. Chickens picking in manure treated with

it suffer no ill effects.

One-half pound of powdered hellebore mixed with 10 gallons of water is sufficient to kill the larvae in eight bushels, or 10 cubic feet, of manure. The mixture should be sprinkled carefully over the pile, especial attention being paid to the outer edges. In most places hellebore is obtainable in 100 pound lots at a cost of 11 cents a pound. This makes the cost of the treatment a little less than seven-tenths of a cent per bushel of manure. A liberal estimate of the out-put of manure is two bushels a day per horse.

The money involved is, therefore, trifling in comparison with the benefits to the individual and community from the practical elimination of the

disease-spreading fly.

Although fresh manure is the favorable breeding spot, flies lay their eggs in other places as well, such as outhouses, refuse piles, etc. In these places from which no manure is taken to spread on the field, considerable saving may be effected through the substitution of borax for the powdered hellebore." * * * * * * * * * * * "In larger quantities, however, or when the manure itself is spread at a greater rate than 15 tons to the acre, some damage to crops may result." * * * * * * * * * The use of the more expensive but safer hellebore is, therefore, recommended for the treatment of manure. Borax is recommended for all other refuse in which flies may lay eggs."

Further information with regard to this treatment will be found in Bulletin 245 of the Department of Agriculture. Trusting that the directions

outlined above will give you the desired information and with assurances of any further assistance in this or other matters relating to public health,

I am.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

COST OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Jacksonville, Fla., July 6, 1915. Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President, State Board of Health,

Palatka, Fla.

My Dear Mr. Fearnside: Last Sunday morning while it was quiet in the office with the assistance of Dr. Dobbs and Mr. Voorhees, the enclosed copy of the rules and regulations for the medical inspection of school children, provided for in Chapter 6829, (No. 23) of the laws of 1915, were formulated, and which I hope will meet with your approval, and the other

members of the Board.

I think that the rules, nine in number, comprise everything that is needful in the way of specifying, not only the points of examination which the inspectors should direct their attention to in carrying out the intent of the law, but also disposes of the question of assistants to inspectors and

their compensation.

There has been a system of medical school inspection in Jacksonville for some time, and I have taken advantage of Dr. Terry's experience and profited by some of his suggestions in formulating a state wide regulation

for this purpose.

Now, while formulating these rules, Dr. Dobbs, Mr. Voorhees, and myself considered a great many phases of this question and I am jotting down for you, certain facts which I think are worthy of consideration and which to my mind, make the application of this law in its effectiveness totally impracticable. Let me enumerate:

First. The law provides that no Inspector shall have under his jurisdiction more than 2,500 school children. Basing our estimates upon the 1910 census, we find that of the 47 counties which existed at that time 28 will require only one Inspector, 13 will require two, 6 will require three, 1 will require five, and 1 will require six; making a total for the entire State of 77 inspectors. Reducing this number by two (the number of physicians employed in the city of Jacksonville, under conditions specified in the Act) we have left 75 inspectors who would be paid from the State Board of Health fund. The school population has, of course, greatly increased since 1910—probably doubled—but in order that this estimate of cost may be most conservative, this increase of school population will be disregarded, and the cost will be based solely upon the 1910 census.

Second. At a very liberal estimate, we may safely say that one inspector

cannot properly and efficiently examine more than 20 pupils on one school day of five hours. According to these figures each inspector (with 2,500 children under his care) would require 125 days for the completion of the examinations.

Third. As these appointments will necessarily have to be filled by practicing physicians, and as this work as above shown will require such physician's entire time for 125 days, or approximately four months, during which time it will be impossible for him to direct his attention toward his private practice, and as the expense incident to the work will be a considerable item, the remuneration of each inspector should be not less than \$200.00 per month. The remuneration of Legislators (under somewhat similar conditions as regards loss of time from private interests) amounts to practically this figure, and it would seem that this is an eminently fair charge for this work of school inspection. At \$200 per month, or \$800 for the necessary four months' work, the cost for the entire State would amount to \$60,000 annually. (And these figures, it must still be borne in mind, are based upon the 1910 census, which is admittedly far too low).

Fourth. That this estimate is not at all excessive is shown by the following statements, which are quoted from a volume entitled "Medical Inspection of Schools," by Gulick and Ayers, and published by the New York Charities Publication Committee. It is based upon facts disclosed in the "Backward Children Investigation" which was supported by the Russel Sage Foundation "for the purpose of studying so-called 'retardation' among school children;" and may certainly be accepted as authoritative. On page 1 and 2 of this volume, under the heading "Significant Facts," we find the

following:

"Systems themselves vary so widely in scope and thoroughness here in America as to range in annual cost per capita from half a cent to a dollar

and twenty-two cents.

Clear distinction must be made between medical inspection solely for the detection of communicable diseases and that physical examination which aims to discover defects, diseases and physical conditions. The one relates primarily to the immediate protection of the community, while the other looks to securing and maintaining the health and vitality of the individual.

Medical inspection for the detection of contagious diseases can be adequately performed at an annual cost of about fifteen cents per capita, while physical examinations similarly performed, and including the inspection for the detection of communicable diseases, costs about fifty cents."

Fifth. Applying this check to our own estimate, we find that according to the 1910 federal census there were at that time 138,659 children attending the various public and private schools in Florida. At the figure quoted above, medical inspection such as is provided for by the recent Florida law would cost the State \$64,329 annually. The striking similarity between these two estimates, which were arrived at through entirely different methods of computation, should remove any doubt as

to their probable accuracy.

It has, however, occurred to us that it might be a most excellent plan to suggest to the Board of Education, or the County Commissioners in the counties desiring to institute medical inspection, to provide for medical examination by teachers and principals in so far as it may be done by them. Of course, I understand that the teachers and principals of schools are not medical men and could not be expected, nor would their work be acceptable in determining questions of vision, hearing, throat complications, such as adenoids, or the diagnosis of communicable, contagious disorders, such as diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, etc., but the teachers or principals could determine upon the general health condition of the child, state of cleanliness, and freedom of vermin, or probably hookworm. The State Board of Health, could, of course, have forms furnished and issued as pamphlets, of detailed instructions to teachers, similar to those used in Massachusetts. These pamphlets would give a number of simple and readily understood instructions by which the teachers would be able to make satisfactorily a number of the examinations provided for in the rules which have been drawn up, and which are enclosed.

which have been drawn up, and which are enclosed.

A similar plan seems to have proved satisfactory in Massachusetts, where the teachers make most of the examinations except those of a strictly

medical nature, which I have already alluded to, and which require a physician's experience and knowledge to make examinations to determine contagious disease. I merely mention this, as a suggestion or as an alternative action in case the Board considers that the other plan is impracticable

One of the great difficulties and errors into which our legislators fall in enacting laws of this nature is in arrogating to themselves a specific knowledge for the carrying out of public health work, without some consultation with those who have had experience or who have given thought to details

I have tried to draft these rules as speedily as possible in accordance with my promise to you when seeing you last Friday, and will be very glad to hear from you as soon as you have thought over the matter. * *

Very truly yours, (Sgd.) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

DENTAL FEATURE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Tampa, Fla., July 23, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I notice that at the last session of the Legislature, a bill was passed providing for medical inspection in the Public Schools of the State, which I regard as being of great importance. I was sorry, however, to note that no provision was made for dental inspection, which I regard as being just as important as medical inspection and I trust that some way may be found so that all of the schools may have dental inspection.

Now Doctor, it is a fact that about 90 per cent of the children need dental services, some of course, more than others and as we know it to be a fact that a large per cent of the ailments are directly traceable to bad teeth and general oral infection, therefore we can see the importance of going into the schools to make this inspection and at the same time giving lectures as to the care of the teeth, which will bring about better conditions and make it possible for our boys and girls to get from the schools what is due them.

We all know that children who are not normal physically cannot advance as they should, so it becomes our duty to remove the obstacles in

so far as lies in our power.

I do not know, Doctor, what authority you may have in the premises, but I thought you might be able to give some information and assistance as to how this inspection may be done.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 2, 1915.

My Dear Doctor: Your letter of the 23rd of last month I found on my desk when I returned to the office this morning. I thoroughly agree with you that the care of the teeth of the young is of great importance, and this will have due consideration in the medical inspection of school children. I think, however, that you have a misconception of the provisions of the law. The State Board of Health is not to pay for attending to or curing physical defects found in school children. The purpose of the bill, as I understand it, is to ascertain these defects and report the same to the parents. You can readily understand that there may be a number of parents who would object to the State exercising any curative action over their young ones, and you will also see, upon careful reflection, that

the expense of so doing by the State would be enormous.

You are quite right in your statement that children are not normal physically and cannot advance as they should if they have defective teeth which hinders digestion, or poor eyesight which lessens their ability to learn, or hookworms which deplete their vitality, to say nothing of the

existence of adenoids and poor hearing.

The State Board of Health has not had a meeting since the law went into effect, and although I have drawn up certain rules which I think might be complied with for this medical inspection, yet the cost for putting the law into operation is going to be enormous, amounting to something like \$75,000.00 a year; and until the Board has a meeting and takes this phase of the situation under consideration, I am at sea in giving any information as to what the Board will do when it does meet. You understand, Doctor, that I am not the Board, but merely executive officer to carry out the rules and mandates of the organization when in executive session.

I thank you very much for writing me, and value your suggestions.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Fort Pierce, Fla., Aug. 16th, 1915.

The State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sirs: My friend and neighbor advised me to write to you concerning my arms and hands. I think I have pellagra. My arms turn red and burn, and itch, and ache and peal off and it has now gone as far as my shoulder and I have fever with it. It is something new to me. I never saw anything like it before; some folks say it is Pellagra. I went to the Doctors when it first started in February and they said they thought it was acute eczema, but I don't think it is that. Please let me know something concerning this matter. I am not able to do very much towards the doctoring of my arm and I would like to be cured if possible. I also have the bowel trouble that follows the Pellagra. I am in a terrible fix, so please let me hear from you at once, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 18th, 1915.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of the 16th inst. is received and in reply you are informed that from the symptoms given, there is little doubt but that you have pellagra. Under separate cover I am sending you literature on the causation and treatment of this disease. You will note that a change of diet is advocated, plenty of fresh meats, eggs, milk and vegetables, especially beans and peas; this should give you relief and I will be glad to hear from you as to whether the course outlined does give you relief.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

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The people are beginning to awaken to the fact that the State Board of Health is being called upon to discharge duties that are foreign to the real spirit of its organization, and while the Board appreciates the confidence which, seemingly the legislature places upon its executive ability, yet it is in full sentiment with expressions from the State press of which the following from the Milton Gazette, is a fair index:

BOARD OF HEALTH BEING OVERWORKED

The State Board of Health is registering a strenuous, and we believe a justifiable kick against the practice, that seems to be becoming a habit on the part of the Legislature of saddling all unusual expenses that come up in the state upon the Board of Health. They do not understand why the Board of Health should be called upon to expend some \$20,000.00 of its funds annually to supply farmers with Hog Cholera Serum, or why they should be called upon to bear the expense of paying for all animals afflicted with glanders and killed by the State as a protection against the spread of the disease. These are but samples of the expenses entirely foreign to the usual work of the Board of Health that are being saddled upon this institution. If these things are proper for the State to look after, good and well, but we believe they should not be permitted to rob the Board of Health of its funds.—Milton Gazette, Aug. 31, 1915.

CLIMATES AND THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE

The public health service reports that the number of consumptives who seek a cure in change of climate is steadily increasing, but that the afflicted are showing better judgment than used to be the case. Time was when a man stricken with the white plague would wait till the last minute and then go to Colorado or New Mexico, with hardly enough money to pay a week's board after arrival, looking to the climate to work a miracle. Things are better now, but even yet, 15 per cent of all deaths from tuberculosis in some health resorts take place within thirty days after the patient arrives.

Modern medical science has proved that while climate is of great value

Modern medical science has proved that while climate is of great value in treating tuberculosis, it is by no means the sole factor. Other things being equal, a moderately high altitude and dry, sunshiny weather will give the best possible results. If a patient has to choose between a home and a boarding house in Colorado, however, the chances are strong that he had much better stay at home. He will get better nourishment if less sunshine, and fresh air can be had almost anywhere.—Pensacola Journal.

CLEAN UP YOUR PREMISES

The clean up movement is gaining much headway in Florida, and so it should. We notice a little improvement around Titusville. Individuals who own or occupy houses or stores can do wonders if they get into the spirit of the movement. The cleaning of our streets, parks, vacant lots and public places is an important part of the program, but there is much more to it. If one back yard is full of trash and rubbish, especially if it is filth where flies may breed; or if there are old cans or other receptacles in which mosquitoes may breed in stagnant water, there is still an important work left undone. Be neat and clean around your premises; have a little pride with regard to your yards, for filth breeds flies, and flies breed disease.

With our fine lamps on Washington avenue, you certainly should do something for Titusville, even if it is only to clean up your yards.—Titusville Advocate.

MALARIA IS TRANSMITTED ONLY BY MOSQUITOES



Fifty feet from center of town. Stagnant water in this rubbish breeds enough mosquitoes to make them a pest.



A disgrace to the town. Ideal breeding place for mosquitoes.

TYPHOID PRIVIES

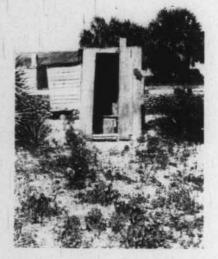


Privy at a railroad section house occupied by negro hands. Photograph taken during a typhoid epidemic



Open privy located 25 feet from well, near unscreened house. Water supply obtained at depth of 8 feet through soil formed solely by marine deposited shells and debris, a deposit which is almost as open as a sponge.

Under Chapter 6895 of the Laws of Florida, 1915, Persons Maintaining Insanitary Surface Privies in Municipalities are Guilty of a Misdemeanor, and upon Conviction thereof, punishable by a time of Ten Dollars.



A typical typhoid privy, open at back, front and top; full to the seat. Flies from this privy have easy access to shack in background.

Specifications for a Sanitary Privy are given elsewhere in this Issue. Bill of material and plans will be furnished free by the State Board of Health, upon Request.

Remember, a Sanitary Privy is Protection against Typhoid.



A toilet and alley scene near the center of town. A circle with a radius of 200 to 300 feet would embrace 3 large hotels, railroad depot, six houses, one meat market, two soda fountains, and four other open typhoid privies.



Open public privy, near railroad, and used mostly by transients. In background, a restaurant maintained by negroes; unscreened, and practically unglazed. Its kitchen is not over 30 feet from open excreta of privy; flies swarmed from this privy to the kitchen.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN MAN AND INSECTS

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who is one of the most eminent medical men in the United States, made the statement in a recent address before a medical association that life is a battle between man and insects. He asserts that man had been driven from the agreeable climate of the tropics by mosquitoes and other noxious insects, and had taken refuge from them in the northern latitudes where he could have immunity from their attacks for at least a part of the year. It is his opinion that the warmer climates are more conducive to health and longevity than are the colder, but for the ravages of the poisonous insects, which fill the blood and the entire system of man with death dealing germs. Dr. Hutchinson believes, as do all the foremost thinkers on health lines, that man must wage a constant and vigilant warfare against those small and deadly enemies which lurk in dark, damp places ever ready to inject poison into the veins of men. He believes that man will conquer if he is willing to make the proper effort, but he is doubtful if he will do so.

What he says with regard to the health of man applies equally to the health of plants. They are attacked by myriad insects which remove the sap to some extent and poison that which remains to such an extent that the plant infested cannot grow to perfect maturity. Thus do the insects, while making direct attacks on the individual, at the same time make col-

lateral attacks by destroying his food.

Science has told us all we need to know concerning the damages done by our small enemies, and all we need to know concerning the methods of combating them. It only remains for us to unitedly apply the preventive remedy, which is to kill the insects and prevent the breeding of others. This can be done, and can be done without a great deal of labor. The question is, will we do what we know we should do? As pointed out in another article in this paper, mosquitoes breed not only in water, but also in damp places, in shrubbery and in flower pots and boxes, and do not breed in sunlit land. The man who raises dense shrubbery, or keeps flowers on the porch is doing that which he has no right to do, for he is endangering the health and life of others. It may be that the foliage is pleasing to the eye, but a well kept lawn, with a few trees throwing their shadows over the green grass is more beautiful, and healthful.

A few evenings ago several ladies and gentlemen were sitting on a porch attempting to enjoy the coolness of the early night, but the myriads of mosquitoes made life miserable for them and they were compelled to retire to the house behind screens. The owner of the premises complained of the pond two blocks distant, saying that the insects came from there, and would not believe that they came from his shrubbery until he was convinced the next day when he shook the bushes at the edge of the porch and saw a cloud of mosquitoes and gnats come forth. Did he remove those bushes? He did not. They had been there for years. He had borne the ills for years and could still bear them. He does not fully realize the responsibility he is taking for the lives and health of his children or he

would lose no time in getting those bushes out of his yard.

Yes, Dr. Hutchinson is right, it is a battle between the insects and man and man is not fighting, while the insects are never idle. When The Democrat attempted to aid the Woman's Club in a clean up campaign two years ago it found that the people of Live Oak were indulgent of the conditions and that they would not assist in the battle to any great extent. Still we are inclined to continue to try to interest the people of our part of Florida in the battle which is of more importance to us than that over the ocean.—Suwannee Democrat.

BETTERMENT OF BABIES

A pleasing sign of the times is the interest that is being taken in the betterment of babies, and it is spreading all over the continent of America. It means in many cases the preservation of the lives of these little ones. Far too great a percentage of them die before they are one year old, and before they are five years old. The prevention of this is a great work. Then it means that those who live shall have more healthful bodies than they otherwise would, and this is a great thing. In the race of life a sound and healthy body is a great equipment. Instruction of young girls as to the proper care of infants should form a share of their education, and to this attention is being directed more than it has been.—St. Augustine Record.

SCREENS AND HEALTH

Screens are as essential as roofs to Florida homes. And the remark is quite as forcefully applicable to homes in other states as to those in Florida. The mosquito is hardly less a menace to human beings than the fly, and the screen is effective against that, too. The crimes charged to this winged carrier of trouble are the spread of malaria, of yellow fever and of other diseases. These offenses have been proved against the mosquito, and its insidious methods of working have been discovered. The carefully fitted wire screen is a barrier to germ-carrying insects. It keeps out the fly—the common house fly, which has been called man's greatest, most destructive enemy. Therefore kill the fly—screen your homes and keep him out at least.—Lynn Haven Tribune.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Under the auspices of the State Board of Health, six trained nurses have undertaken to personally visit all sections of the state and give information on the best means for fighting tuberculosis. Open air treatment will be recommended in existing cases, and citizens will be urged to prevent the spread of the disease in every way possible. Each nurse will have one hundred thousand people in her jurisdiction, but notwithstanding this seemingly impossible task it is a start in the right direction.—Miami Metropolis.

MOSQUITOES, THEN MALARIA

The recent frequent rains means water standing in puddles, old cans, and pieces of broken dishes when left scattered around. This means many mosquitoes, which in turn mean much malarial fever, as well as other diseases. Better take time by the forelock and do away with the breeding places of mosquitoes and thereby destroy the great source of spread of these diseases.—Milton Gazette.

Beterinary Notes

MORE ANTHRAX

As we expected, another outbreak of Anthrax is to be recorded as occurring on a farm, three miles distant from the original outbreak, near

Tallahassee.

The infection was, no doubt, carried to the second farm by buzzards which had eaten two of the carcasses, in the first outbreak, before the nature of the disease was determined. In the second outbreak, the lives of over two hundred head of cattle were in jeopardy; but owing to prompt recognition of the disease and quarantine and vaccination, only two animals were lost.

As was stated in our July number, this is the first appearance of this formidable disease in Florida, and our farmers may well congratulate themselves that there will probably be no serious spread of the affection among

their animals and that they, themselves, escaped fatal infection.

The prompt check put upon its spread demonstrates the wisdom of a State maintaining an efficient veterinary service. Here is an instance where the expenditure of a small sum of money has saved the farmers of the State many thousands of dollars. More important still, is the fact that the two farms infected are known and can be watched in the coming years, so that the infection may not be spread broadcast over the State, as new cases can be prevented by an annual vaccination of all stock for a period of ten years, this being the time the germ will live in the soil, and remain infectious.

Anthrax is one of the oldest diseases, and Moses probably referred to it when he wrote the following, as well as other verses, in Exodus: "Behold, the hand of the Lord is upon thy cattle which is in the field, upon the horses, upon the asses, upon the camels, upon the oxen, and upon the slieep; there shall be a very grievous murrain." Chapter 9, verse 3. "And it shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a boil breaking forth with blains upon man, and upon beast, throughout all the land of Egypt." Chapter 9, verse 9.

We know, today, there is no disease of the nature referred to by Moses, except anthrax, that attacks so many different kinds of animals, and also

HOW TO FEED A HORSE

There are persons who apparently believe the lower animals may be fed almost any kind of feed, and that they will in some mysterious way digest and assimilate it. Let us inquire why this belief is erroneous when applied to the horse. Take the matter of water. How many there are who pay little or no attention to its purity. Many horses die from drinking water which causes diarrhoea, dysentery and other digestive derangements. We frequently see the well surrounded by stagnant pools into which drain the liquid filth from a nearby stable or manure pile. Horses and mules kept in such enclosures frequently acquire a taste for such filthy water and refuse the pure article. Such animals, in time, become unthrifty, and complaint is made by the owner that his animals seem to be "out of condition," although they are given the best hay and oats that money can buy. In such cases the remedy is plain. Clean up the yard, drain it, and furnish pure water. See also that the drinking trough is kept free of slime and filth. It should be scrubbed out at least once a week. The horse requires, under ordinary conditions, about eight gallons of water daily. He will not drink to excess if the water is always accessible, and needs less when upon green food than when upon dry grain and hay, and more when at work than when doing nothing. In the latter case he needs water three times a day, and in the former, oftener and in small quantities. A horse just in from hard work may be allowed ten swallows of water. He should then be stabled, given a couple pounds of hay and allowed to rest for at least an hour before the regular feed is given. If allowed to drink all he will, when heated, he will drink to excess. Horses should not be allowed access to ice-cold water. This can be obviated by so placing the trough so

that the sun will shine upon it. Spring water, deep well water and upland surface water is wholesome. Stored rain water or water from cultivated River or lake water to which sewage gains access, land is suspicious. and shallow well water, is dangerous. Pure water is clear, tasteless and odorless. Digestion in the horse takes place principally in the intestines. The stomach is relatively very small and begins to empty itself very soon after feeding has begun; rapidly at first, and then slowly for several hours. The time required for the different kinds of food to become digested by the stomach varies with the different foods. Hay and straw pass out of the stomach more rapidly than oats, hence, if oats are fed first and these are followed by hay, the oats will be swept out of the stomach by the hay, undigested and the result may be an attack of colic. For the same reason, a horse should never be allowed water just after feeding upon hay or grain. Give the water before feeding. Another common error in management is the feeding of horses too soon after hard work. Give the jaded animal a few swallows of water, or diluted whiskey would be better, allow him a pound or two of hay, and after two hours give him more water, if he wants it, and follow with the grain. If the horse has fasted for a long time, apply the same rule as for the jaded horse. Feed the horse three times a day. The food should not be concentrated, but bulky, as this favors digestion. If time must be saved, use chopped hay and crushed grains. Do not change suddenly from oats to corn, or from corn to oats; neither must the quantity of either be suddenly changed. Any change of this nature must be brought about slowly; and is to be governed largely by the amount of work required of the animal. If a horse is to have a day or two of idleness, cut down the feed. Observe this rule Saturday night and Sunday, and there will be less trouble with colics and big-leg on Monday. Idleness is productive of constipation, hence the feed at these times should be of a laxative nature. Give an occasional bran-mash. Musty or mouldy feed is unfit for any animal, or even for bedding. It may produce bronchitis, "heaves," colic, enteritis, staggers, disordered kidneys, etc. The best hay for the horse is timothy, and the best grain is oats. Good timothy hay is one year old, greenish in color and has a sweet, pleasant aroma. New hay is one year old, greenish in color and has a sweet, pleasant aroma. New hay is hard to digest, causes slobbering, looseness, and skin irritation. It may be mixed with older hay. Very old hay is hard, dry and indigestible. Good oats are one year old. The grains are plump, short, hard, clean, bright and sweet. New oats are dangerous. The average horse requires ten to twelve pounds of hay, and from ten to twelve quarts of oats a day, divided into three rations. An idle horse, or one at very light work, will require both grain and hay, but the quantity may be diminished. Hay alone will not suffice as it does not contain the food principles in proper proportion. suffice, as it does not contain the food principles in proper proportion. Feeding upon hay alone soon produces pot-belly and emaciation. The same applies to colts.

The various straws contain very little nutriment, and should be mixed with concentrated food, when they act largely by their bulk. Oat, wheat and rye chaff are not to be used, as they cause irritation and obstruction of the bowels. Wheat and rye grains are not to be used exclusively, but should be mixed with other grains or hay, as when fed alone, they produce digestive disturbances. They should constitute about one-fourth the grain allowance and are to be ground or crushed. Bran is composed mostly of cellulose with a slight adherence of gluten or flour. It is laxative, and therefore, useful occasionally, made into a mash. Sour bran is dangerous, therefore, do not allow the mash to remain in the feed box uneaten. A mash is made by scalding the bran and adding salt. Use only enough water to moisten the bran. Horses do not like sloppy feed. Corn grains are composed mainly of starch and oil with a cellulose covering. The proteid matter is not present in sufficient quantity, hence it must be supplied by the addition of oats. The grain of corn and oats are so unlike that a horse is liable to masticate one or the other insufficiently; hence they are best given ground or crushed. If it is desired to change the feed from oats to corn, do so gradually, or the horse will very likely be sickened. Very old corn, on the cob, should first be soaked in water for several hours before feeding it. Frequently horses swallow grains without masticating. This may mean they are gluttons, or that the teeth are at fault. In the first case, scatter

the grains over a long trough, and in the latter, have the teeth or sore mouth attended to. Potatoes, when fed raw, produce indigestion. If fed at all, they should be boiled. Carrots, when fed in small quantities, are excellent for the horse, especially in sickness. They improve the appetite, increase the action of the bowels, kidneys and skin. The horse is very fond of them. They are only to be used as an adjunct to other food. Grass, consisting of a great variety of plants each having its own food value, is the natural food for the horse. When brought under domestication, this natural food must be supplemented; hence we find it necessary to supply the deficiency with grain, as no grass is sufficient to keep the horse in a condition for work. Grass acts as an alterative on the working horse, and he would be greatly benefited if turned out to graze for a month each year. Some diseases, such as fevers, chronic cough, wounds are greatly benefited by turning the animal out to pasture. Doubtless, the pure air, incidentally obtained, is also a factor in the general improvement.

FORAGE POISONING

Forage Poisoning, otherwise known under the names cerebro-spinal meningitis, grass-staggers, or blind-staggers is a disease which occurs not only in Florida every summer but also over a large portion of the Central and Eastern parts of the United States. In Florida, it seems to occur oftenest along the East Coast. As the name indicates, it is caused by poisonous plants, or more strictly speaking, by diseased forage, such as fermenting grains and hay or by grasses which have matted together near the ground and become mouldy. Sour or moldy silage has also produced the disease, as has also stagnant pond-water in which vegetation is decomposing. Mouldy or worm-eaten corn has also come in for its share of blame as a cause. It affects horses and mules of all ages alike.

The symptoms are as variable as the cause, and according to their nature we recognize three types of the disease. In the first type, the most rapidly fatal, there occurs a weak, staggering gait, partial or complete paralysis of the throat, blindness, twitching of the muscles, and no fever, as a rule. The animal soon goes down, becomes delirious and goes through the movements of walking, trotting, or running while on its side. This stage is soon succeeded by deep coma, and the animal quietly expires in a few hours from the onset of the disease. The second type is first manifested by slowness in chewing, partial inability to swallow, and weakness in the tail. There is no pain or fever. The breathing and pulse are about normal, and a slight constipation exists. In two or three days the animal recovers, or all the foregoing symptoms are increased in severity. The throat paralysis is complete, the gait uncertain, coma or sleepiness appears, the pulse is weak and slow, the breathing is labored. Delirium now develops, the animal goes down, the spine becomes rigid and there is cramping of the neck and jaws. Death occurs in about a week or ten days in these cases.

In the third or mild type, the control of the limbs and tail is only slightly affected, and the ability to swallow is not lost. There is no fever, pain, or unconscious movements, and the animal shows improvement in four or

five days, ultimately recovering.

In some cases of the disease, spinal paralysis is the most prominent symptoms, while in others it may be difficulty in swallowing that attracts most attention. In all cases, if sleepiness or coma remains absent for a week, the animal will likely recover; but some form of paralysis may show for a while.

According to the symptoms do we find departures from the normal condition, in the brain and spinal cord. In mild cases, there are no notable changes in the nervous system. In others, we note considerable liquid in the brain and spinal-cord cavities, and differention of the blood vessels. In the severest cases, the brain and spinal cord will appear softened, and even abscesses may be found.

TREATMENT: There is none, we may say, unless management may

be called such. Change the environment of the animals at once. Change the feed and drinking water. Better results may be had by removing the animals to a neighboring farm where the disease is not existing. There is

no danger of their carrying the disease, as it is not "catching."

Summary of Public Health Administration, July

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Address at meeting of citizens of Gary on sanitary matters. Conference with committee from Gary in regard to rabies and means for reducing number of stray dogs. Differential diagnosis between smallpox and chickenpox, Oak Street. Supervision of inspection by Sanitary Patrolman: Screening Law—Boarding houses 3; restaurants 11 (violations found and abatements 1); lunch counters 1; dining rooms 2; kitchens 11 (violations found and abatements 2); butcher shops 6; grocery stores 9; bakeries 4; fruit stands 2. Surface Closets and Water Carriage Laws—Private residences 2. Sanitary Nuisance Laws—Dairies 8 (violations found and abatements 1); coffee shops 2; fish markets 1 (violations found and abatements 1). Other laws under jurisdiction of State Board of Health—Cigar factories 4. Communicable Diseases—Smallpox 1 (fumigations, releases, etc. 1); typhoid fever 9; tuberculosis 1 (fumigations, releases, etc. 1); measles 14; diphtheria 7 (fumigations, releases, etc. 2).

Plant City: Investigation complaint regarding insanitary condition

butcher pen; abatement ordered.

Safety Harbor: Sanitary survey of town. Address before Board of Trade on sanitary matters.

Dover: Investigation complaint stagnant water in ditches railroad property; abatement ordered.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management of communicable diseases and supervision of inspections as follows: Tuberculosis 5.

Milton: Investigation pellagra situation. Jay: Investigation pellagra situation.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of the Assitant to the State Health Officer. Collection of water samples for examination. Smallpox and typhoid vaccinations performed. Screening laws rigidly enforced by city; preparations made for enforcement of sanitary laws passed by recent legislature. Supervision of inspections by Sanitary Patrolman: Screening Law—Hotels 2 (violations found and abatements 2); boarding houses 1; restaurants 56 (violations found and abatements 5); butcher shops 9; grocery stores 1; bakeries 4 (violations found and abatements 2); fruit stands 33 (violations found and abatements 1); auction rooms 3. Surface Closets and Water Carriage Laws—Private residences 5. Other Laws under Jurisdiction of State Board of Health.—Factories 6; barrooms 1. Routine laboratory work.

tory work.

Homestead: Inspection of well and surroundings of F. E. C. Railway Company; also cars carrying water; samples taken and sent to Miami laboratory.

Central Supply: Inspection of camps and water supply of F. E. C. Railway Co.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Differential diagnosis between measles and toxic dermatitis. Consultation with District Tuberculosis Nurse. Investigation etiology case typhoid

fever; found to have contracted disease outside of city. Treatment of indigent diphtheria patient with local physician. Inspection sanitary

Dunnellon: Pellagra survey; collection of data from cases; instructions

given as to treatment and prophylaxis.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer. Final inspection and instructions to typhoid patients. Conference

with District Tuberculosis Nurse.

Panama City, Millville, Moortown, St. Andrews, West Bay, Farmdale, Overstreet, Early, Lynn Haven, Southport: Investigation and management pellagra situation; collection of data of cases. Treatment of hookworm infections.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer.

Fort Pierce: Conference with City Health Officer and City Attorney

in regard to sanitary matters.

New Smyrna: Conference with county school authorities on sanitary arrangements of new school building; also conferred with citizens in regard to proposed sewage disposal system.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist of State Board of Health.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of the Assistant to the State Health Officer; assistance in formulating rules and regulations for medical inspection of schools. Investigation sanitary nuisance on 21st street; owner notified to abate. Investigation complaint sanitary nuisance near S. A. L. shops. Investigation complaint sanitary nuisance 23d street. Investigation reported typhoid St. Johns Park.

Melbourne: Supervision installation of public health exhibit.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Auburndale: Complete sanitary survey of town at request of Woman's Club; special investigation of pit privy. Recommendations given for betterment of health conditions.

Branch Settlement: Disinfection of apartments of indigent case of

tuberculosis (deceased).

Tampa: Submission of specimens of water to laboratory for examina-

Sebring: Complete sanitary survey of town; special investigation of water supply with view to ascertaining source of pollution; recommendations.

Bartow: Consultation with physicians and collection of data regarding

all their cases of pellagra under treatment.

Sanitary survey of town; specification investigation sanitary nuisance, sewerage system and water supply; collection of data on the prevalence of pellagra; recommendations.

Turkey Creek: Visit to cases of pellagra with attending physician; collection of data.

Plant City: Examination of specimens for intestinal parasites, malaria and tuberculosis. Visit and collection of data from pellagra cases. Inspection of reservoir. Investigation of a dog bite and other routine work.

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION

| WESTERN | CENTRAL
TUBERCULOSIS | WEST CENTRAL
TUBERCULOSIS | WEST CENTRAL
TUBERCULOSIS |
|--|--|---|--|
| NURSE | NURSE | NURSE | NURSE |
| INSPECTION | INSPECTION
DISTRICT* | INSPECTION
DISTRICT* | INSPECTION
DISTRICT*—Cont'd |
| Cases | | Cases | DISTRICT —Cont d |
| Town Visited | Town Visited | Town Visited | Town Visited |
| Town Visited Bagdad 1 Blackman 3 Chipley 2 | Town Visited | Town Visited Alton Apalachicola Arran | Town Cases
Visited |
| Blackman 3 | Archer | Apalachicola | Newport |
| Chipley 2 | Bushnell | Arran | Ocklocknee |
| | Cedar Key | Ashmore | Old Town |
| Dade 1 | Cita | Ashville | Orange |
| Darlington 1 | Coleman | Athena
Aucilla
Bailey | Perry 4 |
| Florala | Dunnellon 1 | Railey | Pinetta |
| DeFuniak Springs. 2
Florala | Eustis 1 | Benhaden | Pinetta Quincy River Junction Rock Bluff |
| Tay 4 | Gainesville 2 | Bloxham | River Junction |
| Laurelhill | Hawthorne | Bloxham Boyd Bristol Capitola Capps Carbur Carrabelle Chaires Chattahoochee Clara Cody Concord Crawfordville Cross City | Rock Bluff |
| Laurelhill | High Springs 1 | Bristol | Roy |
| Marianna | Leesburg 1 | Capitola | Sadler |
| Milton 3 | Lukens 1 | Capps | Salem |
| Mossyhead 2 | Mt Dorn | Carmbella | Saint MarksSaint MarksSaint MarksSainborn Sedalia Shady GroveShelton Smith Creek |
| Oak Grove | Newherry | Chaires | Sadalia |
| Oak Grove 1
Paxton 1 | Ocala 1 | Chatrahoochee Clara Cody Concord Crawfordville Cross City | Shady Grove |
| Pensacola | Otter Creek 4 | Clara | Shelton |
| Pensacola | Oxford 0 | Cody | Smith Creek |
| Wasau | Sumner 1 | Concord | Sopchoppy |
| Westville 4 | Tavares 1 | Crawfordville | Springdale
Springdale |
| Vernon | Trenton 1 | Cross City | Springdale |
| m . 1 | Trilby | | |
| Total30 | Waldo | Fastneint | Steinhatchee Stephensville |
| | Wildwood | Drifton | Sumatra |
| | Wildwood 2 | | |
| | Total19 | Ellaville Estiffanulga Eugene Fenholloway Fletcher Greensboro Greenyille Grettna Gully Branch | Telogia |
| and the second | Total19 | Eugene | Thelma |
| SOUTHWESTERN | | Fenholloway | Vilas |
| TUBERCULOSIS | | Fletcher | Wacissa |
| NURSE | NORTH CENTRAL | Greensboro | Wakulla |
| INSPECTION | TUBERCULOSIS | Greenville 4 | Walonzo |
| DISTRICT | INSPECTION | Gully Beanch | Ward |
| Cases Town Visited Bartow | DISTRICT* | Gully Branch
Hampton Springs
Hardaway
Havana | Waukeenah |
| Bartow 1 | Cases | Hardaway | Wetumpka |
| Bradentown 3 | Town Visited | Havana | Wilma |
| Charleston | Baldwin | Hays | Woodville |
| Clearwater 2 | Barkers Mill | Hinson | Woods |
| Crystal Springs 1 Dunedin 1 Eagle Lake 1 | Doctors Inlet | Hampton Springs. Hardaway Hayana Hays Hinson Hosford Jemieson Jena Jewell Jonesboro Juniper Lake Bird Lamont Lamark | T-1-1 16 |
| Facile Take | Conces Park 1 | Jamieson | Total16 |
| Florence Villa | Green Cove Springs 2 | Tewell | |
| Florence Villa
Ft. Meade | Hampton 2 | Tonesboro | |
| Havden 1 | Jacksonville P. O | Juniper | |
| Kathleen 1 | Jasper 1 | Lake Bird | |
| Lake Alfred 9 | Jennings 1 | Lamont | |
| Lakeland 9 | Lake Butler 2 | Lanark | |
| Manatee 3 | Lake City 4 | Lee 1 | |
| Palmetto | Live Oak 5 | Liberty | |
| Pembroke | Macclenny 2 | Lloyd | |
| Sarasota 2 | Middleburg | Lone Oak | |
| St. Petersburg 2 | Orange Park | Lovett | |
| Sutherland | Pine Mount | Madison 3 | |
| Tampa | S. Jacksonville | Mayo 1 | |
| Tarpon Springs 3 | Starke 4 | McIntyre | |
| Wast Tames 1 | Wallborn | Midway | |
| Winter Haven | Lake City 4 Lawtey 4 Lawtey 5 Live Oak 5 Macclenny 2 Middleburg Orange Park Pine Mount 5 S. Jacksonville 4 Watertown 2 Wellborn 11 White Springs 1 | Millman | |
| Timer Imven 1 | trance optings 1 | Monticello 1 | |
| Total50 | Total38 | Mount Pleasant | |
| | | | |

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Towns visited by State Board of Health Educational Exhibit during July: Melbourne.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly Bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 7, July, 1915, 36 pp. Press vice bulletins to Florida Newspapers: July 7th, "Modern Medical Pracservice bulletins to Florida Newspapers: July 7th, "Modern Medical Practice;" July 14th, "Your Opportunity;" July 21st, "The Weather;" July 28th, "Fake Sanitation."

"Fake Sanitation."

Publications out in July: No. 142, "A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine," by L. A. Bize, A.B., M.D., pp. 16; No. 143, "Flies," pp. 4; No. 144, "Chemical Treatment of Water," pp. 7; No. 145, "Typhoid," leaflet; 146, "Pellagra," leaflet; 147, "The Sanitary Privy," leaflet; 148, "Whooping-Cough," leaflet; 149, "Flies," leaflet: 150, "Malaria," leaflet.

Distribution of literature in July: Housefly posters 20; consumption posters 57; Housefly 64; Vaccination posters (Smallpox) 8; Rules and Regulations 18; Medical Inspection of Schools 10; Sewage Disposal 35; Cattle Tick Eradication 5; Hookworm 79; Malaria 20; Mosquitoes 15; Sanitation, Tuberculosis (Address) 67; Imhoff Tanks 3; Tuberculosis 268; Animal Importation Regulations 7; Vital Statistics 14; Common Sense and Contagion 12; Smallpox 12; Baby Welfare 12; Typhoid Fever 22; Pure Water 6; Hookworm posters 9; Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera 45; Sanitary posters 10; General Sanitary Management 10; Hookworm in Dogs 18; Rat posters 3; Public Health Acts of 1915, 7; Annual reports 2; Back numbers Health Notes 24; Pellagra 16.

Health Notes, July, mailing list..... 8 200

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Carrabelle, Center Hill, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Cottondale, Crescent City, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, Daytona Beach, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Delray, Dunedin, East Millville, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fellsmere, Fernandina, Florida City, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Greensboro, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Laurel Hill, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Macclenny, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami, Milton, Molino, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Orange Park, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Pompano, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Quincy, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| | In St. Luke's 7-1-15 | In Brewster (Col.) 7-1-15 | Outside Treatment 7-1-15 | Applications Received | Admitted St. Luke's | Admitted Brewster | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted | Total Cases During Month | Operating, Plaster Work,
Special Treatment, Etc. | Date Discharged and Condition | Diagnosis | Hadar Treatment 8.1.15 |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| A. F.
E. A. | 1 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | Massage and | | Osteomyelitis | |
| N. N.
F. P.
H. M. | 1 1 1 | | | | :: | | | | 1 | Daily dressings
Daily dressings
Inject. Bismuth | | Spastic, Par | |
| L. B. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | paste
Massage;
Astragalectomy | | Tbc. Ilium | |
| A. H.
C. I.
M. P.
P. G.
L. H.
R. F. | 1 |

 | | | | | | | 1 1 | and cast 7-27
Cast 7-15
In Cast
In Cast | | Polio. Deformity. Polio. Deformity. Tbc. Hip. Curvature Spine. Osteomyelitis Club Feet. | |
| S. H.
E. M.
W. W.
W. H. | i
 | 1 | i | | | :: | | ** | 1 1 | Cast applied 7-23
Braces ordered
Wassermann | | Club Feet | |
| R. W.
C. C.
M. K.
S. A. | .::: | | 1 | 1st | | | 23d | :: | | exam's, etc.
Braces ordered | | Spastic Paralysis. Polio, Paralysis. The. Spine. Osteomyelitis | |
| M.
C. K.
S. A. | | | | lst | 12.5 | 150 | | 12525 | 100 | | | Deformed Spine
Club Feet
Fract. Forearm | ١. |

SMALLPOX

| Reported | cases of smallpox in Florida, July, 1915: Baldwin, Duval County |
|----------|---|
| | Gainesville, Alachua County 1 Orlando, Orange County 6 Tampa, Hillsborough County 1 |
| | Total |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during July (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins, free to indigent only) Number of Persons Receiving Treatment:

| County and Town | allpox | bic | phoid | heria Antitoxin
tve and
nizing | Antitorin |
|---|---|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Anti-Small,
Vaccine | Anti-Rabid | Anti-Ty | Diphther
Curative
Immuniz | Tetanus |
| ALACHUA
Gainesville | 30 | ** | | | ** |
| BAKER
Macclenny | 90 | ** | | | |
| COLUMBIA
Lake City | 30 | | ** | | |
| DADE Perrine | 10 | | | | |
| DE SOTO
Nocatee | | 1 | | | |
| DUVAL | | | | | 1 |
| Jacksonville | 76 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| GADSDEN | | | 1 | | |
| Ouincy
HILLSBOROUGH | | | 1 | ** | ** |
| Plant City | | | ** | * | |
| Monticello | | | 1 | ** | ** |
| Tallahassee | | 1 | ** | ** | ** |
| Greenville | | 5 | ** | *** | ** |
| MARION
Dunnellon | 30 | | | 199 | |
| MONROE
Key West | | | | 1 | 33. |
| NASSAU
Fernandina | 20 | - | | - 24 | |
| ORANGE
Orlando | - 20 | | | | |
| PALM BEACH West Palm Beach | 20 | | | | |
| PINELLAS | 10 | | | | |
| Largo
SAINT JOHN | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | 50 | | | 20.0 | - 1 |
| Dowling Park | ** | | ** | | 1 |
| Daytona | ** | ** | 2 | 4.4 | |
| New Smyrna | 20 | ** | ** | | *** |
| DeFuniak Springs | ** | | 20 | | ** |
| Total | 416 | -8 | 29 | 7 | 2 |
| Total vaccinations done in 1915 to Aug
Total number persons receiving Pasteur
Total number persons receiving anti-typ
Total number persons receiving diphthe
Total number persons receiving tetanus | gust 1
r treatment
phoid vaccine
ria antitoxin | in 1915 to | to August | 1 | 5 |

VETERINARY DIVISION

| 교육 경기 : 이렇게 되었다면 이렇게 살아보고 아니다 아니라 그리고 그리고 하는데 |
|--|
| TICK ERADICATION Cattle dipping vats reported constructed during July, 1915: Freeman Berge, Indian Prairie, DeSoto County |
| Davis, Ocklocknee, Gadsden County |
| Total number of vats reported constructed to August 1, 191563 |
| FEDERAL MONTHLY REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATUS DADE COUNTY |
| 1. Number of premises under quarantine at close of month |
| solution. NOTE—The Federal Inspector Says:—"In this connection will state that active work is now going on in the new County of Broward and I have every reason to believe that Broward County can be declared free of State and Federal quarantine by the 1st of the year. "The work is progressing splendidly in Dade County now. I have not found a live tick in nearly four weeks. We expect to disinfect all cattle on quarantined premises regularly up to October 1st." |
| INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF DIPPED CATTLE INTO DADE COUNTY |
| Tally 2. Fort Pierce to Miami |
| Total number of cattle |
| GLANDERS |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during July, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County |
| IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA |
| July 2. Williamsport, Ohio, to Greenville. 3 pigs July 3. Evansville, Ind., to St. Augustine. 1 cow 3 horses July 9. Slocum, Ala., to (Unknown) 1 bull July 13. Bedford, Va., to Lake City 2 pigs July 14. Augusta, Ga., to Ocklawaha 1 calf July 15. Fayetteville, Tenn. to Dela 1 hog July 15. Bedford, Va., to Lake City 2 pigs July 20. Columbia, Mo., to Ft. Lauderdale 1 hog July 22. Eddison, Ky., to White Springs 3 horses July 25. Chicago, Ill., to Lakeland 24 horses July 27. DeSoto, Mo., to Limona 3 mules July 28. St. Louis Mo., to Miami 41 cattle |
| July 22. Eddison, Ky., to White Springs 3 horses July 25. Chicago, Ill., to Lakeland |
| July 25. DeSoto, Mo., to Limona |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORIDA |
| |
| July 8. Jacksonville to Mound Ridge, Kans. 2 horses 2 mules July 9. Tampa to Natchez, Miss. 35 horses July 13. Lakeland to Tanton, Ill. 1 horse |
| July 13. Pensacola to Evergreen, Ala. |
| HOG-CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING JULY, 1915 J. W. Ward, Jr., Bruce, Walton County. Andrew Williams, Black, Ala., Route 1, Holmes County. Wm. H. H. Whistler, Starke, Bradford County. Freed Sapp, Starke, Bradford County. |
| Freed Sapp, Starke, Bradford County. |

HOG-CHOLERA SERUM DISTRIBUTION, JULY, 1915

| | C. C. Serum
Distributed | C. C. Virus
Distributed |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Baker | 13,250 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Bay | C.C. | c.c. |
| Bradford | 24,550 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Brevard | C.C. | c.c. |
| Broward | C.C. | c.c. |
| Calhoun | c.c. | c.c. |
| Citrus | 6,850 c.c. | 60 c.c. |
| Clay | 1,750 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Columbia | 5,650 c.e. | c.c. |
| DeSoto(Sold 2,000 c.c.) | 3,050 c.c. | 90 c.c. |
| Duval | c.c. | c.c. |
| Escambia | 6,400 c.c. | 15 c.c. |
| Franklin | c.c. | C.C. |
| Gadsden | 30,450 c.c. | 795 c.c. |
| Hamilton | 2,600 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hernando | 5,050 c.c. | 210 c.c. |
| Holmes | 4.750 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Tackson | 22,550 c.c. | 105 c.c. |
| Tefferson | 10,800 c.c. | C.C. |
| LaFayette | 3,900 c.c. | 150 c.c. |
| Lake | c.c. | C.C. |
| Lee | c.c. | c.c. |
| Leon | 2,550 c.c. | 105 c.c. |
| Liberty | 2,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | 20,500 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Manatee | 100 c.c. | C.C. |
| Marion | 2,450 c.c. | 75 c.c. |
| Monroe | c.c. | c,c. |
| Nassau | c.c. | C.C. |
| Orange Osceola | c.c. | c.c. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. | c.c. |
| | | C.C. |
| Pinellas | c.c. | c.c. |
| Polk | 600 c.c. | c.c. |
| Putnam | c.c. | C.C. |
| Santa Rosa | 1,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Seminole
St. Johns. | c.c. | C.C. |
| St. Lucie | c.c. | C.C. |
| Sumter | 5,550 c.c. | 195 c.c. |
| Suwanee | 9,550 c.c. | C.C. |
| Talyor | 1,000 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Volusia | 750 c.c. | C.C. |
| Wakulla | C.C. | c.c. |
| Walton (Sold 1,000 c.c.) | 9,600 c.c. | 60 c.c. |
| Washington | 7,050 c.c. | 90 c.c. |
| Total sold, 3,000 c.c. Total 2 | 205,300 c.c. | 2,250 c.c. |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, July Estimated weight of hogs treated, July. Amount of hog-cholera serum purchased during July. Amount of hog-cholera virus purchased during July. Cost of serum and virus purchased during July. Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to August 1. | | .200,000 c.c.
3,000 c.c.
\$2,030.00 |

DETAILS PERFORMED BY THE VETERINARY DIVISION

July 1-4, Orlando, glanders test; July 2, Jacksonville, glanders; July 10, Jacksonville, glanders; July 15, Jacksonville, glanders test; July 16-26, near Tallahassee, anthrax; July 19-21, West Palm Beach, attended convention Chamber of Commerce; July Jacksonville, glanders inspection; July 23-24, Kissimmee, investigation of sheep disease; July 24, DeLeon Springs, hog cholera; July 28, Hastings, mastitis in dairy cows; July 27-28, Telogia, vat construction; July 29, Raiford, Acute Texas Fever; July 29, Bonifay, glanders test.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

| CDEC | MEN | EVA | MINI | TION |
|------|-----|-----|------|------|

| Specimens | Jacksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahassee | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Animal Parasites | 149 | 125 | 60 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 356 |
| Diphtheria | 26 | 50 | 8 | | 2 | 12 | 98 |
| Gonorrhoea | 64 | 44 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 149 |
| Malaria | | 201 | 34 | 1 | 18 | 67 | 564 |
| Pathological | 9 | 16 | 1 | | | | 26 |
| Rabies | | | 2 | | | 1 | 14 |
| Tuberculosis | 118 | 78 | 49 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 268 |
| Typhoid | 245 | 141 | 26 | 3 | 15 | 61 | 491 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | 107 | 24 | 34 | 1 | 38 | 9 | 213 |
| Sanitary Chemic | al 104 | | 1 1 1 | | | | 104 |
| Miscellaneous | . 61 | 38 | 25 | 1 | 99 | 78 | 302 |
| Rat Examination | | 233 | 1000 | | | | 233 |
| | 1,137 | 950 | 269 | 12 | 188 | 262 | 2,818 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, JULY

| | | | -1 | MAL | ARI | A- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | inal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Tapeworm | Oxyuris | Rabies | Trichocephales Dispar | Ameba | Lamblia Int. | Anthrax | Para B. Typhoid |
| | Dit | 0.0 | Est | 70 | Te | Sp | Ty | Tu | Un | Asc | Tri | Taj | Or | Rai | Tri | Am | Lan | An | Pan |
| Apalachicola | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arcadia | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Archer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Aucilla | ** | ** | * * * | 1.15 | | | 15: | 10.00 | 1 | 10.5 | 2.88 | ** | 2.5 | 0.00 | | | ** | 10.70 | |
| Avon Park.
Baldwin | #1#1 | | | | | | 1 | | ** | * * | | | ** | * * | | | | | ** |
| Bradentown | * * | ** | | | | | 1 | ** | ** | | | | 4.4 | * * | | | | | |
| Bushnell | | ** | 539 | | | | 1 | | | | | ** | * * * | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Campbelton | ** | - | | | | | | | 1 | | * * * | | ** | | ** | | | ** | |
| Campville . | 33 | 10 | 133 | | | | - 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chattahoochee | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 27. | | | | | | |
| Chiefland | | ** | *** | | *** | | | 1 | 4.4 | ** | | | | | | | | | |
| Chipley | | | | | | | | | ** | | | | 11 | 1 | | 44 | | | |
| Cottondale | | | | | | ** | | | ** | | ** | ** | | 1 | | | ** | 9.4 | |
| Crestview . | | ** | ** | ** | *: | ** | *: | | 1 | ** | | | | ** | | 12.5 | | * * | +.+. |
| Daytona | ** | 1 | ** | ++ | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | ** | | | ** | ** | | | ** | ** |
| Delray | * * | i | | ** | ** | 1 | 3 | | * | * * | | | | | | * * | | | |
| Dunnellon .
Escambia | ** | | | •• | ** | ** | | i | 1 | ** | * * | | | ** | ** | ** | | * * | ** |
| Fernandina | | i | | ** | * * | ** | i | | | * * | | *** | ** | * * | *:* | ** | | ** | ** |
| Ft. Drum | * * | | | ** | :: | ** | | i | 1 | ** | * * * | | | ** | ** | ** | * * | :: | * * |
| Ft. Pierce | 100 | | | | | | 1 | î | 1 | | :: | | | | | | | | -33 |
| Gainesville | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goulds | | | | | 200 | 14-4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grandin | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | ** | * * | | | | |
| Greensboro | | | | | | | | ** | 1 | ** | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenville . | | | | | ** | | | | ** | * * | | | | 1 | | | ** | *.* | |
| Harris | | 1 | ** | ** | | ** | | | ** | ** | | | ** | | ** | | | ** | ** |
| Hawthorne
Holt | | | | ** | | ** | i | 1 | ** | ** | | | ** | * * | ** | * * | | ** | ** |
| Inverness | | | | ** | | ** | | î | | | | | ** | * * | ** | | | * * | ** |
| Jacksonville | 3 | 31 | i | ** | 4 | 6 | 22 | 8 | 16 | i | i | 2 | | i | | | | *** | :: |
| Jasper | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 199 | | 554 | |
| Key West | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Kissimmee | | 4.4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 44 | | | | |
| Lake Butler | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | ** | 100 | |
| Lake City | | | | | | | 1 | * * | | | | | | | | 20.0 | | | |
| Lakeland | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | ** | | | | | | | |
| Live Oak | 1 | | | | ** | ** | ** | | ** | | | ** | ** | | | | ** | ** | |
| Largo
Madison | | ** | 55 | | *1* | | i | * | 1 | ** | | | | ** | * * | | ** | 7.7 | ** |
| Manatee | | | | * * | * * | | | * * | i | | | * * | | | | | | | ** |
| Mandarin . | | ** | ** | | i | *** | 11 | ** | | 11 | ** | ** | *** | :: | 11 | | | :: | ** |
| Mayport | 90 | | | | | - | 2 | | 200 | | 100 | | | | | | | | |
| Malbarrana | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Miami | | | | | | | | 3 | ** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| DISTRIBUTION | OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL |
|--------------|---|
| | LABORATORIES, JULY—Continued |

| | | | -3 | IAL. | ARI | 4- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|-------|--------------|---------|-----------------|
| TOWN | Dipluheria | Gonorrhoed | Estivoautumal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Tapeworm | Oxyuris | Rabies | Trichocephales Dispar | Ameba | Lamblia Int. | Anthrax | Para B. Typhoid |
| Micanopy . | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | ** | ** | ** |
| Milton | | 1 | 183 | 100 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Muscogee | | | | | 1 | - | | 1 | | | | | | | ** | | ++: | | ** |
| New Smyrna | | | | | 100 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 2.4 | | | ** | | |
| Ocala | | 1950 | 1 | | - 63 | | 2 | | - | | | | | | | | | | ** |
| Orlando | | i | | | | 100 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | ** |
| Oxford | - | | | 100 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4.4 | |
| Palatka | | 1000 | 100 | | 62 | 33 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Panama City | ** | | - | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 100 | | 4:4 | ** |
| Panama Park | ** | | | | 82 | 22 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant City. | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | ** | | ++ | |
| Pensacola . | 1.37 | 6 | 1 | | 202 | 00 | 1 | 12 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perrine | 100 | | | 250 | | | 1 | | | | | | 4.4 | | | | | 16.41 | |
| Punta Gorda | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | ** | | ** |
| Quincy | 1 | | | | 101 | | 2 | | | | 100 | | | | | 26 | | 6.61 | |
| Raiford | | | 3333 | 356 | - | | 1 | 133 | | | | | | | | | ** | ** | 100 |
| River Junction | 1 | | | 100 | | - | | 1 | | | | | | | | ** | | 4.4 | 1 |
| Roberts | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Augustine | | | | | 100 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 0.0 | | ** | +.+ | 4.8 | |
| St. Petersburg | | | - | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | ** | | |
| Sanford | | | 200 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | ** | ** |
| Sharps | 55 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | ** | | 14.4 | | ** | ** |
| Summerfield | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | ** | | ** | | | | | ++ |
| Tallahassee | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | | 4 | 6 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9 |
| Tampa | 5 | 9 | | | 3 | | 7 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | ** | 1 | - 1 | | ** |
| Titusville | 1 | | | 3110 | 1 | | 10 | | 1 | | ** | | | ** | | | | | |
| Umatilla | | | | | | | 1 | | + + | | | | | | | | ** | | ** |
| Viking | | - | 200 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | ** | | | | ** |
| Wauchula . | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 100 | | | | * * | | | |
| Webster | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | ** | 2.5 | ** | 7.0 | ** | ** |
| Wellborn | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | + + | | 4.4 | ** | | | |
| West Tampa | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | 4.4 | | * * | | | ++ |
| White Springs | | | | | ++ | | | 1 | ** | | | | | | ** | | | | * * |
| Williston | | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | ** | | ** | | *** | |
| Winter Garden | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | ** | | + + | ** | | ** |
| Total for | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| State | 15 | 60 | 3 | | 14 | 9 | 76 | 51 | 82 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 |

(4/0)

Wital Statistics

DEATHS BY COLOR IN THE TWENTY-NINE REGISTRATION CITIES OF FLORIDA OF 2,000 POPULATION AND OVER, BY PRINCIPAL CAUSES OR GROUPS OF CAUSES, FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE) 1915, COMPARED WITH DEATHS BY COLOR OF FIRST HALF YEAR OF 1914. ALSO BIRTHS BY COLOR IN SAME CITIES FOR SAME PERIOD COMPARED WITH BIRTHS OF SIMILAR PERIOD OF 1914

(Subject to Correction and Revision)

| | Jacksonville | | ville | Tampa | | | Pensacola | | Key West | | West Tampa | | | Gai | nesvi | ille | M | liam | i | St.
Augustine | | | Tallahasse | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|----------|-----|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|----|------|----|------------------|-----|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|-----|
| | w | c | т | w | · C | т | w | С | Т | w | С | т | w | C | Т | w | c | T | w | С | Т | w | C | Т | w | C | 7 |
| Typhoid | 8 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| falaria | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | ** | | | | | | | 100 | 1 |
| feasles | | | | - 9 | 0 | 9 | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| carlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vhooping Cough | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 4.4 | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | ** | | | -0, |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| nfluenza | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | |
| uberculosis of the Lungs | 20 | 61 | 81 | 16 | 31 | 47 | 7 | 21 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 8 | | | |
| ther Forms of Tuberculosis | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 1 | -1 | 2 | 1.0 | | | ** | | |
| leningitis | 3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 5 | | ++ | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| ronchitis | 1 | 1 | - 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| neumonia, all forms | 19 | 38 | 57 | 18 | 8 | 27 | 6 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis, under 2 Yrs | 7 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 0 | -1 | - 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Tiolent (excluding suicide) | 34 | 20 | 54 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - 6 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | |
| uicide | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 9 | | | | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ** | | | 2 | 0 | 2 | | ** | | | | |
| All Other Causes | 172 | 257 | 429 | 145 | 73 | 218 | 58 | 91 | 149 | 68 | 23 | 91 | 18 | 9 | 27 | . 20 | 23 | 43 | 40 | 31 | 71 | 27 | 13 | 40 | 8 | 11 | |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1915 | 279 | 399 | 678 | 246 | 132 | 378 | 85 | 138 | 223 | 108 | 48 | 156 | 36 | 11 | 47 | 28 | 36 | 64 | 60 | 56 | 116 | 36 | 22 | 58 | 17 | 13 | |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1914 | 282 | 407 | 689 | 274 | 137 | 411 | 101 | 115 | 216 | 146 | 54 | 200 | 51 | 9 | 60 | 21 | 42 | 63 | | | | 32 | 15 | 47 | 10 | 27 | |
| Births First 1/2 1915 | 460 | 360 | 820 | 512 | 106 | 618 | 148 | 82 | 230 | 156 | 40 | 196 | 130 | 13 | 143 | 36 | 19 | 55 | 83 | 51 | 134 | 29 | 11 | 40 | 24 | 17 | |
| Births First ½ 1914 | 451 | 398 | 849 | 520 | 117 | 637 | 181 | 110 | 291 | 182 | 59 | 241 | 147 | 10 | 157 | 33 | 31 | 64 | | | | 27 | 2 | 29 | 16 | 21 | |

Miami, No reports for 1914.

DEATHS BY COLOR IN THE TWENTY-NINE REGISTRATION CITIES OF FLORIDA OF 2,000 POPULATION AND OVER, BY PRINCIPAL CAUSES OR GROUPS OF CAUSES, FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE) 1915, COMPARED WITH DEATHS BY COLOR OF FIRST HALF YEAR OF 1914. ALSO BIRTHS BY COLOR IN SAME CITIES FOR SAME PERIOD COMPARED WITH BIRTHS OF SIMILAR PERIOD OF 1914—Continued

(Subject to Correction and Revision)

| | Lake City Pe | | ake City P | | ake City | | ake City 1 | | St.
Petersburg | | Lakeland | | nd | Ocala | | Orlando | | Sanford | | Live Oak | | ak | Quincy | | Palatka | | Dayton | | na | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----|------------|----|----------|-----|------------|----|-------------------|-----|----------|----|----|-------|----|---------|-----|---------|----|----------|-----|----|--------|----|---------|------|--------|------|----|----|
| | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | C | T | w | С | T | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | C | Т | w | C | |
| Pyphoid | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | - |
| Malaria | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | *** | | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vhooping Cough | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1. | | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7. | | | 20 | | | | | | |
| Diptheria and Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | ٠, |
| nfluenza | | ** | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | ** | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | |
| uberculosis of the Lungs | | | | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| ther Forms of Tuberculosis. | | | | | | 14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | 114 | 1.0 | 0.4. | | |
| Meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | . 0- | 1 | | | |
| Bronchitis | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| neumonia, all forms | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 10 | | | | | ٦., | | | | | 0 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis, u. 2 yr. | | | 363 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 1 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 33 | 4.1 | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Violent (excluding suicide) | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| uicide | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Other Causes | 6 | 4 | 10 | 52 | 8 | 60 | 34 | 4 | 38 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 35 | 14 | 49 | | ** | | | | | 7 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1915 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 68 | 15 | 83 | 44 | 9 | 53 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 49 | 20 | 69 | | | | | | 2.0 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 39 | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1914 | | | | 60 | 23 | 83 | 38 | 10 | 48 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 52 | 26 | 78 | 7 | 21. | 28 | ** | | | 8 | 6 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 34 | 16 | 12 | |
| Births First ½ 1915 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 18 | 52 | 39 | 11 | - 50 | 32 | 13 | 45 | 38 | 9 | 47 | | ** | | | | | 15 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 20 | 34 | 21 | 10 | |
| Births First ½ 1914 | | | | 47 | 23 | 70 | 56 | 12 | 68 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 35 | 20 | 55 | 18 | 22 | 40 | | | | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 15 | |

Sanford, no reports for 1915. Live Oak, Reports too incomplete to tabulate. Lake City, no reports for 1914.

DEATHS BY COLOR IN THE TWENTY-NINE REGISTRATION CITIES OF FLORIDA OF 2,000 POPULATION AND OVER, BY PRINCIPAL CAUSES OR GROUPS OF CAUSES, FOR THE FIRST HALF YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE) 1915, COMPARED WITH DEATHS BY COLOR OF FIRST HALF YEAR OF 1914. ALSO BIRTHS BY COLOR IN SAME CITIES FOR SAME PERIOD COMPARED WITH BIRTHS OF SIMILAR PERIOD OF 1914—Concluded

(Subject to Correction and Revision)

| | Fernandina Del | | DeLand | | Plant City | | ty | Fort Myers | | ers | Apalachicola | | Bartow | | v | Tarpon
Springs | | | DeFuniak
Springs | | | Kissimmee | | | Marianna | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----|--------|----|------------|-----|----|------------|----|-----|--------------|----|--------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|---------------------|----|----|-----------|---|----|----------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | C | Т | w | С | т | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | С | Т | w | C | Т | w | C | Т | w | С | T |
| Typhoid | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| dalaria | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | |
| deasles | | | | | ** | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vhooping Cough | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | ., | | | | | | | ** | | | | | |
| Diphtheria and Croup | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | ** | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| nfluenza | | ., | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uberculosis of the Lungs | 0 | _ 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | |
| ther Forms of Tuberculosis. | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| deningitis | | | | | | | | | ** | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bronchitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| neumonia, all forms | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis, u. 2 yr. | | | | 2 | 2 | - 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | 0 | 1 | |
| Violent (excluding suicide) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Suicide | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Other Causes | 5 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 22 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 6 | l i |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1915 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 8 | 26 | 34 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 1 |
| Total Deaths First 1/2 1914 | 6 | 32 | 38 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 22 | | | | 5 | 18 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| Births First ½ 1915 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 17 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 6 | 26 | 29 | 5 | 34 | 29 | 11 | 34 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 25 | 2 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Births First ½ 1914 | 7 | 31 | 38 | 20 | 4 | 24 | 23 | 15 | 38 | | | | 13 | 20 | 33 | 16 | 8 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 14 | - 5 | 0 | 5 | 30 | 11 | 41 | 13 | 9 | 0 |

Fort Myers, no reports for 1914.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BY COLOR, REPORTED BY THE MUNICIPALITIES OF FLORIDA UNDER 2,000 POPULATION DURING THE FIRST HALF YEAR (JANUARY-JUNE) 1915

(Subject to correction and revision)

| | (Subj | ect to corre | ection and | d revision) | DEATHE | |
|--|-------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| | | BIRTHS | - | 1171 | DEATHS | T |
| | White | | Total | White | | Total |
| Apopka | 110 | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Auburndale | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Avon Park
Belleview ¹ | 4 | 0 | 4 | ó | 0 | ó |
| Bradentown ³ | 10 | 0 | 10 | 6 | Ö | 6 |
| Branford ¹ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bushnell ⁴ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Callahan | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Carrabelle ¹ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Center Hill
Chipley ¹ | 4 | _ | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cites | 3 | 0 | 3 | . 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Citra | | No reports | , | | No reports | - |
| Coleman | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Cottondale | - | _ | - | - | - | - |
| Crescent City | 7 | - 3 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Dade City' | 2 | . 0 | 2 | 3 | . 6 | 9 |
| Dania
Daytona Beach | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Daytona Beach | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Delray
Dunedin ¹ | 0 | No reports | 0 | 0 | No reports | 2 |
| East Millville | 1 | Ö | 1 | 0 | 0 | Õ |
| Estero | _ | _ | _ | | - | - |
| Eustis | 5 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Fargo ¹ | | ported no bir | ths | Rep | orted no dea | ths |
| Fellsmere ¹ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | No reports | 2 |
| Florida City | 24 | No reports | 33 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Fort Lauderdale
Fort Meade
Fort Pierce | 24 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Fort Pierce | 11 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Greensboro | - | - | | | - | - |
| Hosford | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Interlachen | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Jasper
Lake Butler | _ | | - | | No reports | |
| Lake Butter | 2 | No reports | 9 | 1 | No reports | 2 |
| Lake Helen Lake Worth Largo ² | 13 | 0 | 13 | 3 | i | 4 |
| Largo ² | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Ô | 0 |
| Largo ² | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| | 13 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Leeshurg | 1 | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Lynn Haven | 6 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Mathamas | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Leesburg Lynn Haven Macclenny Melbourne ⁶ Milton ² | 7 | ő | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Molino | _ | _ | | | - | - |
| Mount Dora | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Newberry | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Noma | 16 | 0 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Okeechobee | 5 7 | | - | | AST SEVEN | |
| Orange Park | 4 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Pahlo Reach | 0 | 0 | ő | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palmetto | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Panama City | 13 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Palmetto Panama City Pinellas Park ² Port Tampa City Reddick | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port Tampa City | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Reddick | 18 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| St. Andrews
St. Cloud | 14 | ő | 14 | 25 | Ô | 7
25 |
| Sarasota | 36 | 9 | 45 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Selvring | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 2 |
| Sochoppy South Jacksonville Starkes Stuart Taft | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| South Jacksonville | 17 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Starkes | 10 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Stuart | 7 | 0 . | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| A SALE | 0 | 1 | 1 | T | 0 | 1 |
| Tavares ² | U | No reports | 3 S II. | | No reports | (17.5) |
| Umatilla | _ | — | - | | | _ |
| Wauchula ¹ | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wellborn | - | | - | | 100 | - |
| West Palm Beach | 15 | 7 | 22 | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Williston | | No reports | | | No reports | |
| Winter Park
Zephyrhills | | THE SERVICE | | | | 1000 |
| Zolfo | | | | | S. Carrier | - |
| | | | and sparrey will we | of an average | | |

¹ June only. ² May and June. ⁸ April, May and June. ⁴ March, April, May and June. ⁵ February, March, April, May and June. ⁶ March only. ⁷ January, February, March. No reports—Those cities which have had ordinances several months but have made no reports as yet.

— Cities which have only recently passed the ordinance.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OR GROUPS OF CAUSES PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS, BY COLOR, FOR THE REGISTRATION CITIES OF FLORIDA AND THE COMBINED CITY (JACKSONVILLE, TAMPA, PENSACOLA AND KEY WEST), FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1915, COMPARED WITH SIMILAR PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS IN THE REGISTRATION AREA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1913

(Subject to correction and revision)

| Cause of Death | | ation Cities
Florida | (Jack
Tampa, | ined City
sonville,
Pensacola,
West) | | tion Area
ed States |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|-------|------------------------|
| | White | Colored | White | Colored | White | Colored |
| Typhoid Fever | 22.3 | 7.6 | 23.7 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 17.7 |
| Malaria | 1.6 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 11.2 | 1.3 | 7.4 |
| Measles | 7.4 | | 12.5 | | 9.4 | 5.3 |
| Scarlet Fever | | **** | | **** | 6.6 | .2 |
| Whooping Cough | 3.3 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 10.1 |
| Diphtheria and Croup | 5.8 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 14.1 | 5. |
| Influenza | 16.7 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 8.6 |
| Tuberculosis of Lungs | 72.1 | 154.7 | 75.2 | 165.9 | 84.8 | 159.9 |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 7.4 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 19.2 |
| Meningitis | 11.6 | 2.9 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Bronchitis | | 6.6 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 12.9 | 12.9 |
| Pneumonia, All Forms | 65.4 | 72.1 | 73.8 | 85.1 | 93.6 | 99.9 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years | 40.6 | 37.9 | 47.4 | 34.9 | 54.5 | 41.8 |
| Violent Deaths, Excluding Suicide | 73.7 | 56.9 | 78.1 | 43.2 | 65.7 | 66.8 |
| Suicide | 18.2 | 1.9 | 22.3 | 2.8 | 11.9 | 3.9 |
| All Other Causes | 648.8 | 625.1 | 616.9 | 619.3 | 596.2 | 533.4 |

The present tabulation of the FIRST HALF YEAR, 1915, shows the births and deaths reported by the cities and towns of the State from January 1st to June 30th.

There is first shown the deaths by color reported by the 29 Registration cities, of 2,000 population and over, by Principal Causes or Groups of Causes, also the births by color and a comparison of these deaths and births with those reported during the same period of 1914.

Next is shown births and deaths by color reported by the smaller cities and towns which have passed the Model Ordinance and are actively engaged in collecting records. Other municipalities are shown as having passed the ordinance but not transmitting monthly reports.

Lastly is given a comparison of the proportional deaths by color, By Principal Causes or Groups of Causes in the Florida Registration Cities; the Combined City,—Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola and Key West; and in the Registration Area of the United States.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN 1914 AND 1915

The comparison of the births and deaths reported in the First Halves of 1914 and 1915 is of interest and will bear careful study by those interested. Variations in many instances are quite large; in some instances they clearly show better registration but in certain others a possible lessening of interest in enforcing ordinances.

In certain cases where registration is and has been quite complete, the variations would indicate changes in population,—these conjectures can only be made certainties after the figures of 1915 State Census are known.

REPORTS OF SMALLER MUNICIPALITIES

Over 100 of the 200-odd Cities and Towns of the State have taken the needed steps to make collections, and reports are being received from 45 under 2,000 population.

All of these smaller communities which are collecting and transmitting reports are gaining useful practice against the day when the State Law is put into operation and their jurisdiction is enlarged by the putting under their control certain of the surrounding rural territory.

All municipalities which have passed the ordinance but are not transmitting reports should start collections at once to gain like useful information and practice.

And every municipality, no matter how small, which has not yet passed the Model Ordinance should do so at the earliest possible moment, and by so doing, show that local sentiment is in favor of this new State work about to be put into operation.

NO DEATH OR BIRTH RATES

Experience in using the U. S. Census Office Estimates of Population and of calculating rates upon them, has shown the absolute futility of relying upon such estimates of population for any Florida municipality, therefore this tabulation will present no death or birth rates.

therefore this tabulation will present no death or birth rates.

It is greatly to be hoped that the State Census, now being taken, will be available for the computing of rates for the total births and deaths of 1915, and that it will be so accurate and complete as to furnish a safe guide for showing comparative health conditions in all parts of the State.

PROPORTIONAL DEATHS BY CAUSES

The last table shows the Proportion per 1,000 deaths by color from certain Principal Causes or Groups of Causes of the Florida Registration Cities; the Combined City,—Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola and Key West; and for comparison, of the Registration Area of the United States as given by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in its Mortality report for 1913, the last published.

These proportions and comparisons avoid the use of any population figures, but they should be read with the caution that while the deaths in the U. S. Registration Area are in round numbers 820,000 white and 70,000 colored in a population of 97,000,000, the Florida deaths are but 1211 white and 1068 colored in a population of about 300,000.

To indicate how carefully such figures should be taken for short periods it need only be noted that the colored deaths from Scarlet Fever in the Registration Area in 1913 were but 95.

Caution should also be exercised in receiving as fully accurate the diagnosed causes of death; this is indicated by the disproportion between the white and colored deaths in the Registration Area from certain causes, notably Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria and Croup.

But after making all such allowances, it is interesting and encouraging to see that by comparison Florida is not an unhealthy place to live and that certain of the most feared diseases are less prevalent than in the large part of the country embraced in the Registration Area.

The foregoing leads to the hopeful conclusion that when the New State Law is in full operation, Florida's health conditions will be shown by accurate and complete statistics to be equal if not better than those of a large part of the United States.

Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer and Registrar of Vital Statistics.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS ON FLORIDA'S NEW LAW

In last month's "Health Notes" were printed congratulatory letters from Dr. Dowling of Louisiana, Dr. Rankin of North Carolina and

Dr. Hurty or Indiana.

Letters of similar import have been received from Dr. C. W. Garrison, State Health Officer of Arkansas, Dr. Guilford H. Sumner, Secretary-Executive, Department of Health of Iowa, Dr. G. F. Patton, State Registrar of Louisiana, Dr. Frederic V. Beitler, Chief, Bureau of Vital Statistics of Maryland, and Dr. Wilbur R. Batt, State Registrar of Pennsylvania.

They all extend to Florida their States' congratulations and show the wide spread helpful interest in the beginning of the work here.

ILLINOIS NEW MODEL VITAL STATISTICS LAW

(The following from the July, 1915, LEGISLATIVE NUMBER, ILLI-NOIS HEALTH NEWS, is the announcement of what that State's last legislature did for Vital Statistics. It is interesting to note how closely it is in accord with the provisions of the Florida Model Law.)

COMPLETE VITAL STATISTICS constitute a foundation for all intelligent public health work. Prior to this time Illinois has not been recognized by the United States Bureau of the Census as a registration State. The birth and death law formerly enforced was hopelessly inadequate. The statistical results were so incomplete as to be practically useless. The new birth and death law should promptly place Illinois in the registration area and will afford accurate statistical data upon which will be based the constructive public health work of the future. This law, from a public health standpoint, is one of the most important ever enacted in Illinois. The law provides:

 (a) That all original birth and death certificates shall be kept and recorded in the Office of the State Board of Health at Springfield.
 (b) That the State shall be divided into registration districts; that in counties under township organization, the township clerk is the registrar; that in counties not under township organization, the clerk of the road district is the local registrar. In cities and villages, the city or village clerk is the local registrar, except that the law shall not disturb the present machinery for registration of births and deaths in operation in cities and villages. Requires all registrars to appoint deputies to act in their absence or disability.

(c) Requires burial permit to be issued by registrar as pre-requisite to any burial: charges undertakers with duty of filing the certificate of death and with presenting same to the physician or coroner for signature and certification of the cause of death; of securing the burial permit from the

registrar and of delivering same to the custodian of the cemetery.

(d) Requires that birth and death certificates shall contain at least the data required by the United States Bureau of the Census.

(e) Defines stillbirth; prohibits any certificate disclosing the identity of the parents of an illigitimate child without the consent of such parents.

Provides for the issuance of certificates in the case of death where there is no medical attendant.

(g) Requires cemeteries to demand burial permits and to return such permits to the registrar. In the absence of custodians of cemeteries, the duty of reporting burial and returning the burial permit is imposed upon the undertaker.

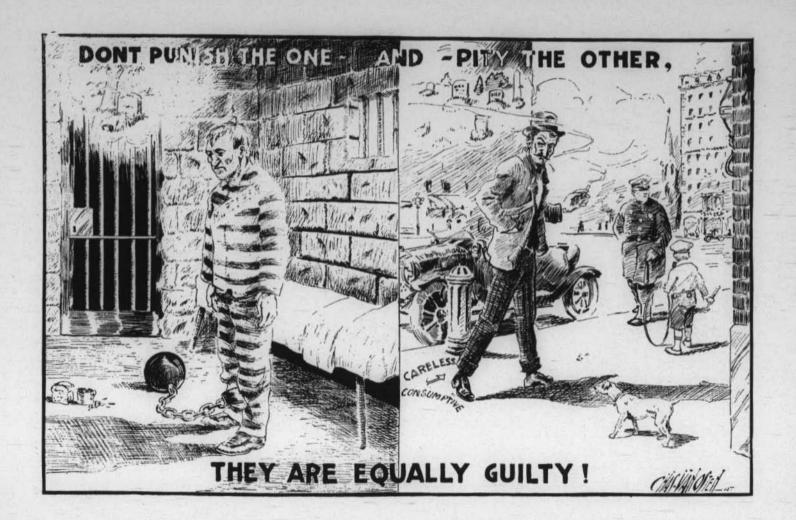
(h) Requires the report of every birth within ten days and, on demand of the health officer, the report may be required within twenty-four hours. The given name of the child must be a part of the birth record. Provides Requires the report of every birth within ten days and, on demand for the registration of children born prior to this Act.

(i) Requires hospitals and other institutions to keep records of all

inmates from which birth and death certificates may be made.

(j) Directs counties to pay the local registrars twenty-five cents each for all birth and death certificates up to the number of 5,000 per annum, and ten cents each for those in excess of 5,000 per annum, payment to be made upon certification by the State Board of Health.

(k) Provides for complete copies of all certificates for county clerks and for the United States Bureau of the Census. The original certificates must be forwarded promptly to the State Board of Health in whose offices they will be filed and statistical reports issued.



"No sanitary improvement worth the name will be effective, whatever Acts you pass or whatever powers you confer on public officers, unless you create an intelligent interest in the public mind."—A. J. Douglas, M. D., Medical Health Officer, Winnipeg.



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Hon. S.R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

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V D C EDITED BY

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This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23" Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30" Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11. Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171. Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.

Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.

Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.

Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"

Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.

Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.

Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.

Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.

Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.

Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.

Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, March, 1913, pp. 54.

Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.

Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 117, Imboff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6. Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 23.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18. Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914 Health Notes 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.

Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.

Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.

Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 6. Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.

Publication 142, A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine, July, 1915, pp. 16.

Publication 143, Flies, July, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 144, Chemical Treatment of Water, July, 1915, pp. 7.

Publication 145, Typhoid, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 146, Pellagra, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 147, The Sanitary Privy, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 148, Whooping Cough, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 150, Malaria, July, 1915, leaflet.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE BACTERIAL FLORA OF SODA FOUNTAIN GLASSES, ETC.

By Henry Hanson, M. D., Senior Bacteriologist, State Board of Health of Florida.

At the request of the Executive Officer of the State Board of Health a number of examinations were made to determine the importance of the common drinking cup as a conveyor of disease germs. At the time this investigation was undertaken nearly all of the common drinking cups had been removed and the most available source of information was taken to be the glasses used at the soda fountains for the dispensing of soft drinks. Cultures were taken from glasses and

spoons used at nineteen fountains and one bar.

The glasses at most fountains are kept on a rack or drain board behind the counter; and are bottom up presumably to prevent germs and dust in the air from dropping in. The cleanliness of the drain boards corresponds to the general cleanliness of the fountain as a whole. In some fountains there is very little that one can criticize, while in others there is very little which one cannot find fault with. At the fountains where the management does not have a high regard for sanitation one sees the creamy and milky wash water deposited on the drain boards which hold the supposedly clean drinking glasses and ice cream dishes.

When a patron calls for a drink the glasses are sometimes rinsed and at other times the drink is served without further rinsing. The method of rinsing varies at the different fountains. At some places the glasses are scrubbed with soap and a soda solution and then rinsed under a spigot or in a tank. Some tanks have a continuous flow of fresh water while others are allowed to fill and have a change of water after the water has become visibly filthy due to the rinsing of a large number of glasses, ice cream dishes and spoons. Many of the attendants use their hands to remove materials adhering to the rim of the glass after which they rinse by the various methods mentioned above.

The method of cleaning the glasses at most of these fountains is considered unsatisfactory. Only a few of the fountains clean their glasses in running water. A great many have tanks in which the water is allowed to stand for varying lengths of time until one can see milky deposits and filth on the surface of the water in which the glasses are rinsed. It is quite evident in these places, that from a bacteriological standpoint the glasses will be more filthy after they are rinsed than before.

All cultures were taken by means of sterile swabs such as are sent out for swabbing throats for diagnosis of diphtheria. The cultures were taken by swabbing the rim of the glass all the way around and to a depth of about one-half inch from the upper edge of the glass both inside and out. These cultures were planted on blood serum media

and incubated from eighteen to twenty-four hours and then examined according to the routine used in examining cultures from throat swabs.

The first sixty-eight cultures were stained with Loeffler's Methylene Blue and the diphtheroid organisms noted. Other organisms were also looked for and recorded. The last one hundred and eighty-seven samples were stained with Ponder's stain according to Kinyoun's modification. The following organisms were found: Diphtheroid bacilli, staphylococci, streptococci, micrococcus catarrhalis, slender bacilli, colon like bacilli, diplococci, sarcinoid cocci, spore bearing bacilli, bacilli in long chains, micrococcus tetragenes, long beaded bacilli and yeast cells. Some swabs showed squamous epithelium from the lips.

In a total of two hundred and fifty-five cultures these organisms occurred in the following ratio: diphtheroid bacilli, 38 times; staphylococci, 109; streptococci, 24; micrococcus catarrhalis, 18; slender bacilli, 25; colon like bacilli, 64; diplococci, 51; sarcinæ, 18; spore bearing bacilli, 4; bacilli in long chains, 5; micrococcus tetragenes, 6; long beaded bacilli, 12; and yeast cells, 16 times. There were a number of cultures where no record was made except as to the presence or absence of the diphtheroid bacilli and streptococci, so aside from the report on diphtheroid bacilli and streptococci the ratio is incomplete.

We find however, that of the first sixty-eight specimens taken diphtheroid bacilli appear fourteen times, or twenty per cent. At the time the first sixty-eight cultures were taken there were a number of cases of diphtheria in the city. At the time the next one hundred and fifty cultures were taken there were exceptionally few cases of diphtheria in the city and in the adjacent community. Out of these one hundred and fifty we found seven or 4.6 per cent to show diphtheroid organisms. When the last series of thirty-eight specimens were taken diphtheria was on the increase and cultures were coming in daily from suspected throat cases. In this series of thirty-eight we found diphtheroid organisms present in twelve or 31.5 per cent.

A number of spoons were swabbed at various fountains and gave fairly rich growth on Loeffler's blood serum media, many showing diphtheroid bacilli. There seems to be a very suggestive relationship between the presence of diphtheroid organisms on public drinking glasses and eating utensils and the number of cases of "sore throat"

in a community.

This investigation shows the need of greater hygienic precautions at soda fountains where foods and soft drinks are dispensed in the uncooked state. The articles served are, with the exception of coca cola, good culture media favoring rapid bacterial multiplication, and when such organisms as diphtheria, "typho-colon bacilli," pneumococci, streptococci, staphylococci, micrococcus catarrhalis, and other pathogenic bacteria are deposited by a germ carrier or otherwise, they find a favorable medium on which they can exist and multiply without becoming appreciably attenuated.

It would be a simple and inexpensive procedure to institute methods of cleaning and sterilizing at these public fountains which would insure clean spoons, glasses and dishes. Where such precautions have been taken sterile swabs were obtained.

These investigations have been made at scattered intervals, and without opposition from the management of the soda fountains and ice cream parlors. In nearly all cases I was met with a manifestation of a desire to learn how the fountains might be operated on a sanitary basis. Many fountains adopted suggestions for cleaning and sterilizing glasses, which on subsequent tests indicated improvement. On the other hand there were a few who were inclined to ridicule the idea of the work, and without exception these places were conducted with the least sanitary precautions, and cultures from glasses at such fountains showed profuse bacterial growth both before and after rinsing.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The soda fountain glasses can be a means of transmitting pathogenic bacteria from bacillus or germ carriers and from the sick and convalescent to the well.

2. These glasses are more important that the common drinking cup on account of the frequency of use of such glasses by different individuals and the nature of the material served, most of which is a

good culture medium.

3. Practical rules should be adopted for the sanitation of ice cream parlors and soda fountains which would insure clean glasses, ice cream dishes and spoons. All glasses, dishes and spoons should be rinsed first in a solution of chlorinated lime, or other approved disinfectant and then cleaned and rinsed in running water. Where there are visible particles of fat, mucus, or dirt the glasses should be cleaned in a soda solution by means of a brush, and then treated with disinfectant solution and rinsed in running water.

4. All fountains or ice cream parlors failing to comply with such rules should be posted as unclean. This would not impose a hardship on the public because it would simply assure cleanliness in the indulgence in luxuries, such as ice cream parlors and soda fountains are.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLLUTION OF WATER SUPPLY

An interesting and important decision has recently been rendered by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, relative to legal responsibility for the pollution of water supply. The question arose in conjunction with a suit growing out of an outbreak of typhoid fever in Mount Holly, New Jersey. The plaintiff, a citizen of the town, sued the local water company for recovery of expenses and indemnification for loss of time due to the illness of his three children during the epidemic. It was shown that the plaintiff had paid the company in advance for a year's water supply covering the period during which the illness occurred. A lower court, before which the suit was first tried, found for the plaintiff, and upon appeal of the defendant this decision was sustained by the supreme court, which found that there was evidence that the water supply was being polluted with sewage and that the company had known of this pollution for upwards of three years before the outbreak of the epidemic. The court held that it was the duty of the water company to supply the plaintiff with pure and wholesome water. The decision was stated by the court as follows:

"Water is a necessity of life and one who undertakes to trade in it and supply customers stands in no different position to those with whom he deals than does a dealer in foodstuffs. He is bound to use reasonable care that whatever is supplied for food or drink shall be ordinarily and reasonably pure and wholesome."

This decision is of importance as establishing a precedent fixing the responsibility of local companies or water boards for pollution of water supply and for illness, damage and loss resulting therefrom.

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

AIN'T THIS THE TRUTH?

To argue with any one about the protection which vaccination gives against smallpox, and especially with the genus "Editor," the kind that the late Hon. Charles Dougherty once styled in the Florida Senate as "having a shirt-tail full of type and a skillet full of ink, and assumes to write "We, the People," is about as absurd a proposition and as useless a waste of time as it is to try and persuade a woman that high-heeled French shoes and tight lacing are destructive to health. It takes a good case of smallpox to convert the former as it does big hospital and surgeon's bills to convince the latter.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR HAY FEVER SUFFERERS

The following instructions have been issued by the American Hav-Fever-Prevention Association for the benefit of its members and hav-

fever sufferers in general.

As the autumnal form of hay-fever, which is the most common, persistent and annoying form of this malady, is due in August, havfever sufferers are urged to use the most active preventive measures at this time.

The pollens of the rag-weeds (Ambrosia artemisiaefolia and Trifida) are the irritating agents in practically every case of this form of hav-fever, although the pollen of other weeds, (golden-rod, etc.,) may aggravate the symptoms and in some cases even originate them.

In order to prevent or diminish the irritating cause of this autumnal hay-fever, hay-fever sufferers should remain away as much as possible from roads adjoining neglected fields, which is the habitat of these weeds. They should learn to recognize the rag-weed, so as to avoid neighborhoods where it is common.



WORMWOOD RAG-WEED (Ambrosia Artemisiaefolia). Responsible, with the GREAT RAG-WEED, for 85 per cent. of Fall Hay-Fever. More common in the Middle and Northern States.

Of special importance is the removal of the exciting cause from the neighborhood of the hay-fever sufferer's home. In vacant lots and fields, especially if they have been at one time cultivated, the weeds should be cut down at once, which will prevent the pollinization of the rag-weed if present. In order to accomplish this, hay-fever sufferers should explain to the owners the relationship of such pollens to hay-fever, which is as well established as any other truth in medicine. While some underlying constitutional condition and some special sensitiveness of the breathing passage may be the predisposing cause, the direct exciting cause is one or more of these pollens. This can

be easily demonstrated, as an attack may be produced in susceptible patients AT ANY TIME OF THE YEAR, by simply applying a few

particles of the pollen to their nostrils.

When this is fully understood by the public, vacant lots and neglected fields with hay-fever-producing weeds will soon become rare in the neighborhood of residences. Such a result may be attained by grazing cattle, by cultivation or mowing down the weeds before the time of pollinization. That this is entirely practical is demonstrated by the fact that it has actually been accomplished in some localities. (Bethlehem, N. H., etc.)



GREAT RAG-WEED (Ambrosia Trifida,), whose pollen is one of the chief causes of Hay Fever. Grows in moist lands. Very abundant on the Gulf Coast.

In cases in which the owners, after such explanations, refuse to cut the weeds within incorporated limits, a report should be made to the local Boards of Health, as most towns already have an anti-weed law. As the public becomes educated in the relationship of rag-weed and similar weeds to hay-fever, of which several hundred thousands are victims in the United States, legislation against hay-fever-producing weeds in the neighborhood of residences and public roads will meet with little opposition.

In the majority of cases, a low nitrogenous diet (reduced in meats, fish, cheese, milk, etc.,) is of benefit in preventing or diminishing the attacks, unless contra-indicated by the low vitality of the patient. Remedies are for the most part unreliable, and should be used only under the directions of the physician. Many of these remedies contain some form of cocaine, and their continued use may establish the habit

or injure the nervous system.

Dr. W. Scheppegrell, Pres., American Hay-Fever-Prevention Association, New Orleans.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following article on "Vaccination," by Dr. John B. Huber, in Collier's, will be convincing to the unprejudiced mind as to the value of this preventive of smallpox, and the boon it has proved to mankind:

Before Jenner put vaccination on and showed how to take smallpox off the map of civilization, whole nations were decimated by this virulent infection, whole cities were depopulated, whole towns and villages wiped entirely out of existence. Public officials divided the people into those who had had, those having, and those going to have smallpox. One in four sufferers died; of the survivors many were hideously blinded. In Johnson's and his Boswell's time every other adult met on the thoroughfares was pockmarked; nor did this variola respect royalty and the quality any more than it did the common people. Such is the before-picture. Look now on the after-picture. For example, since Germany adopted compulsory vaccination she has during long periods not had a single smallpox case among her sixty-odd millions of people; and Greater New York, which has a thoroughly efficient Health Department, had in 1913, despite its fifty-six or more varieties of immigrants, just one smallpox death. Ponderous tomes of statistics are to the same effect.

But cannot smallpox be avoided in any other way—isolation, notification, disinfection, and quarantine? Yes, these measures help; but a superabundance of fateful experience has shown that they will simply not take the

place of vaccination.

Is vaccination dangerous? The dangers here are infinitesimal by comparison with what this measure shields us from. Anyone refusing to see this point lacks perspective and a sense of proportion. All surgery has elements of danger; so has a pin prick or a razor scratch. Walking along a country road these days is a thousandfold more dangerous than vaccination. Our doctors vaccinated three and a half million Filipinos without a single death or any postvaccinal complication. Practically all conceivable danger comes not with but after this slight operation: from uncleanliness and the lack of proper precautions. And it is not true, as has been maintained, that tetanus germs are to be or have been found in the virus used for vaccinations. Obey your doctor, or follow the rules of your health department (sent you on request), and there will be no danger.

But is vaccination needed nowadays when there is so little smallpox? There is now so little of this disease because our health departments, being eternally vigilant, are constantly demonstrating the efficacy of vaccination when epidemics threaten. Besides, one of the most gruesome facts about smallpox is its periodicity: it has had its lessened prevalence when the supply of the suspectible human material was exhausted, only to thrive anew with the fresh generations. Thus, from 1893 to 1897, smallpox killed off 346,520 in sixteen countries—275,000 in Russia alone—simply because vaccination was no longer deemed necessary. Let us, then, not be bold against an absent danger, nor despise the antidote while one has no painful

experience of the bane.

When, at the reopening of public schools, the authorities require new pupils to be vaccinated, parents, for their own safety and that of their communities, should meet this salutary requirement without misgiving.

Health Briefs

Every time a child dies of diphtheria, some one has made a fatai mistake. Either the parents have failed to call the physician early enough, or the physician has failed to administer enough antitoxin. Every case of diphtheria taken early and treated with sufficient diphtheria antitoxin will recover. This statement is absolute. Parents should be suspicious of all sore throats. Physicians should always be certain that the sore throat they are treating is not diphtheria. The State Board of Health laboratories will help you in this.

The birth rate in London for some little time past has been from 400 to 500 a week below the average of the last five years. This decline in population increase is attributed by the local government board

to causes connected with the war.

Typhoid, tuberculosis and hookworm are dreaded by all. That foul smelling, dilapidated, open privy in the back yard is the cause of thousands of cases of these diseases in Florida every year. A sanitary privy can be built for a few dollars. A coffin costs much more.

If every community in Florida gave reasonable attention to sanitary surroundings, if the entire community were immunized by means of typhoid vaccine—within a year this disease would disappear from

the State. Be vaccinated against typhoid.

There is much food for thought in the following statement made by General W. C. Gorgas at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Rochester: "The increase of wages at Panama had more to do with the general health conditions there than any sanitary measure we employed."

Authorities on the subject assert that the average man is but 25 per cent efficient. This is attributed to the use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages and other forms of dissipation, and the shunning of all forms

of exercise.

Governor Whitman, of New York, in an address before the American Public Health Association at Rochester recently, said that, in pruning state expenses, public health activities should be curtailed "only in the very last necessity." He deplored the failure of the last session of the New York State Legislature to make adequate appropriations for health work, stating that 50,000 lives had been needlessly lost in his State in 1914.

The mosquito lit on the sleeping man, and looked for a place to drill, "The world owes me a living," he said, and at once sent in his bill.

—Pathfinder.

Reggy Reswell (to his tailor)—"Weally, I think I have been vewy patient with you. I pwomised again and again to pay you, but if you keep on bothewing me, I simply won't promise any more."—London Tit-Bits.

Harduppe—"That fellow Bjones must have money."
Borrowell—"So must I. Introduce me to him."—Philadelphia Record.

Correspondence

MUNICIPAL HEALTH ORDINANCES

.., Florida, Aug. 27th, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Doctor: I have been appointed City Physician for the city of The town has no ordinance governing public health and sanitation. I hope to meet the Council at its next meeting to discuss with them a few

questions pertaining to public health of

If you have copies of ordinances of the same of the larger cities, I would appreciate it if you would send me a copy or make some suggestions as to what ordinances should be passed; those in regard to contagious diseases and quarantine, surface closets, reporting births and deaths, inspection of public schools, etc. The Council meets the first Monday in September and would appreciate an answer before that time if convenient.

Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Florida, Sept. 3rd, 1915. My Dear Doctor: Your letter of August 29th is before me this morning and I thank you for writing me and for the interest taken in the subject of Public Health.

Under separate enclosure I am sending you by mail today a copy of the rules and regulations and public health laws of the State, which I would suggest that you carefully read over and consult with your city attorney. The rules about the communicable diseases could all be incorporated in an ordinance in such language as your city attorney may think will meet the conditions in your locality. It is almost an impossibility to draft an ordinance that will be applicable to every city and town in the state, because conditions and environments differ so widely, and climate and density of population also have a bearing upon restrictions which might be necessary in some instances, and entirely unnecessary and impracticable in carrying out in others. For instance, it would be perfectly proper to insist upon stringent rules to be instituted and enforced for cases of communicable diseases in densely settled communities, but in the sparsely settled districts, or villages where a large acreage surrounds the premises, it would not be necessary that such stringent regulations should be insisted upon. However, all communicable diseases should be placarded so that the public may be warned of the existence within the house. It is not necessary be restrict members of the household from coming and going at pleasure where they have had the disease for which the patient within is being treated. Again and for instance, a child with measles should not make it an imperative restriction that every member of the household should be kept in. Those children or parents who have already had measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough or smallpox, need not be prohibited from going and coming as their business or the needs of wage earning makes it necessary, due care being taken and strict attention being paid to the isolation of the sick one and the non-mingling of the nurse attendant with other members of the family. In cases of smallpox, successful vaccination is all that is demanded.

I do not believe in air-borne contagion except in very rare instances, and that only when exposed in a close, ill ventilated apartment where the atmosphere is extremely vitiated. I believe that the communicable diseases are contact diseases, and are only in the great majority of cases, contracted by immediate contact of the well with the sick. So that simplifies in a great

measure the question of isolation and restricted liberty.

I do not like the word "quarantine" and do not use it whenever I can avoid it, because it is an obsolete expression and means nothing. To hold for forty days used to be thought in olden times to be sine qua non of suppressing contagious disorders. We know better now, and knowing better, let's abolish obsolete expressions which mean nothing.

I also enclose under separate cover, which I have made mention of, the

model ordinance recommended by the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association and enacted into law by the State Legislature of 1915—that of Vital Statistics. If your municipality has not already adopted it, it will be one of the proper things to have introduced and passed as an ordinance as soon as possible.

Thanking you again for writing, and as I said before, the interest shown in health matters, I am, Yours very truly,

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Sept. 6, 1915.

State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen: I herewith mail sample of sputa raised without effort this A. M. Kindly relieve me of all doubt as to what is the cause of this sort of matter coming from my lungs. It seems to come, as far as I am able to say, from the upper portion of my chest and without but a very slight effort to raise it.

Yesterday P. M. I took a walk for a couple of miles, shot and skinned a large alligator, and during the operation of skinning it (without any previous warning or ill feeling) slightly coughed and raised considerable very bloody sputa, similar to the sample but consisting mostly of blood, clotted, but quite red as from arteries. At first with intervals of say each three or five minutes, I raised say a teaspoonful of this clotted blood and on my way back, every few yards would slightly cough and raise lesser amounts. No pain or noticeable weakness or other discomfort. In all, I probably raised five or six times of a small spoonful and after that a number of times of small bloody amounts. Arriving home I took in my mouth a bit of salt, thinking it might be of service. Ate and slept fine and no cough at all during the night. This A. M. raised bloody signs, a few times, three or four, similar to sample sent you by the mail this A. M. Have no pain at all. eat well, bowels regular. Sleep fine and sound as a top. Take no medicine at all. Weigh only 100 pounds. 42 years of age. Years ago used to have Asthma, but only few slight symptoms of it in the last ten years. Take cold easily but have had none for six months.

Sent you sample some two years ago and no sign of lung infection. absolutely unable to afford to pay a physician for private advice, which I should have done if able. Please tell me what I should do for treatment and what I should do to protect my family of wife and son. Would out-door camping life be of advantage to me? For some years, eight or ten, I have at times after an extra hard cold, noted slight bloody stains in pus raised. This may have occurred as frequently as once in five or six months and only slight signs appear. I have no hacking cough at all and no sweating at nights, symptoms that I think are usual in phthisis. Have been told some time ago that I had bronchial catarrh. Eat well, sleep fine and usually feel O. K. except a sort of malarial weariness. I would be glad if you would send me all up-to-date advice and suggestions as to treatment of whatever may be the trouble. If it is tuberculosis, tell me if it would not be sensible and proper to keep apart from my family, rather than to risk

their getting it.

Thanking you in advance for anything you may be able to suggest for my advantage.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 10th, 1915. Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst. received. The Laboratory has no doubt received sample sputum which you submitted and will render you a report direct. I would suggest that you place yourself in the hands of a

competent physician for a thorough physical examination.

I have instructed Mrs. Susan Voorhees, District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health, to call on you on her next visit to your locality.

Under separate cover I am sending you literature on tuberculosis.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITY IN LEESBURG

Like every other city, Leesburg has been drifting into lax sanitation methods and it required a plain, dispassionate review of sanitary conditions by Dr. Young from the State Board of Health to bring to the citizens a realization of what the aggregate result of several varieties of laxness, each

in itself considered unimportant, might be.

As a result, since the mass meeting held on Wednesday night at which Dr. Young's report to the state board was read for the information of citizens, steps will be taken to eradicate the individual menaces to the general health conditions and the coming winter should find Leesburg more cleanly and healthful than before. For many years past, Leesburg has been noted for its health conditions and anything that might detract even in the slightest degree from this source of civic pride is sufficient to awaken an interest in the mind of each citizen who cares a rap for public welfare.

It is lamentable to an extraordinary degree that the time of the mass meeting, following Dr. Young's plain statements in his report, should have been taken up by bickerings and the introduction of irrelevant matters. Especially is it to be deplored that the questioning of Dr. Young should have descended to a form of query that was little short of baiting. Had it been possible for the citizens as a body to have forgotten that such a thing as an election for sewerage bonds is approaching, and have approached the discussion of sanitation from a standpoint of the seeker after exact information, and as jurors passing upon the question of safety or menace of each individual condition, the result would have been more worthy, and the supplementary report Dr. Young will make verbally to Dr. Porter and the report he is at perfect liberty to make verbally to any other town he may visit, would not have been overcast by the fact that apparently some of the most prominent citizens of Leesburg were unable to dismiss partisan notions from their minds long enough to dispassionately discuss matters that necessarily affect the mental and bodily conditions of themselves, their wives, their children and their opportunities for commercial progress .-Leesburg Commercial.

SCHOOL INSPECTION

There is food for thought in the suggestion that medical and dental examination may become a regular feature of the school work in Manatee

County.

The plan is said to have worked successfully in other cities and states, and the report of the State Board of Health agent, who made examination in the public schools last spring would indicate that the plan has worked successfully at Sarasota, where it was inaugurated through efforts of the Woman's Club.

If the theory is correct and the inspection proves to be advantageous the objection that it's a curtailment of individual liberty gradually will

disappear.

Patrons of the public school generally long ago surrendered to the authorities in the matter of vaccination by compulsory order and the quarantine of contagious diseases.—Manatee River Journal.

ADVERTISING HEALTH

"Printer's ink should be included in the pharmacopeia," said a speaker at the convention of the Public Health Association in New York. "Wisely used, it prevents tuberculosis and builds hosiptals to cure it. Thousands of babies are saved every year by its educational force. It is the only universal agency for the treatment of diseases in the community at large.

You may cure the individual in the sickroom; you must treat the community

through the newspapers."

He wanted to know whether there is any good reason why a city or State should not advertise its health work and pay for it, just as merchandise is advertised.

Of course, he admitted, "as soon as you begin to use print for any public or educational purpose, your opponents will dub you an 'agitator.'
But it's a good thing to be. Every advertiser is an agitator, whether he agitates the public mind in favor of pickles or public health. Don't let the term bother you. It's really a compliment. Use printers ink in large quantities, and don't be afraid to pay for it."

No layman will question the sound sense of this advice. One of the

chief reasons why mankind has been so long in bringing curable or preventable diseases under control has been the lack of publicity. The medical art has always been treated as a mystery. Even with its present admirable development it is still hampered by the well-meant secrecy imposed by "pro-

fessional ethics.

The trend, however, is more and more toward frank and full communication of all the useful knowledge possessed by the doctors and comprehensible by the general public. But much more might be done. And it is hard to imagine any more valuable or legitimate public service than might be rendered by public authorities, in co-operation with the medical profession, publishing reliable health information as a matter of public policy and, if necessary, at public expense.—Florida Metropolis.

ST. CLOUD ENFORCES HEALTH LAWS

O. L. Buckmaster, superintendent of sanitation, brought before the city council Monday night the fact that there is a new state law governing the arrangement and construction of "fly-proof surface closets."

The matter was thoroughly discussed by the council and it was unanimously decided that the only thing to do was to see that the law was complied with and the sanitary inspector was authorized to insert a notice in the St. Cloud Tribune telling the people what was necessary to do to comply with this state law and to see that the necessary changes were made in the shortest possible time.

It is not the desire of the council or of the sanitary inspector to work a hardship on any one. The health of the great majority is to be looked after first of all, and this is a grave question in all cities which are not adequately sewered, so grave that the State of Florida has passed the following

law to protect the health of its citizens:

"Whereas, by the provisions of this Act of the Legislature, approved May 18, 1915, entitled:

"An Act making it a misdemeanor to keep or maintain surface closets, which are not fly-proof in construction and are not in conformity with plans recommended and approved by the State Board of Health, and prescribing

a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this Act."

It is provided that any firm or corporation keeping or maintaining surface closets within the limits of the incorporated towns which are not fly-proof in construction and are not in conformity with the plans recommended or approved by the State Board of Health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine.

Plans and information concerning the fly-proof closet which you must construct will be furnished on application at the city hall or to the sanitary inspector, whose office is above the Seminole Pharmacy on New York

avenue.

This is one of the greatest steps forward that St. Cloud has made since the passage of the new charter, and to conform with this law will be very little expense, or labor, to any one, and the great good to the community can not be calculated in dollars and cents.

O. L. Buckmaster says that the people of St. Cloud elected him to look out for their health and keep their city clean, and this he is going to do to the best of his ability, subject always to the recall whenever the majority of the people disapprove of his methods in enforcing the rules of health and cleanliness.—St. Cloud Tribune.

HEALTH SURVEY AT TARPON SPRINGS

Officials of the Florida State Board of Health are making a sanitary survey of Tarpon Springs. Dr. C. W. Bartlett, of this district, and three assistants, all of Tampa, are doing the work.—Tampa Times.

DO THE BEST UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Although the legislature provided no funds for the proper enforcement of the law it enacted for the medical examination of school children, it is pleasing to know that the Florida State Board of Health has decided to do the best that can be done under the circumstances and will pay a small fee to physicians who will aid in the work.

The last legislature was rather lavish in appropriations excepting to carry out the provisions of the act regarding the examination of school children. Here the purse strings were drawn tight and not a cent was appropriated for the proper administration of one of, if not the most important law enacted during the session

The board of health, however, will spend between \$15,000 and \$20,000 in an effort to see that the law is given a trial in the hope that the next legislature, seeing the necessity of properly carrying out the provisions of the act, will appropriate sufficient money to pay for the medical inspections. When this is done and the act amended by adding a following up system, such as the school nurse, to follow the child to its home and there give the parent advice, then Florida will begin securing some of the benefits that have come to other states through medical inspection of school children.—Pensacola Journal.

OLD AGE KILLING YOUNG

E. E. Rittenhouse, president of the Life Extension Institute, delivered before the Washington Board of Trade an address in which he called attention to some startling health facts. Investigation made by the institute of which he is the head indicates an alarming rate of increase in deaths from breaking down of the heart, arteries, kidneys and of the nervous and digestive systems. An important improvement is also shown in connection with typhoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia, says an exchange.

typhoid, tuberculosis and pneumonia, says an exchange.

The institute has made physical examinations of 5,000,000 male employees. Their ages have averaged about 30 years. It has been found that about 3 per cent. are normal. About 38 per cent. had minor physical impairments, 51 per cent. had defects moderately important and in need of attention, and 8 per cent. were suffering from serious impairments. Nearly all had ailments that were curable and would cause no serious consequences if given prompt medical attention. Those examined were employed in commercial houses and the data obtained may be accepted as fairly indicative of physical conditions among the people of the country in general.

The institute finds that there was an increase of 43 per cent. in the deaths from kidney diseases, 38 per cent. in the deaths from heart failures, 30.8 per cent. in deaths from apoplexy and diseases of the nervous system, and 22.5 per cent. in deaths from liver and digestion trouble. There are 410,000 deaths annually in this country from those causes, which should be old age diseases. Of that number 60,000 die under the age of 40, and 105,000 between the ages of 40 and 60. He estimated that 80 per cent. of these deaths could be postponed from a few days to many years if the diseases had been treated in incipiency, and to stop such disastrous waste very wisely suggests the advisability of periodic physical examinations.—Burlington (Vt.) News.

Heterinary Notes

SOME POULTRY PESTS

The poultry industry of the United States has reached tremendous pro-Other industries are less uniform in their distribution. Nearly everybody raises a few chickens. Some persons go into poultry raising on a large scale realizing there is money in it, and that to get the most out of it, they must provide proper food, large, clean and airy poultry houses and yards. Others go at it in a slip-shod way, providing nothing and allowing the fowls to raise themselves. Although there are some good reasons why poultry can exist and keep in good health, raised wild, the method is certainly unbusiness-like and, in the main, unprofitable. The fowls become wild, wander away from the premises, become the prey of other animals, are stolen, and drop their eggs in inaccessible places. From such poultry all we get is a few to sell, or to put up and fatten for the table. When we bring the poultry into a smaller compass, thus depriving them of having to scratch for a living, we undoubtedly produce a weaker strain, and tend to introduce diseases from which they would be immune, in the wilder state. It is at this point, a knowledge of the business is requisite. Anybody can raise chickens wild; but that same careful attention and watchfulness is necessary in the poultry business as in any other, and it is, therefore, not to be despised.

Undoubtedly the greatest bug-bear to poultry raising is lice. There are large numbers of species of parasites affecting poultry, but space limits us to a consideration of two or three of the more common ones. First, and most generally important is the red mite (Dermanyssus gallinae). It occurs in poultry, pigeons, and house-birds. It gnaws the flesh and sucks blood. During the day, as a rule, it hides in cracks and corners and at night swarms upon the fowls, sucking their blood and causing them great annoyance and loss of rest. The younger the fowls the greater is the damage and suffering. Also, animals such as horses and man are attacked. In horses it causes great irritation, resulting in a mange-like disease of the skin with loss of hair from the affected areas. This parasite is very persistent and vigorous measures will be necessary to destroy it. It can be eradicated by a thorough application of hot carbolic acid solution (1 of acid to 20 parts of water) to all parts of the interior of the house, including the floor, the

removal and burning of nests, and by a thorough white-washing.

There are five species of lice commonly found upon fowls. They are

There are five species of lice commonly found upon fowls. They are different from lice found upon hairy animals, and are not blood suckers. They subsist upon the dandruff which collects upon a body and are much alike in their habits although quite different in shape and size. They are all quite small varying in size from 1-100 to 1-6 of an inch in length. They multiply with great rapidity, one individual producing over 100,000 in three months. Chicken lice may not actually kill, but by their great numbers so annoy the birds that loss of rest and sleep causes ill-health, and general unproductiveness. They are especially annoying to young chickens. They seem to prefer the dry, scurfy skin of chickens already in bad health to the moist skin of the healthy ones. Chickens infested with lice are uneasy and restless. They constantly peck at the body, and scratch, shake and frequently dust themselves. Lice may be found upon them by separating the feathers, especially about the neck and head. The lice may also be found about the nests, floors or any part of the hen house.

In treating for lice, the fowl as well as the house must receive vigorous attention. Lice upon fowls may be killed in two ways. One is the application of some substance which will poison the lice; the other is the application of a substance which will destroy the lice by suffocating them. In the case of old fowls, sulphur ointment may be rubbed, in small quantity, upon the neck, head, vent, and under the wings. Upon the thin skin of young fowls, only bland substances are permissible, such as olive oil, cotton-seed

oil, or lard. Every poultry yard should have a large dust box, sunk in the ground and filled with pulverized plaster and ashes to which sulphur or insect powder are added. This alone, if properly managed would keep the fowls clear of lice.

To rid the poultry house of lice it is necessary to remove shelving, perches, nests, etc., and then to whitewash the entire interior with a wash to which chloride of lime (one pound to four gallons) had been added. Kerosene in emulsion, or free, makes an excellent insecticide for this purpose. All shelving and perches should be sprayed, washed with either of the above, or scalded. The floor, if wooden, should be removed and similarly treated. If of dirt, it should be thoroughly scraped and scalded or given a sprinkling with one of the above insecticide solutions. The scraping should be similarly treated or burned. A repetition of this process two or three

times a year would keep the poultry house free of lice.

Another pest common in sub-tropical Florida is the hen flea. It is about the size, color and form of a flea, but unlike the latter, does not hop. It frequents shady places under old houses, earthen floors, and other dusty, untidy places. It cannot live in sunlight or upon wet ground. It infests young animals, chickens, turkeys, kittens, puppies, calves, colts and children; but may also be found upon the larger adult animals. The female buries itself in the skin of chickens, causing the formation of wart-like tumors which may spread over the eyes or into the mouth, producing blindness and starvation. In very young animals death takes place early from the im-mense numbers. With so many hosts to live upon there is no wonder that this flea is so troublesome. From what is known of its habits, however, it can be attacked with some hope of success. The infested houses, including floor, roosts and nests, should be given a good wetting with whitewash, scalding hot, if possible. Dust the fowls with insect powder and treat the tumors with carbolic salve, or sulphur ointment. A solution of lysol, trikresol or creolin of 5 per cent. strength should kill the insect, and could be applied to the affected parts of the fowl. Scald out small coops and Treat similarly all places where the flea is seen. turn upside. possible keep the premises wetted down by means of sprinkling can or hose for several days, as the flea is killed by dampness and by sunshine.

There are few persons who are aware of the great extent to which poultry is infested with worms. An old saying is, that when one does not know the cause of sickness and death in his fowls, the best thing to do is to clean up the chicken-house and treat for lice. To this should be added, look also

for worms.

Every fowl harbors worms. Most of these are harmless when present in small numbers. Most of them do harm by plugging up the bowels and preventing the proper digestion of the food. Others do harm by absorbing the digested food, thereby robbing the fowl. Still others do harm by biting the intestines, which causes irritation and consequent loss of function of these parts.

Fowls acquire parasites from each other, either directly or indirectly; hence, the more closely confined they are, the greater is the chance of this

mutual infestation.

Although there are a dozen different intestinal parasites of fowls, those most commonly found are two species of round worms. The first, and largest, named Heterakis inflexa, is found in the small intestine. It does little harm, except when present in sufficient numbers to cause a stoppage of the bowel. This worm is round, shiny and translucent. It is pointed at both ends, and has little or no movement; hence, the specific name, inflexible.

The other species, named Heterakis papillosa, is much smaller, being about one-fifth the length of the H. inflexa. It also is a round worm and is found in enormous numbers in the two blind pouches known as the caeca.

As many as 300 have been counted in these little pouches.

The age of the fowl has much to do with its power of resistance to internal as well as external parasites. The younger the fowls, the more severely they suffer.

The symptoms caused by worms are dullness, weakness, emaciation, stiffness, diarrhoea and sometimes convulsions. The fowl's feathers are

roughened and their appetite remains fairly good. In some cases these symptoms develop rapidly, and an acute disease is suspected.

The presence of worms can be detected by cutting open the bowels of

a dead towl, or by killing, for examination, one of the sick ones.

After we have determined the cause of the sickness, we are then in a position to apply the remedy. There are many of these; but the practical poultryman has no desire for experimentation, preferring to leave that to

specialists in poultry diseases.

The remedy which gives best general results, because of its effectiveness against all kinds of worms, is the oil of turpentine. It, should, however, be diluted with another oil, as it is irritating to mucous membranes. It should be given in teaspoonful doses, along with an equal quantity of olive or cotton seed oil, once daily, for three days, and then twice weekly till the fowl recovered. Meanwhile, give soft, ground feed. The drinking water must be kept clean, and the droppings should be collected daily. placed in a barrel and sprinkled heavily with lime. Other measures, such as scraping the yards, removing the coops or houses to a distant locality, and burning those that die, are indicated.

COW TICKS ERADICATED IN DADE AND BROWARD COUNTIES

Systematic eradication operations have been carried out co-operatively between the State Board of Health, the county authorities and the Federal Government for the past four months with the result that there are now no

cow ticks in Dade and Broward Counties.

These are the first Florida counties to rid themselves of the cow tick. The work has been done in record time. This was possible because everyone was anxious to get rid of this menace to his cattle; and dipped or sprayed every animal once every two weeks over a period of four months. Not one animal escaped dipping, so not one tick escaped death.

This territory will be protected by proper quarantine against re-infesta-tion, and farmers in these counties can now import improved cattle from the north and west without danger of losing them from tick fever. Dade and Broward counties should become as well-known for their fine cattle, as

they now are for their fine fruits.

Any county in Florida can do the same, if it will,

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE SWALLOW MEDICINE

Many horses die because of our inability to get them to swallow the

medicine prescribed.

A simple method that never fails is as follows: Elevate the horse's head by drawing it up to the limb of a tree. Pour about four ounces of the medicine into the mouth and hold same closed with the left hand. From an ounce bottle, in the right hand, pour about a half ounce of warm water down the right nostril. When this water has run far enough back, it will cause the horse to swallow. Never administer medicine through the nostril.

Texas' State Veterinarian Dies of Anthrax

Dr. J. G. Chrisman, late State Veterinarian of Texas, lost his life from becoming infected with anthrax while holding a post-mortem examination upon a cow dead from that disease.

Summary of Public Health Administration, August

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection of dairy. Investigation improper burial. Complaint of dead cows 26th Ave. attended to. Investigation cases rabies 23d St. and 13th Ave. Conference with mayor regarding dead fish at Boulevard Drive; interviews with newspapers concerning this nuisance. Complaint received of sewage at sanitarium; abatement ordered. Smallpox patient at isolation hospital

ated. Supervision of inspections by sanitary patrolman.
Tampa, Lutz and Chapman: Inspections by Sanitary Patrolman; Screening Law: restaurants 5; (violations and abatements 2;) lunch counters 5; kitchens 1; meat shops 2; grocery stores 5; bakeries 2; fruit stands 1; fish markets 1; cigar factories 2. Surface Closets and Water Carriage Laws: schools 1. Sanitary Nuisance Laws: dead cows 5 (violations and abatements 5); water supply 1; grave 1 (violations and abatements 1); private houses 2 (violations and abatements 2); candy factories 2 (violations and abatements 2); vacant lot 1. Other laws under jurisdiction of State Board of Health: dairies 3. Communicable Diseases: Smallpox (fumigations, releases, etc. 1); typhoid fever 7 (fumigations, releases, etc. 1); tuberculosis 3 (fumigations, releases, etc. 2); scarlet fever 4; diphtheria 5 (fumigations, releases, etc. 1); rabies 1.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation and management communicable diseases and supervision of inspections by sanitary partolman as follows: Screening Law: hotels 3 (violations and abatements 2); boarding houses 5; restaurants 19 (violations found and abatements 13); lunch counters 6 (violations and abatements 3); dining rooms 21 (violations and abatements 9); dining or buffet cars 1; kitchens 19 (violations and abatements 12); meat shops 31 (violations and abatements 4); butcher shops 13 (violations and abatements 1); grocery stores 76 (violations and abatements 70); bakeries 4; fruit stands 68 (violations and abatements 68). Communicable diseases: typhoid fever 3; tuberculosis 7 (fumigations 1); diphtheria 1.

Century: Management case of diphtheria.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Investigation improper disinterment corpses at city cemetery. Opposition made to movement to increase size of cemetery which is in heart of city. Matter of re-establishment of rat bounty and employment of competent rat catcher again brought to attention of county commissioners and city council. Examination of water supply of F. E. C. Railway; proper recomcouncil. Examination of water supply of F. E. C. Railway; proper recommendations made to company. Examination of water from cisterns; found polluted. Measures completed for enforcement of health laws passed by recent legislature. Plans of sanitary toilets published and thirty days given to comply with these requirements. Supervision of inspections by sanitary patrolman as follows: Screening Law: hotels 23; boarding houses 14; restaurants 78; dining rooms 17; kitchens 78; meat shops 29; butcher shops 17; grocery stores 42; bakeries 11; fruit stands 46. Surface Closet and Water Carriage Laws: private residences 32. Routine laboratory work.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Attendance meeting City Board of Health. Conference with Veterinarian of State Board of Health concerning anthrax in cattle at Marion County Farm. Visits to owners of fruit stands, grocery stores, etc., explaining new law concerning screening of all food exposed for sale.

Webster: Inspection of alleged nuisance in form of pond in the city.

Taft: Inspection of alleged nuisance from open surface closets. Sanitary inspection of town and conference with mayor and city council on sanitary

matters.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

(District Assistant to the State Health Officer absent on special pellagra

Arredondo: Investigation death of child from diphtheria by District Assistant, South Central District. Second visit in connection with diphtheria situation.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

(District Assistant to State Health Officer on leave of absence).
WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahasee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist State Board of Health.

SPECIAL DETAILS.

Hopkins: Interview regarding sanitary conditions at mill.

Vero: Investigation case suspected diphtheria; instructions given as

to disinfection of quarters, etc.

Plant City: Inspection of restaurants and food stalls; advice as to effective methods of screening; distribution of bulletins on bovine tuberculosis among interested farmers; continued inspection of bakery which had gotten its products contaminated with spore forming organism; visits to cases of infectious diseases; examination of specimens.

Midway: Consultation infected dog bite; inspection of suspected cases

of hookworm and advice as to examination and treatment.

Fort Meade: Examination of sewerage system extending over certain sections in which structural defects had caused surface water and sand to flow in

Malabar, Grant and Sebastian: Investigation of petition signed by 100 citizens alleging that waters of Indian River through influx of excessive amounts of drainage water and death of large number of fish were detrimental to health. Public hearings held at Malabar and Sebastian. Indian River inspected by launch from Malabar to Sebastian.

mental to health. Public hearings held at Malabar and Sebastian. Indian River inspected by launch from Malabar to Sebastian.

Leesburg: Sanitary survey of various house methods for disposal of sewage with view to ascertaining their condition; efficiency and safety or menace as related to public health; work after begun was on request ex-

tended to cover general sanitation of city.

Panama City, Millville, Moortown, St. Andrews, Fountain, Farmdale, Southport, West Bay, Overstreet, Early, Lynn Haven, Belle Isle, Cook, Cromanton: Work on pellagra, hookworm infection and general sanitation. Investigation water supply, Panama City.

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION Monthly Report, Status of Tuberculosis District Nursing, August 31, 1915

| Residence of Gasse Visited Lass Visited To Date, by Towns and Districts | of Patients
Of Patients
Under Instruc-
tions, Last
Report | Cases
Cases
Found
Last
Month | Cases
Found
to
Have
Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number
of Patients
in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total
Number of
Patients
Following
Instruction |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| WESTERN DISTRIC | T111 | 35 | 40 | 14 | 8 | 84 | 81 |
| Alliance | | 1 | 2.2 | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| | | i | ** | | | i | 1 |
| Barth | : | 1 | ** | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Big Bayou | 1 | 3 | 1 | | ** | 3 | 2 |
| Bluff Springs | i | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Campbellton | | ** | · i | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Century | IIII i | | i | | | | |
| Barth Big Bayou Blackman Bluff Springs Campbellton Cantonment Century Chipley Cottage Hill Cottondale Camp Walton Dady Darlington DeFuniak Springs Fountain Graceville Greenwood Holt Jay | 4 | '; | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cottondale | 2 | | - 11 | i | | i | 1 |
| Camp Walton | | 1 1 | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Darlington | :::: 1i | | - :: | :: | | i | i |
| DeFuniak Springs | 7 | ż | 2 | 2 | i | 4 | 4 |
| Fountain | 1 | | 1 | ** | | 2 | 2 |
| Greenwood | 1 | i | ** | | 1. | 2 2 | 2 2 4 |
| Holt | 4 | 1 | | | ** | 4 4 | 4 |
| Laurel Hill | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Malone | 3 | 1 | 4 | ** | | 4 2 | 4 |
| McDavid | 2 | 3 | | | | 5 | . 5 2 1 |
| McKinnonville | 2 | | | | ** | 2 | 2 |
| Holt Jay Laurel Hill Malone Marianna McDavid McKinnonville Millville Milton | | 1 1 | | | ** | 3 | 3 |
| Molino | 3 | *1 | 1 | ** | ** | 2 2 | 1 2 |
| Mossy Head | 1 | 1 | ** | ** | ** | 2 3 | 2 3 |
| Oak Grove | 4 | | i | | | 3 | 3 |
| Panama City | 2 | | ** | 1 | 1 | i | i |
| Millville Milton Molino Mossy Head Muscogee Oak Grove Panama City Paxton Pensacola Pine Barren Pinegwoods Ponce de Leon Roberts Sneads | 39 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Pine Barren | 1 | | i | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Ponce de Leon | .4 2 | 2 | 1 | ** | | 3 | 2 |
| Roberts | 3 | ** | ** | i | i | 1 | 1 |
| Southport | | i | | | | 1 | 1 |
| St. Andrews | | 1 | ï | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Wausau | i | | 1 | | | | - 4 |
| Sneads Southport St., Andrews Vernon Wausau Westville SOUTHWESTERN Apopka Arcadia Bartow Bradentown | 3 | 33 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 116 | 48 |
| Apopka | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Arcadia | 3 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bradentown | 2 | 4 | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Bradentown Campbells Station Clearwater Dunedin Fort Myers Frost Proof Geneva | 2 | 1 | i | ·i | | 1 | 1 |
| Dunedin | | i | | | | i | i |
| Fort Myers | 2 | | - 44 | ** | | 2 | 1 |
| Geneva | 1 | 2 | :: | | *** | 2 | i |
| | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Kathleen | 1 | 3 | ** | i | ** | 2 2 | 2 |
| Kissimmee Lakeland Loughman Manatee Mulberry | 30 | | 4 | | 1 | 25 | 6 1 |
| Loughman | 2 | i | ï | 'n | ** | 2 2 | 1 2 |
| Mulberry | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Mulberry Orlando Ovieda Palmetto | | 6 | ** | | | 6 | 2 |
| Palmetto | 2 | | i | i | | | |
| Parish | | | | | ** | 1 | 2 |
| Parish | 8 | 1 | ** | 2 | | 8 | |
| Punta Gorda | 2 | | | - | 100 | 1 | 1 |

| Residence of Cases Visited to Date, by Towns and Districts | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruc-
tions, Last
Report | New
Cases
Found
Last
Month | Cases
Found
to
Have
Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of Patients in District under Instruction to Date | Tetal Number of Patients Following Instruction |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Sanford | | 3 | | ï | | 3 3 | 1 |
| Safety Harbor | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Seffner | | · i | ** | ** | 15 1 | 1 | ï |
| St. Petersburg
Tampa
Tarpon Springs | 4 | 7 | 1 2 | 2 | ** | 1
30 | 1 |
| Tarpon Springs | 4 | ** | *** | i | | 3 | 2 |
| Waverly | 1 | ** | i | ** | 1.1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wall Springs. Wall Springs. Waverly Winter Haven. Winter Park. CENTRAL DISTRICT | 3 | ï | 1 | i | | 1 | 1 |
| CENTRAL DISTRICT | 37 | 32 | 5 | | 2 | 64 | 64 |
| Archer | 2 | | 11 | ** | | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| Brooksville | 3 | | | 4. | | 3 | 3 |
| Citra | 1 | 1 | | ** | | 2 | 2 |
| Conant | | 1 | 2.4 | | ** | 1 | |
| Dade City | | 1 | | 4.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dunnellon Floral City Gainerville | i | ** | ** | | 200 | 1 | 1 |
| Grove Park | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 7 2 |
| High Springs | 1 | ** | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lady Lake
Leesburg | Acr | 3 | | | ** | 3 | 3 |
| Lukens | 1 | | ** | ** | ** | 2 | 1 |
| McIntosh | | 2 . | i i | 11 . | ** | 2 | 2 |
| Meredith | | 1 | ** | | | 1 | . 1 |
| Micanopy
Ocala | 1 | | ï | | | 1 | 1 |
| Oklawaha
Orange Heights | iii i | 3 | | *** | ** | 3 | 3 |
| Orange Heights
Otter Creek
Oxford | 4 | 5 | 4.4 | | | 4 | 4 |
| Reddick | | 1 | ** | ** | :: | 5 | 1 |
| Socastee | | 1 2 | | ** | | .; | .; |
| Sparr | 1 | 1 | | | 22 = 0 | î | 1 |
| Trenton Trilby Tavares Waldo | i | | | ** | :: | 1 | 1 |
| Tavares | ::: i | 3 | i | ** | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Waldo | 1 | | | ++ | ** | 1 | 1 4 |
| Zephyrhills | | 2 | ** | ** | ** | 2 | 2 |
| NORTH CENTRAL
Baldwin | 38 | 37 | 1 | : | 1 | 73 | 19 |
| Callahan | | 3 4 | | | ** | 3 | |
| Callahan Crescent City. Dowling Park Fernandina Green Cove Springs. Hamoton | i | ** | 11 | | | i | 4.4 |
| Green Cove Springs | 2 | 1 | ** | | ** | 2 | |
| Hampton | | 7 | 11 110 | ** | ** | 2 7 | 7 |
| Jennings | . 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Lake Butler | 3 | 1 | 1. | | | 2 | ** |
| Live Oak | 5 | 2 | 1 | ** | ** | 5 5 | 5 |
| Macclenny | . 2 | 3 | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Palatka | | 7 | 1.2 | 11 | | 7 | 11 |
| Starke | 4 | 1 | ** | | ** | 4 | |
| Watertown | 11 | 1 | ** | ** | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Welaka | | 3- | | | | 3 | |
| White Springs | . 1 | ** | | | | 1 | |

| Residence of
Cases Visited
to Date, by
Districts | of Patients
On Patients
Under Instruc-
tions, Last
Report | Cases
Cases
Found
Last
Month | Cases
Found
to
Have
Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of Patients in District under Instruction to Date | Total Number of Patients Following Instruction |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|--|
| WEST CENTRAL | 24 | 56 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 72 | 27 |
| Apalachicola | | 7 | | 1 | | 6 | 2 |
| Aucilla | | 1 | | | | 1 | . 1 |
| Carrabelle | | 3 | | 2.0 | | 3 | |
| Chattahoochee . | 1 | 2 | ** | ++ | 18.8 | 3 | 1 |
| Concord | | 2 | | 4.0 | ** | 2 | 4.5 |
| Greenville | 3 | 2 | | 1 | 9.9 | 4 | - |
| Gretna | | 1 | ** | * * | 7.7 | 1 | |
| Hanson | | 1 | | ** | 7.2 | - | |
| Havana | 2 | 1 | V. 4 | | 2.0 | 3 | |
| Lee | 1 | 3 | ** | ** | 7.7 | | |
| Lloyd | | - | | 1 | ** | 10 | 3 |
| Madison | | | | - | | 1 | 1 |
| Mayo
Monticello | | 0.00 | 9.0 | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | 100 | | 4 | 2 |
| Perry | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Pinetta | 5 | 10 | 3 | ** | 1000 | 9 | 3 |
| Quincy
River Junction. | | 1 | | 9.9 | ** | T | 300 |
| Sopchoppy | | 3 | | 2.4 | | 3 | 1 |
| Tallahassee | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Woodville | | 1 | | ** | 4.4 | 1 | 1.1 |

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Towns visited by State Board of Health Educational Exhibit During August, 1915: Melbourne, Fort Pierce, Miami.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 8, August, 1915, 36 pp. Press service bulletins to Florida newspapers: August 3, "Flies;" August 11, "Foliage and Health;" August 18, "Inspecting School Children;" August 25, "The Strong Man."

Publications out in August: No. 151, "Measles," 18 pp.
Distribution of literature during August: House fly 127; Tuberculosis 123; Hookworm 378; Ophthalmia Neonatorum 20; Rules and Regulations 135; Medical Inspection of Schools 3; Sewage Disposal 254; Cattle Tick Eradication 7; Malaria 67; Mosquitoes 37; Measles 7; Smallpox 15; Imhost Tanks 12; Animal Importation Regulations 10; Vital Statistics 15; Common Sense in Contagion 12; Baby Welfare 12; Typhoid Fever 42; Pure Water 8; Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera 12; Miscellaneous posters 11; General Sanitary Management 10; Hookworm in Dogs 8; Remarks on Preventive Medicine 3; Chemical Treatment of Water 6; Pellagra 17; Sanitary Privy 1806; Whooping Cough 12; Annual Reports 15; Health Notes (back numbers) 122; Public Health Acts of 1915, 140.

| Total Health Notes, August, mailing list Press service to newspapers, 4 issues | 8,400 |
|--|-------|
| Grand total pieces literature distributed in August | |

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Carrrabelle, Center Hill, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Cottondale, Crescent City, Cypress, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, Daytona Beach, DeFuniak Springs, DeLand, Delray, Dunedin, East Millville, Eatonville, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fellsmere, Fernandina, Florida City, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Glendale, Greensboro, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Laurel Hill, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Macclenny, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami, Milton, Molino, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Okeechobee, Orange Park, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Pompano, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Punta Gorda, Quincy, Reddick, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Taft, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, Umatilla, Wauchula, Wellborn, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston, Winter Park, Zephyrhills, Zolfo.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| | In St. Luke's, August 1 | In Brewster (col.), August 1 | Outside Treatment, August 1 | Applications received, August | Admitted St. Lukes | Admitted Brewster | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted | Total Cases During Month | Operating, Plaster Work,
Special Treatment, Etc. | Date Discharged and Condition | Diagnosis | Under Treatment Sent 1 1915 |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. F.
E. A. | 1 1 | | :: | :: | | | :: | ::: | 1 | Skin Graft
8-3-15
Cast 8-4 | Improved
8-21-15 | Osteomyelitis | · i |
| A. N.
F. P. | 1 | • • | :: | • • | • | | | • • • | 1 | Spinal Jacket
8-13-15 | | Tuberculosis Spine | 1 |
| H. M.
L. B. | 1 | | • • • | :: | | | | • • | 1 | Plaster Cast
8-12-15 | | Tbc. Ilium
Polio. Deformity | 1 |
| A. H.
C. J. | 1 | | ·i | • • | :: | :: | :: | • • | 1 | 8-9-15 | | Polio. Deformity | 1 |
| M. P.
P. G.
L. H.
R. F.
S. H.
W. W. | :::::: |
i
i
1 | 1 1 | | | | :::::: | :::::: | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Spinal Jacket
8-20-15 | | Curvature Spine | 1 |
| W. H.
B. Y. | | :: | i | | 1 | | i | | 1 | | | Spastic Par | 1 |
| R. G.
W. M. | :: | | | 1 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | Tenotomy and
Osteotomy | | Club Feet | |
| Total | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 17 | | 1 | | 1 |

SMALLPOX

| Reported | cases of smallpox in Florida, August, 1915: Tampa, Hillsborough County |
|----------|--|
| | Total cases reported in 1915 to September 1 |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during August (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin free to indigent only.) Number of persons receiving treatment.

| County and Town | Anti-Smallpox
Faccine | Anti-Rabic
L'accine | Anti-Typhoid
Vaccine | Diphtheria Antitoxin
Curative and
Immunizing | Tetanus Antitoxin
Immunicing |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------------|
| ALACHUA
Alachua | | | 5 | | |
| Archer | | i | | | |
| Waldo | 10 | | ++ | | ** |
| Melbourne | 10 | ** | ** | ., | |
| Crystal River | | | 6 | | |
| Inverness | | | 4 | 4.4 | 12.5 |
| DUVAL
Jacksonville | 67 | 1 | 31 | 17 | 4 |
| South Jacksonville | 20 | 4.5 | | | ** |
| ESCAMBIA Pensacola GADSDEN | 50 | | | ** | 115 |
| Ouincy
HILLSBOROUGH | 100 | | 20 | 144 | |
| Plant City | 144 | 1.00 | 4.4 | 3 | 5.00 M. A. |
| Tampa
HOLMES | 150 | 1 | ** | *** | ** |
| JEFFERSON | ** | | | 1 | ** |
| Aucilla | | 1 | 1 | 18 | 44 |
| LEON
Tallahassee | | | | 1 | |
| LEVY | | | 10 | | |
| Williston | 30 | 1 | 6 | *** | ** |
| NASSAU | 30 | 11 | - | | 1 33 |
| Fernandina | 30 | ** | ** ** | | |
| SAINT JOHN | 10 | ** | | 4 | |
| St. Augustine | 10
50 | | 3.5 | ** | 44 |
| TAYLOR
Carbur | | | 25 | | |
| VOLUSIA | | 30 1 | | | 1 |
| New Smyrna | 20 | | 1.0 | | 1 ** |
| WALTON
DeFuniak Springs | | V | 2 | 3 | |
| | | - | _ | - | |
| Total | 457 | 4 | 105 | 35 | 1 |
| Total number persons receiving Pasteur
Total number persons receiving anti-typ
Total number persons receiving diphthe
Total number persons receiving tetanus | treatment
hoid vaccin | in 1915 to
te in 1915 to
n in 1915 t | September
o September
o September | oer 1 | 201 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

SPECIMEN EXAMINATIONS

| Specimens | lacksonville | Tampa | Pensacola | Key West | Miami | Tallahassee | Tetal |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Animal parasites | | 142 | 39 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 388 |
| Diphtheria | | 50 | 34 | 2 | | 64 | 370 |
| Gonorrhoea | | 45 | 38 | 0 | 7 20 | 1.15 | 631 |
| Malaria | | 165 | 10 | ** | 20 | 144 | 37 |
| Pathological | | | | - 51 | | 1 | - 5 |
| Tuberculosis | | 79 | 37 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 263 |
| Typhoid | . 266 | 109 | 69 | | 17 | 139 | .600 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 23 | | 3 | 23 | 6 | 176 |
| Sanitary Chem. Exam | | 11 | ** | | . 86 | 12 | 329 |
| Rat Examination | | 264 | 40 | | . 00 | 4.5 | 264 |
| Kat Examination | | 201 | | | - | - | |
| | 1,449 | 926 | 330 | 18 | 180 | 418 | 3,321 |

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, AUGUST

MALARIA-Estivoantumnal TOWN Tuberculosis Gonorrhoca Lamblia Int Uncinaria ahettorna Quartan Para B. Species 4 Alachua Aucilla Baldwin 1 i 1 Bartow Brooker Cedar Key Century 12 Chattahoochee . i Clearwater Cocoa Crestview 5 Crystal River... i 1 Dania Daytona DeFuniak Spgs. . 3 1 1 1 Fellsmere ·i . . Fernandina Fort Odgen ... Fort Pierce.... Gainesville ŝ 3 1 Gaiter Greensboro ï Green Cove Spgs. . . Greenwood Gretna Hawks Park ... High Springs... Inverness Jacksonville 9 8 12 2 23 17 25 Jennings Kathleen Klondyke Key West 2 4 3 2 1 Kissimmee i Lake Butler.... Lake City..... Largo i Leesburg Live Oak..... Lake Worth.... 1

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, AUGUST—Continued —MALARIA—

| | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|--------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------|--------------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoautumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Тарешоти | Rabies | Leprosy | Para B. Typhoid | Anthrax | Ameba | Lamblia Int. |
| Mandarin | | | | | 1000 | 111.50 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| McIntosh | ** | ** | ** | *** | 1. | | | 1 | | ** | - 65 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Miami | -00 | 2 | | | | 100 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 33 | | *** | 2. | *** | *** | | |
| Micanopy | | 1125 | | | | | 1.5 | 100 | 1 | | | 000 | 32 | UPPS. | | | | |
| Miccosukee | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millville | 1 | 1000 | | | | | | ** | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Monticello | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Smyrna | 1 | 1 | | | | ** | ** | ** | 3 | | 2.0 | | | | | | | |
| Ocala | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 4.6 | ** | | | | | ** |
| Okeechobee | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | *: *: | | | | | | ** |
| Oklawaha | | ** | | | ** | ** | | 1 | 1 | | | * * | | | | ** | | |
| Olive | | | 144 | | | * * | | | 1 | | ++ | +.+. | ++ | | 4.4 | | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Orlando | ** | | ** | ** | 9:81 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 2.2 | |
| Ozona | | ** | | | | 1 | ** | ** | | ++ | 4.4 | ++ | * * | | | * 4 | | |
| Palatka | | *: | | | | ** | 1 | | | ** | | | | | ** | | | |
| Panama City | ** | 1 | ** | | ** | | | | ** | ** | | * * . | | | | 2.5 | | ** |
| Plant City | 1 | 18 | | ** | ** | 2 | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | | ** | | ** | * 1 | ** |
| Pensacola | 1 | 18 | | | ** | | | 8 | 11 | | | ** | * * | | | 9.9 | | |
| Quincy | | * * | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | ** | | | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | ** | | ** |
| River Junction. | | ï | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | | | | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | ** | |
| Safety Harbor. | ** | 1 | | | ** | ** | | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| St. Augustine | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | | | |
| St. Petersburg | | 1 | - | ** | 1 | | 3 | | | ** | | | | | | | | |
| Sanford | - | î | | 2.5 | | | | | - 0.5 | - | | -35 | | | | | | |
| Sarasota | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharpes | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Silver Palm | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sneads | | | | | 4. | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sorrento | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tallahassee | 2 | | 4 | | | | 7 | | 2 | ** | ** | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | ** |
| Tampa | 2 | 7 | | | 4 | | 7 | 18 | 8 | - 5 | 6 | 5 | | ** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wauchula | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Wellborn | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 18.5 | | ** | | | | |
| West Tampa | ** | 1 | | * * | | | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Williston | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | ** | | ** | |
| Winter Garden. | ** | | ** | ** | ** | | | *: | 1 | | | ** | ** | ** | ** | * * | 57 | ** |
| Worthington | | | | ** | * * | | | 1 | ** | | | ** | | ** | | | | |
| Total | 51 | 75 | 8 | 1. | 17 | 8 | 69 | 67 | 81 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

VETERINARY DIVISION

| TICK ERADICATION | |
|---|----------------|
| Cattle dinning vats reported constructed during August 1915: | |
| Bradford County, Raiford. Hamilton County, Jasper. Liberty County, Teloga. | . 1 |
| Hamilton County, Jasper | . 1 |
| Liberty County, Teloga | 1 |
| Total number of vats reported constructed to September 1, 1915 | .64 |
| FEDERAL MONTHLY REPORT OF QUARANTINE STATUS DADE AND COUNTIES | BROWARD |
| Dade | Broward |
| 1. Number of premises under quarantine at close of month | 6 |
| 2. Number of cattle under quarantine at close of month | 12 |
| 4. Number of cattle inspected during month showing ticks 2 | 0 |
| 5. Number of herds inspected during month showing ticks, not disinfected 0 | 0 |
| 6. Number of cattle inspected during month showing ticks, not disinfected 7. Number of new premises quarantined during month | 0 |
| 8. Number of guarantined premises released during month 6 | - 0 |
| J. Avuiliber of vato in operation in your territory | · · |
| 10. Number of days at work during this month | 26 |
| Ouarantined premises and cattle inspected every fourteen days. | |
| Quarantined premises and cattle inspected every fourteen days.
General method of disinfecting cattle and premises is dipping and spraying | g in arsenical |
| solution. | |
| | u constant |
| INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF DIPPED CATTLE INTO DADE C | |
| August 4, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter | 35 cattle |
| August 12 Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter | 35 cattle |
| August 16. Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter | 35 cattle |
| August 22, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter | 35 cattle |
| August 9, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. August 12, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. August 16, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. August 22, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. August 25, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. August 31, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. | 35 cattle |
| | |
| Total number of cattle | 245 |
| Total number of shipments | **** / |
| GLANDERS | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during August, 1915: | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during August, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County | ase |
| Total number of cases in 1915, to September 1 | ises |
| | |
| IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORII | DA |
| Aug. 4, Versailles, Ky., to Middleburg 1 hog | |
| Aug. 4, San Angelo, Tex., to Tampa | ies |
| Aug. 4, Versailles, Ky., to Middleburg 1 hog Aug. 4, San Angelo, Tex., to Tampa 3 hors Aug. 7, Versailles, Ky., to Watertown 1 hog Aug. 7, Shelbywille, Tenn., to Lake City 2 hogs Aug. 11, Reeves, Ga., to Groveland 2 hogs Aug. 13, Bedford, Va., to Pierson 2 hogs Aug. 13, Liberty, Mo., to Arcadia 2 hogs Aug. 16, Atlanta, Ga., to Miami 1 Aug. 17, Houston, Tex., to Stuart 1 hors Aug. 24, Chicago, Ill., to Monticello 19 hors | 1 mule |
| Aug. 7, Shelbyville, Tenn., to Lake City | |
| Aug. 11, Reeves, Ga., to Groveland | |
| Aug. 13. Liberty Mo. to Arcadia 2 hogs 7 hors | eec . |
| Aug. 16. Atlanta. Ga., to Miami | 22 mules |
| Aug. 17, Houston, Tex., to Stuart | e |
| Aug. 24, Chicago, Ill., to Monticello | ses 6 mules |
| Aug. 24, Chicago, Ill., to Monticello. 19 hors Aug. 26, Macon, Ga. to Jacksonville. 32 cattle Aug. 27, Chicago, Ill., to Havana. 23 hors Aug. 27, Chicago, Ill., to Havana. 1 hog | ses 2 mules |
| Aug. 27, Chicago, Ill., to Havana | |
| Aug. 4, Versailles, Ky., to Middleburg. 1 hog Aug. 4, San Angelo, Tex., to Tampa. 3 hors Aug. 4, Chester, S. C., to Dania. 1 Aug. 7, Versailles, Ky., to Watertown. 1 hog Aug. 7, Shelbyville, Tenn., to Lake City. 2 hogs Aug. 11, Reeves, Ga., to Groveland. 2 hogs Aug. 13, Bedford, Va., to Pierson. 2 hogs Aug. 13, Liberty, Mo., to Arcadia. 2 hogs Aug. 16, Atlanta, Ga., to Miami. 1 Aug. 17, Houston, Tex., to Stuart 1 hors Aug. 24, Chicago, Ill., to Monticello. 19 hors Aug. 26, Macon, Ga. to Jacksonville. 32 cattle Aug. 27, Chicago, Ill., to Havana. 23 hors Aug. 30, New York, N. Y. to Jacksonville. 2 hors Totals: horses, 55; mules, 31; cattle, 32; hogs, 11 Totals: horses, 55; mules, 31; cattle, 32; hogs, 11 | 120 |
| Total number of shipments | 15 |
| Total number of anipuenta | |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM FLORID | A |
| August, NONE. | |
| HOG-CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING AUGUST, | 1915 |
| M W Cholega Adenis Arrolline Duking August, | 1713 |

M. M. Sistrunk, Montbrook, Levy County.
W. F. Meigs, DeFuniak Springs, Walton County.

HOG-CHOLERA SERUM DISTRIBUTION, AUGUST, 1915

| | C. C. Serum | C. C. Virus |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| | Distributed | Distributed |
| Alachua | 31,000 c.c. | 315 c.c. |
| Baker Bay | 900 c.c | c.c. |
| Bay | 27,300 c.c. | c.c. |
| Brevard | C.C. | C.C. |
| Broward | c.c. | c.c. |
| Calhoun | c.c. | c.c. |
| Citrus | 1,850 c.c. | 75 c.c. |
| Clay | 14,525 c.c
5,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Dade | 5,000 c.c. | C.C. |
| DeSoto | 2,100 c.c. | 45 c.c. |
| Duval | 1,850 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Escambia | 5,000 c.c. | 30 c.c. |
| Franklin | c.c. | c.c. |
| Gadsden | 21,600 c.c.
4,400 c.c. | 585 c.c. |
| Hernando | 3.050 c.c. | C.C. |
| Hillsboro | c.c. | C.C. |
| Holmes | 450 c.c. | c.c. |
| Jackson | 26,100 c.c | 210 c.c. |
| Jefferson | 7,700 c.c. | c.c. |
| LaFayette | 2,000c.c. | C.C. |
| Lee | C.C. | C.C. |
| Leon | 1,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Levy | 8,450 c.c. | c.c. |
| Liberty | 2,350 c.c. | c.c. |
| Madison | 14,400 c.c. | c.c. |
| Marion | 2,900 c.c. | 75 c.c. |
| Monroe' | C.C. | c.c. |
| Nassau | c.c. | c.c. |
| Orange | c.c. | c.c. |
| Osceola | c.c. | c.c. |
| Pasco | C.C. | c.c. |
| Pinellas | c.c. | c.c. |
| Polk | 550 c.c. | C.C. |
| Putnam | C.C. | c.c. |
| Santa Rosa | 4,600 c.c.
750 c.c. | 75 c.c. |
| St. Johns | /30 C.C. | c.c. |
| St. Lucie | 1,900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Sumter | 5,500 c.c. | 180 c.c. |
| Suwannee | 11,600 c.c. | c.c. |
| Taylor | c.c. | c.c. |
| Volusia | c.c. | c.c. |
| Walton | 4,600 c.c. | C.C. |
| Washington | 2,400 c.c. | c.c. |
| | | |
| Total sold, 9,650 c.c. Total 2 | 15.825 c.c. | 2,460 c.c. |
| | | |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, August. Estimated weight of hogs treated, August. Amount of hog-cholera serum purchased during August. Amount of hog-cholera virus purchased during August. Cost of serum and virus purchased during August. Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to September 1 Amount of virus distributed in 1915, to September 1 Estimated number of hogs treated in 1915, to September 1 Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915, to September 1 Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915, to September 1 | | 200,000 c.c.
3,000 c.c
\$2,030.00
340,500 c.c.
5,365 c.c.
60,899
3,714,839 |
| | | |

DETAILS PERFORMED BY THE VETERINARY DIVISION

August 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 16 and 17, Tallahassee, Anthrax vaccination; August 5, Jacksonville, glanders; August 10, Jacksonville, hog cholera; August 11 and 12, Ocala, investigate cattle disease; August 13 and 14, Raiford, laying off dipping vat; August 17, 18 and 19, Raiford, vat construction; August 17-21, Birmingham, attending Cattlemen's Convention; August 22, Jacksonville, glanders; August 18 and 19, River Junction, cattle disease; August 25 and 26, Ward, vat filling; August 25, 26 and 27, Fort Pierce, dairy inspection; August 27, Hastings, mammitis in cattle; August 31, St. Augustine, forage poison in horses.

Hital Statistics

The New 1915 Florida State Census

"Knowledge of the composition and characteristics of the population is fundamental for the vital statistician. It is to him what an inventory is to the industrial engineer. He must have at his disposal an enumeration by age, sex, race, nationability and marital condition and by such other characteristics as are indicated by the peculiar conditions prevailing in his community. The age distribution, for example, is vital to any intelligent consideration of the death rate. Newer communities where the proportion of infants is small often show a lower death rate than others with better health standards where the distribution of the component parts is more nearly normal. The distribution by sex is indicative of the extent to which a community is settled in its social and moral standards. Recently settled communities show a marked excess of males; it is only when the female element has attained its normal proportion that there come into evidence those characteristics of social and moral stability which are attributes of modern civilization. The race factor is important in determining the educational program of a community as well as in testing the prevailing mortality conditions. The nationalities composing a community outline the problem confronting social and philanthropic agencies whose work it is to help assimilate the alien and to adjust his condition harmoniously to the rest of the community. Information of this character, renewed every five years, should be of incalculable value in determining conditions of community life, and should serve as an index of progress or retrogression."-Louis I. Dublin, Ph. D.

The quotation on page 315 from the pen of one of the country's best known Vital Statisticians, is of special emphasis at this time to all in the State interested in Vital Statistics.

As has been explained several times in these columns, there are no population figures or estimates of municipalities, and also no doubt of the balance of the State, which can be relied upon for the calculation of birth or death rates. And these birth and death rates are the primary requisite for comparative health statistics, and accurate population figures are the absolutely necessary basis for calculating these rates.

The present Census, directed by statute to be taken this year by its intendment clearly provides that the County Census Enumerators (who are by the terms of the law in charge of the enumeration in each county and responsible for the work of their deputies) shall enumerate each resident of each County of the State as of July 1, 1915. This means that each resident on July 1, 1915, no matter whether at home or abroad, shall be enumerated at his place of legal residence.

Consequently each community, municipal or other, had it in its own hands to demand of its County Enumerator and his deputies that the law should be strictly followed and that the blanks as finally filled out should contain the requisite data as to each legal resident of each community.

If, when the Census is published, any municipality or community should feel aggrieved because given a population less than claimed, it should be reminded that it has only itself to blame because it did not

see and know that the work was properly done.

Such incomplete enumerations, if any occur, will be greatly to be deplored, and by none more than this office whose work will be hampered by such errors, but when death registration is complete and accurate throughout the State, with each death certificate clearly showing the length of residence of the decedent at place of death, it will be fairly possible to compute from the yearly deaths the size and composition of any certain community and thus check the accuracy of the Census or provide a new and more accurate population basis for statistical health work.

However, let it be hoped that such errors will not appear, and that the Census will show the absolute and exact population and composition of the State and each part without any additions or substractions.

A Census in Hiding

Early this summer there took place, according to newspaper report, an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State of New York. Shortly afterward there began to appear in the newspapers statements that the population of New York City, and especially the population of the Borough of Manhattan, was rapidly dwindling. Then some of our newspaper friends chided us because our estimates of the population of Manhattan differed so widely from the State count.

Our own figures were admittedly only estimates; they were, however, estimates made in accordance with principles approved by expert statisticians, the basis of the calculation being the Federal census of 1910. Heretofore, Department estimates similarly made have proved to be fairly accurate. On July 1, 1905, the Department's estimate of the City's population was 3,948,191; the State census of that date was 4,014,304. On July 1, 1910, the Department's estimate was 4,711,956; the Federal census was 4,766,883. Still, our figures are only estimated. Gladly would we substitute for our estimate, figures representing an actual enumeration of the population; but no such substitution can reasonably be demanded until an actual enumeration shall have been made, nor until the results of such enumeration are disclosed and authenticated.

Unfortunately, up to the present time, the reported State enumeration, completed at a cost, we believe, of something like \$400,000, has resulted in nothing but the publication of rumors. From time to time, figures purporting to be leakages from the State Census Office, have appeared, only to be followed almost immediately by other figures, wholly inconsistent with the preceding ones. Whenever such figures have appeared, they have been made the basis of learned dissertations on immigration, race suicide, taxation, transportation, the rise and decline of cities and of states, and the woeful inaccuracy of the statistics of the Department of Health; but the conclusions of the dissertationists have vanished into thin air upon the announcement that the published figures were "not official."

Comptroller Pendergast recently called our attention to the need, for various purposes of the municipal government, of a reliable estimate of the population of the several boroughs. The importance of an accurate enumeration is plain. We hope that the State Census, which continues in hiding, will soon put on its official dress, and make its bow to the public. We trust that when it does so, it will be becomingly and modestly adorned. It would be a pity if it should be found to be disguised by a wig, or if the discovery were made that it was painted, powdered, padded or corseted, or decked out in finery intended to deceive. For a census, a correct figure is more important

and appropriate than a fine figure.

When the State census appears we shall be prepared to say whether or not it is worthy of being received in the best statistical society; but until it appears, we can say nothing. When will it appear, we wonder? The latest indications of the probable date of its disclosure is a letter addressed to this Department from Albany, on September 10th, written from the office of the Secretary of State, and declaring that "We have not given out any official figures for Greater New York, and will not be able to do so for at least a month." Four hundred thousand dollars worth of valuable knowledge, therefore, remains in concealment. It is a great pity.—(Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health, City of New York, Oct. 2, 1915.)

Vital Statistics in North Carolina

North Carolina, one of the first of the Southern States to take up Vital Statistics, instituted the collection of birth and death records in 1909 in cities of 1,000 population and over, with the essential require-

ments of burial permits and a unique provision holding mayors of such cities responsible for the faithful execution of the law under penalty of fine. This law was so successful that the U. S. Bureau of the Census admitted these cities as a class into the Registration Area in 1910; the legislature of 1911 extended the operation of this law to all municipalities of 500 and over.

In 1913 was passed the Model Law for Registration of Births and Deaths, except unfortunately just before its passage an amendment was added exempting municipalities under 500 population and the rural portions from the requirement of burial permits. Because of this defect the Census Office refused to admit the State, outside the cities of 1,000 population and over, to the Registration Area.

In the early spring of 1915 the legislature remedied this error and the Bureau of Vital Statistics immediately started a compaign to make death registration sufficiently complete to allow the State as a whole

to be admitted.

The press Aricle of August 16, 1915, reprinted below, tells of the failure of the campaign and the reason for the failure, and the reproduced Broadside which appeared on the last page of the September, 1915, North Carolina Health Bulletin, tells how it is determined to make registration complete.

This makes more emphatic the statement this office has often made, that no matter how good a law may be, it is not self enforcing, but

must be vigorously enforced to gain the desired result.

There can be no doubt that North Carolina will now gain the end she has been working for and will soon have her mortality records accepted and published by the Census Office.

REFUSED RECOGNITION

North Carolina Denied Admission to Registration Area.

Word has just been received by the Bureau of Vital Statistics that North Carolina has been refused admission to the registration area of the United States. This comes as the result of a two months' investigation made of the registration work in this state by Inspector Clifton C. Jermane of the Federal Census.

The reason the Census authorities declined to accept North Carolina records was because of the poor work done by a number of the counties and the consequent large number of unregistered births and

deaths found by the Inspector.

It was pointed out that undue laxity in the matter of enforcing the law and making prosecutions where necessary was responsible for much of the apparent indifference in the matter of enforcing this important law.

With this suggestion from the Federal Census, the Bureau of Vital Statistics is making preparations to enforce the law in this matter

fully, letting the strong arm of the law fall where it will.

A Word to the Wise A Warning to the Foolish

Physicians, Midwives, Undertakers, and All Persons Removing Bodies from the Place of Death for Burial

LOOK! LISTEN!!

For twenty months the Bureau of Vital Statistics has been expending about \$300 a month for postage and field agents to inform those concerned with the registration of births and deaths of their respective duties. Resort to the penalty of the law has been taken only in the most aggravated cases and where appeals were wasted on deaf ears. Ninety per cent of those concerned in the registration of births and deaths are now complying with the registration law.

A NEW POLICY

of less begging and less postage and more prompt resort to the courts will be followed hereafter. To that end

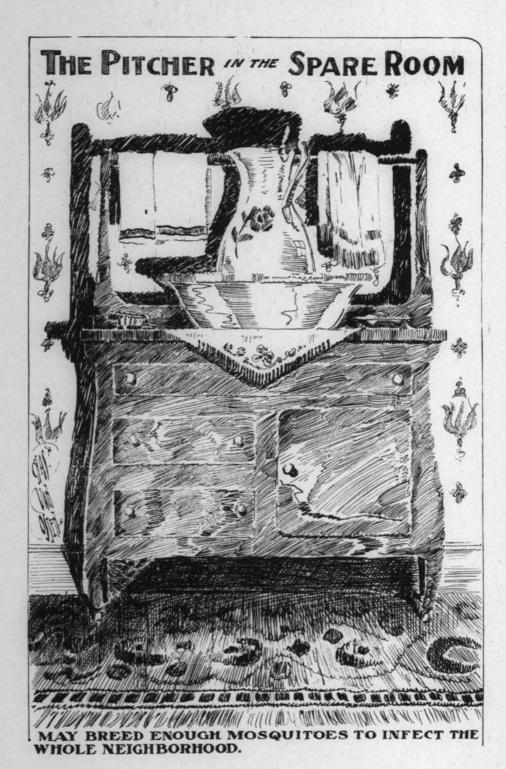
SPECIAL PROSECUTING AGENTS

are being employed in those counties with imperfect registration to indict offenders.

To our friends and enemies alike we appeal for a strict compliance with the law that we may be spared the expense and the very disagreeable but imperative duty of resort to the courts.

This is the Last Call for Delayed Certificates

W. S. RANKIN, State Registrar





OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, FEBRUARY 17, 1915 AT THE POSTOFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1894

Vol. X

October, 1915

No. 90(New)

Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, President Palatka, Fla. Hon. S. R. Mallory Kennedy, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

Hon, C. G. Memminger Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY
JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard
Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER
Tampa Key West St. Augustine
Pensacola Gainesville Ocala

AGENTS

Miami

Fernandina

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
CENTRAL LABORATORY
Jacksonville
BRANCH LABORATORIES

Tampa Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.
Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.
Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.
Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"
Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health
Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.
Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.
Publication 190, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 10.
Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, Fresident's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 4.
Publication 107, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 113, Fmallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 114, Imhoft Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6. Publication 110, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 111, Smallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.

Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.

Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.

Publication 119, Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.

Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).

Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalities can have Vital Statistics, Leaflet, Reprint from Florida Health Notes, August, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 122, Common Sense in Contagion, October, 1914, pp. 8.

Publication 123, Smallpox, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 44.

Publication 124, The House Fly, Carrier of Disease, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 16.

Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 23.

Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 128, Pure Water, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 30.

Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18. illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 185 Hookwarms in Dors, pp. 4 Reprint from Vol. I Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Academy 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.

Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.

Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.

Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 6. Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Field Electricians, pp. 6.

Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.

Publication 142, A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine, July, 1915, pp. 16.

Publication 143, Files, July, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 144, Chemical Treatment of Water, July, 1915, pp. 7.

Publication 145, Typhoid, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 147, The Sanitary Privy, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 148, Whooping Cough, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 150, Malaria, July, 1915, leaflet,

Publication 151, Measles, August, 1915, pp. 18.

(Comparisons are sometimes odorous as well as odious; and it is hoped in view of the lesson sought to be taught that the "rawness" will be excused.)

QUANTITY VERSUS QUALITY

DR. CHAS. W. BARTLETT

Several nights ago while walking with three friends of mine, it was suggested that we drop into a coffee shop to take a cup of coffee, which we proceeded to do. Upon taking our seats around the table, I noticed that there was a fly inside the sugar bowl. I requested the waiter to remove this sugar bowl, and bring me one which was covered. The proprietor, upon hearing my complaint, approached me with the request for information as to why my objection to that sugar bowl. The information was given by illustration with a little tale, and one of my friends the following day reported to me that the owner seemed to be so impressed with it, that he had everything under cover. Thinking possible that other restaurant keepers, boarding houses, and hotel

owners, may profit by the tale, here it goes:

Why sir, imagine that I left my house with my pet dog following me before coming to your place, and as we proceeded down the street, I noticed a gentleman who plainly showed that he was in the advanced stage of tuberculosis approaching us from the opposite direction. When he was close to us, he had a fit of coughing, and ended it by spitting upon the sidewalk a very large mouthful of tuberculous matter. My dog, not being very well versed in questions of sanitation, placed the front right foot into the spittle, tracing as he marched on, a track upon the sidewalk. This called my attention to the dog's tracks, and watching, I noticed that he ran dog fashion to the middle of the street where there was some horse manure which he smelled. Whether he liked it or not, I am unable to tell you, but he proceeded at once to scatter it with his two hind legs, throwing pieces of it everywhere. At this I know you will not be surprised, as it is a very common characteristic of dogs.

Walking farther on, and being in an observing mood, I kept my eyes on the dog, and what was my surprise and disgust to notice that he approached some human fecal matter; the reason for its being on the sidewalk, I do not know. How it got there, I cannot tell you, but there it was, and what I can assure you is that this dog after smelling it, seemed to like it a great deal more than the horse manure, because he began to lick it and seemed to relish. Disgusted with this procedure, I gave him a kick, but so untimely, that I brought him down upon this

mass of disgusting matter, and then I arrived at your place.

Now, suppose you give me one of your very clean soup plates, and allow my little dog to put his four little feet in, and wobble in the plate; and suppose that perchance he may feel like vomiting after his disgusting experience, and then lick off the plate whatever he had ejected. How would you like to eat your soup out of that plate, Sir? What? You say you would not like it? Well, I can assure you that the behaviour of my dog is exactly the same as that of your fly, and the only difference there is between my dog and your fly, is only a question of quantity; both have the same quality.

THE AMERICAN MURDERER

On account of the vast amount of sickness and suffering and the deaths for which it is directly or indirectly responsible; and the great loss to this country which is caused annually by its ravages, the hookworm has been called "THE AMERICAN MURDERER."

In the United States each year there are 600,000 deaths from PRE-VENTABLE disease-about 1,600 each day-more than ONE A MINUTE. Hookworm disease is responsible for its full share of

these UNNECESSARY deaths.

Throughout the South it is the most prevalent of all diseases—it has been found in PRACTICALLY EVERY COUNTY OF EVERY SOUTHERN STATE.

The worm which causes the disease is a small, thread-like parasite about ½ to ¾ of an inch long. Several thousands of these worms may be present in a single case.

These worms LIVE IN THE HUMAN INTESTINE, BRUISE AND LACERATE THE INTESTINAL WALL, SUCK THE

BLOOD, AND INJECT POISON LIKE A SNAKE.

Hookworms DO NOT cause laziness. They DO produce ANEMIA (lack of blood), WEAKNESS and LACK OF ENERGY.

This weakness and anemia make the hookworm sufferer more susceptible to other diseases.

These are the most common signs of hookworm disease:

GROUND-ITCH,

ANEMIA,

Stunted growth,

Bloated condition of the limbs and abdomen—"Dropsy"—"Potbelly,"

Dryness of the skin and hair,

Indigestion and irregular appetite or

Perverted appetite—eating of chalk, dirt, etc. Practically ALL

"DIRT-EATERS" are hookworm sufferers.

None of these signs can be relied upon absolutely. The only CERTAIN method of recognizing the existence of the disease is BY FINDING THE EGGS OF THE WORM IN THE STOOLS.

EACH FEMALE HOOKWORM CAN LAY FROM 2,000 to

3,000 EGGS A DAY.

These eggs do not hatch within the body but PASS OUT IN THE STOOLS and are scattered over the ground, polluting the soil.

For this reason it is almost entirely a RURAL disease, few cases occurring in the larger towns equipped with sewerage systems.

The larvae (baby worms) are HATCHED IN DAMP SOIL AND LIVE THERE awaiting an opportunity to enter the body. They have been known to live in the soil for nearly a year.

These young worms bore through the skin and after a long journey through the body finally reach the intestine. In boring through

the skin they cause an irritation—GROUND-ITCH.

Because they enter through the skin, the disease is more common AMONG CHILDREN, as they go BAREFOOT more often than adults. BUT NO AGE IS IMMUNE.

ANYONE CAN HAVE HOOKWORM DISEASE—the old, the young; the rich, the poor; the white, the black may all be alike affected.

But remember that the spread of this disease is ABSOLUTELY DEPENDENT UPON SOIL POLLUTION, and that it is a PREVENTABLE DISEASE.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY PARENT TO PROTECT HIS CHILDREN FROM DISEASE AND TO GIVE THEM THE BEST POSSIBLE START IN THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Begin by having your ENTIRE FAMILY examined for hookworms and, if infected, TREATED AT ONCE.

Then see that your children WEAR SHOES, especially during damp and rainy weather.

And—most important of all—SEE THAT THE HOME AND SCHOOL ARE PROVIDED WITH SANITARY, FLY-PROOF PRIVIES.

The State Board of Health will assist you in every way possible, but can do little without the help of each individual.

THIS IS YOUR OWN FIGHT-IT IS "UP TO YOU!"

C. H. D.

ABOUT YOUR LIVER

Be kind to your liver, and it will return the compliment. It is the liver that takes care of enormous quantities of poisons produced daily in the various processes going on in the body. Abuse the liver and after a while it "lies down on the job," and then follows endless liver trouble.

Perhaps the greatest criminal offense against the liver is to go more or less constipated much or all of the time. Such a practice dams up, as it were, many of the very poisons which the liver is trying to dispose of. Don't take pills, physic nor dopes to cure constipation, because they don't cure it. They only make bad matters worse. There are a great many ways, however, to cure or assist in curing constipation.

Many of the cases are due to life long habits of eating. We eat too much of meats, pastry, concentrated and other constipating foods and not enough fruits, vegetables and bulky material. A very great many cases of constipation could be relieved by eating from a table-spoonful to a cupful of bran daily with the breakfast cereal, or cooked in the form of muffins, or otherwise. Such material merely adds bulk and makes regular bowel action easy. Other ways of curing dreaded constipation are for the loafer and the desk man to take lots of exercise in the open air, to drink lots of water every day, at least from two to three glasses before breakfast, and to chew the food so thoroughly that it will "swallow itself."

By doing this one great kindness to our liver we may in many instances drift into a graceful, quiet old age with the vigor and strength, and the feeling and appearance of men and women fifteen years our junior.—Press Service, North Carolina State Board of Health.

THE CARE OF THE BABY

Nurse your baby. Mother's milk is the only perfect food for the baby. More babies die from improper feeding than from any other cause. Ten bottle-fed babies die to one that is breast-fed. If the mother thinks she has not enough breast milk, she should see her doctor who will tell her how to increase the quantity of her milk.

FEED THE BABY REGULARLY

Do not feed the baby every time it cries, but give it a little cool, boiled water to drink.

The nursing mother should drink plenty of milk, also water. She should eat plenty of wholesome food, and should not drink any coffee, tea, beer or whisky.

The breast should be kept clean. The mother should go out of doors every day, and in addition get plenty of sleep, at least eight hours if

possible.

Did you know: Eight white babies are born in the United States every

minute, and that one baby in five dies before it is one year old?

There's a reason-Bottle feeding and ignorance. Ignorance causes three baby deaths out of four. Will it kill your baby? Breast feeding increases a baby's chance of living tenfold. Always consult a doctor before weaning. Bottle feeding is dangerous if not done exactly right. Bottle-fed babies should be fed on cow's milk, and the doctor should be asked how to mix the milk, water, and sugar for the baby. Buy milk from a clean milkman. Demand that it comes from a Tuberculin tested dairy herd.

Every baby needs: Two healthy parents; one intelligent mother; a good doctor; its birth registered; mother's milk for food; pure fresh air and good water; sleep alone and undisturbed; daily baths and comfortable

It should have regular habits of eating, of sleeping, of bathing, of exer-

cise, and of bowel movement. Every baby does not need: Everybody's advice; old fogy practices; soothing syrups and other dopes; pacifiers; cradle churning; flies and dirty milk; adult food; kissing on the mouth, and contagious diseases.

Learn something about your own baby. Ask the County Board of Health for literature on the care of the baby. It is free for the asking. Don't forget to have the baby's birth registered. This is very important.

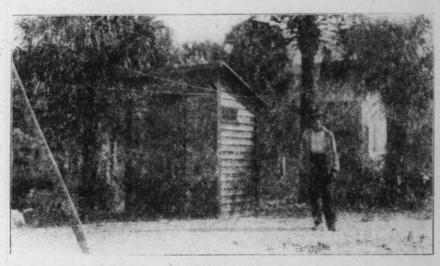
Official records of birth will be invaluable in a few years. When in doubt do right.-Clinton County Board of Health, Frankfort, Ind.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

It is gratifying to note the interest exhibited by individuals and corporations alike throughout the State in the construction of sanitary surface closets for the prevention of disease. Although Chapter 6895 of the Laws of Florida, 1915, requires only that these sanitary structures be maintained in the municipalities of the State, yet the activity in this direction is not confined to incorporated cities and towns. Hundreds of requests are being received from citizens residing in rural

communities for plans and specifications of sanitary privies.

The value of sanitary construction in surface closets in the prevention of typhoid fever, dysentery, tuberculosis, etc., among their employees is recognized by the railroad companies of the State. The Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railroad Company, although not compelled by the provisions of the recent Act, have, nevertheless, recognized a profitable investment, and have erected at all their dwelling bouses not connected with sewers, sanitary toilets in accordance with plans furnished by the State Board of Health. Photographs of these sanitary, fly-proof structures, are shown herewith.



(FRONT VIEW)



(BACK VIEW)

It is safe to say that sickness among the employees of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway will be very materially reduced, and the efficiency of their organization increased, by the adoption of these sanitary measures.

Health Briefs

An overloaded stomach has about the same effect on a man as an

overloaded wagon has on a horse.

Those having been exposed to a case of diphtheria should cooperate with the health authorities in checking the spread of the disease, by reporting to them, having a swab taken for examination at the nearest laboratory of the State Board of Health, and, if necessary,

receiving an immunizing dose of diphtheria antitoxin.

"Sick" insurance is sold by the insurance agent; insurance against certain forms of sickness is given away free by the State Board of Health; smallpox vaccine is furnished free to all; typhoid vaccine, anti-rabic vaccine, diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin are furnished through the druggists of the State free to the indigent, and at greatly reduced prices to others.

Fumigation against diphtheria is useless in a house that cannot be made air tight, and is worse than useless by thus giving a false sense of security against the disease. Fresh air and sunlight, let in through wide open windows and doors, together with washing down of all woodwork and floors with hot water and the boiling of all linen, is the

simplest and most effective method of disinfection.

The invasion of Florida by flies which continued all through the summer with its usual toll of deaths, has been somewhat checked by winter weather reinforced by the Educational Campaign of the State Board of Health against their methods of warfare. The weapons of the flies are carried on their legs and feet in the form of millions of germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, dysentery, and other diseases.

The Pennsylvania State Department of Health selects its nurses in tuberculosis work according to their general adaptability,—not only

hospital training.

Philippine Islands prior to 1895 had at least 40,000 deaths annually from smallpox. Since 1898 20,000,000 vaccinations have been performed with the result of a few hundred deaths each year from this disease. There has been no case of smallpox in the city of Manila since 1910.

Lady of the House—"You say you work! At what?" Hobo—"At intervals."—Pathfinder.

She—"Did you let papa win from you at chess as I told you to?"
He—"Yes; and he said that a man who played such a fool's game should never marry his daughter."—Pathfinder.

Mrs. De Mover—"Good gracious! This is the noisiest neighborhood I ever got into. Just hear those children screech."

Maid-"They're your children, mum."

Mrs. De Mover—"Oh, are they? How the little darlings are enjoying themselves."—London Tit-Bits.

Correspondence

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES

· Oct. 3, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I am advised by my physician that my wife has consumption and ought to have an entire change of climate. This I realize as well myself, but I am too poor to send her, unless I could get her in a free sanitarium. I note in Dr. John B. Howe's book on consumption that every State gives free treatment to those who are unable to pay. I have never heard that Florida had a free sanitarium. Will you advise me as to whether such is the case or not, and what steps I would have to take to get her admitted if there is one? If there is any sanitarium anywhere that she could get free or very cheap treatment in, would like to know its location. Any help or information you can give will certainly be greatly appreciated. If she is to stand any show of living it is absolutely essential she have sanitarium treatment, I am sure.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 5, 1915.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of October 3d comes to me in due course of mail and I express my sympathy with you in the trouble which your wife is experiencing. My notion of sanatoriums for tuberculous patients is well appointed hotels to those who can afford such expensive boarding and poor houses for the indigent. It is true that at an institution of this kind, the dietary and hygienic discipline obtained there is of immense value in the methodical carrying out of the physician's instructions, but I believe that the home treatment of consumption (pulmonary tuberculosis) can be quite as effectively pursued at home as in distant climates. There is an advantage too of the home treatment in that the individual suffering is near friends and relatives and does not have to experience that terrible feeling of homesickness which always comes to those invalided and separated from their loved ones.

Some years ago I read a pamphlet entitled "Chasing the Cure," written by Mr. T. C. Galbreath, giving detailed narrative of his experience in seeking for health (he being a consumptive) in the Western part of this country. It was a pitiful story of suffering and misery and the moral which came with the wind up was that he believed that as effective treatment could be had at home if certain rules and regulations were carried out with the same precision as would be in an institution especially designed for this class of illness.

Florida, to my mind, is peculiarly adapted to the open air treatment of consumption because of its equable climate, neither very extreme heat, nor rigid cold, and in the peninsular belt where you reside, there is seldom a day in the year in which the windows and doors have to be closed for

comfort against the cold.

I know of but one place in the State that has a sanatorium and that is at Trilby, operated by an association of which Dr. Hiram Byrd, of Princeton, is president. There is a free bed in this institution under the control of the Woman's Federation of Clubs in this State, of which Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Jacksonville, Florida, is president. I enclose you in another envelope the prospectus of this institution. I know nothing of its work nor have I seen any one who has been there and been benefited, although I have heard of the same.

My advice to consumptives in this State is to build them an open air house, a house properly screened with sides and roof that can be opened and lowered according to the weather; always have one side open to admit the sunlight and plenty of fresh air and to live out of doors continuously. The shelter would afford protection against rains and excessive winds during the night and in these days (of which there are few occurring in this

State) that one is compelled to remain indoors; ordinarily one can live out of doors the year around. By out of doors I mean literally during the sunlight and daylight and out of doors at night when practically the house

The State Board of Health is pursuing an extensive campaign in this line of treatment and has tuberculosis nurses traveling the State in appointed districts, visiting those who are sick with consumption and advising

how to live and how to protect others from infection.

To summarize: Plenty of fresh air day and night, forced feeding by milk, eggs and raw meats with gentle physical and mental exercise are the essentials in curing the disease or prolonging the lives of those who may be far advanced.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

A FIGHT FOR HEALTH

October 1, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: My wife is in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, at present confined to bed (just a few days in bed because of a recent hemorrhage). Her experience with doctors in this vicinity has lessened her faith in medicine, and she is anxious to make a good fight for health by following any rules or regulations at your command. We get Health Notes and feel sure that you have suitable literature to act as a guide and stimulant. Her surroundings are comfortable but I fear we are not acting methodically in our care in the matter of dieting, etc. I understand your department has visiting nurses. Should the nurse for this district pay my wife a visit it would be greatly appreciated.

Your very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3, 1915.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst. is received. In compliance with your request, I am sending you under separate cover, literature on tuberculosis and have also instructed Miss Irene R. Foote, District Tuberculosis Nurse of the State Board of Health to call on you when next in Miami. In the meantime your wife should take all the rest possible, have a nourishing diet, especially plenty of fresh milk and eggs, and should be continually in the open air. By resting I mean that she should be provided with a comfortable cot in the open and should be absolutely quiet. The only cure for tuberculosis is rest, fresh air and good food. When Miss Foote arrives

> Yours very truly, Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

KNITTING AS MENTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Miami, Fla., Oct. 19, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Jacksonville, Fla.

she will give you more detailed instructions.

Dear Doctor: For the benefit of tuberculosis sufferers, I would strongly recommend as a pastime, the art of knitting; hence, my suggestion. Its benefits have been amply demonstrated in the case of my wife, afflicted with this ailment for over a year. Her chief occupation formerly was reading, too often resulting in lassitude of mind and body. Knitting has afforded such a change that I feel sure it will be a blessing to those who cease to get comfort from reading. I would add that I would not consider it effeminate for men to take up this occupation, and by the way, I believe it could be used profitably because my wife has already knitted several sweaters that should sell for prices to compensate for the time spent on them. Her knowledge was gained from "The Columbia Book of Yarns," by Anna Schumaker, published by the manufacturers of Columbia Yarns, Philadelphia. I trust this letter will get publicity, animated by the desire to bring a little sunshine into the lives of sufferers of this disease. Yours very truly,

Press Comment

The following health catechism has been prepared by W. A. Evans, M.D., professor of preventive medicine, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago, Ill.

They are questions relative to school children to be asked by each parent or some one representing each school child:

A.—Questions to be asked of the parent by the teacher:

1—Is your child playful and active after school?

2-Is your child pale or nervous or subject to headaches?

3-Has your child enlarged glands in the neck, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, or bad teeth?

-Does your child see well?

5-Does your child catch cold or other contagion easily?

B.—Questions for each teacher to ask each parent:

1-Is your child properly protected against contagion and proper for the protection of other children against contagion?

2—Is your child getting plenty of fresh air at night?

3-Is your child eating enough, and properly?

4—Is your child growing and developing physically? 5.—Is your child learning?

C.—Questions to be asked of the board:

1—Do you keep school room temperatures below 68 degrees F.; relative humidity above 40; and have the rooms blown out by means of open windows several times during each school day?

2-Do you have open air schools and cold room schools?

3-Do you have organized and cooperative play? 4-Do you have school inspection and nursing 5-Do you have courses in hygiene for janitors?

D.—Questions to be asked of the teacher by the parent:

1—What does your hourly school room temperature record show?

2—What does the hourly school room humidity record show?

3-What is the daily percentage of absence from illness among your pupils?

4-Do the children in your room get dull and sleepy in the latter school hours?

5-What do you do for laggards?

HEALTH ALPHABET

A—Is for Adenoids which no child should own. B—For right Breathing to give the lungs tone. C—Is for Cough which we should not neglect, C—Is for Cough which we should not legicet.

D—For the Dentist who finds tooth defect.

E—Is for Evils of foul air and dirt.

F—Is for Fresh Air—too much cannot hurt.

G—Is for Gardens where boys and girls play. G—Is for Gardens where boys and girls play.

H—Is for Gardens where boys and girls play.

H—Is for Gardens where boys and girls play.

H—Is for Gardens where boys and girls play.

I—Is Infection from foul drinking cups.

I—Is for Joy in the bubbling taps.

K—Is for Knowledge of rules of good health.

L—Is for Knowledge of rules of good health.

M—Is for Milk, it must be quite pure.

N—Is for Nurses your health to insure.

O—Is for Oxygen not found in a crowd.

P—Is for Pencils—in mouth not allowed.

O—Is for Quiet, which sick people need.

R—Is for Rest—as a part of our creed.

S—Is for Sunshine to drive germs away.

T—Is for Tooth Brush used three times a day.

U—Is for Useful health rules in the school.

V—Is the Value of learning these rules.

W—Is Worry, which always does harm.

X—Is "Xcess—indulge in no form.

Y—Is for Youth, the time to grow strong.

Z—Is for Zest. Help the good work along.

THANKS TO THE CITY BOARD OF HEALTH

Miami, the cleanest and most healthful city in the United States! Why not? The beginning has been made, a remarkably good beginning which has attracted attention from boards of health and health experts in a way to work much benefit to Miami in favorable publicity; and this beginning is to be followed by a continuation of the propaganda, as long as the present efficiency is found in the city board of health.

According to Dr. Porter, state health officer, Miami is showing a "wonderful demonstration of the benefits of sanitation in two respects, less mosquitoes and fewer flies," and this condition is due, he says, to the "activity and progressiveness of the city board of health" which is a fact already well-known by the people of Miami, but appreciated when stated by a man whose business is the study of health conditions.

Dr. Porter calls especial attention to the value of clean milk and pure

water, and rightly says that it will give Miami a wonderful reputation if the public can be assured that these two essentials to good health are invariably to be found here, as far as a high-grade water supply and high-

grade dairies can produce them.

What Dr. Porter is seeing of the work of the city board of health, however, is the result of hard pulling and unselfish devotion to their duties on the part of the members of the board. They have had to deal with ignorance and with corruption and with jealousy, but conditions are beginning to show the results of their efforts; and "The Cleanest and Most Healthful City in the United States" may easily be another truthful sobriquet for Miami.-Miami Metropolis.

WHERE ARE THE FLIES?

"Hardly any flies in town this season, is the remark we hear on the streets quite frequently these days, and it is the truth. Never in the history of Fellsmere has there been so good a condition existing in this respect.

Do our people stop to think of the cause of this lack of these disease-breeding and generally annoying pests? It has been the persistent efforts of the Town Commission under the direct charge of Commissioner James,

which has done the business.

While the sanitary conditions have been so safeguarded during the past months they are yet quite a ways from perfection. This is due to a great extent to two causes. One is neglects on the part of the scavenger, which have not been reported to Mr. James and to which, therefore, the people neglected are contributory, and the other is due to neglects on the part of the people themselves. If there are flies about your place the reason therefor rests with yourself. You have failed to observe the sanitary rules. Your dish-water is thrown on the ground; your empty cans are not placed in the receptacles as directed and properly covered; your closets do not comply with regulations, or there is some untidy condition about the place which breeds flies. Under such conditions not only is the health of your own family menaced, but that of your neighbor's-you are a menace to the community.

In the division of the duties of home life one member should be definitely chosen as the sanitarian of the family and every day should make a thorough inspection of the premises to see that everything is in perfect condition. This orderly arrangement will mean much in increased safety and in the establishment and maintenance of attractive surroundings for the home .-

Fellsmere Tribune.

Health Notes, the official bulletin of the Florida State Board of Health is out and we wish every citizen of the State could see and read this most excellent number. It is full of information concerning matters which are very vital to the health of the entire state. Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer and Editor of the Bulletin appears to be the right man in the right place and we often wonder if his efforts to educate the people in health matters are appreciated.-Cocoa News and Star.

Heterinary Notes

THE INTRADERMAL TEST IN BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

This method of testing cattle promises to rid the diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis of all its objectionable features. By the old, or subcutaneous method, the Veterinarian is the only person who really is in a position to pronounce the animal affected with, or free from, tuberculosis; and all he has to judge by, in a majority of the cases, is a certain kind of rise in the temperature of the animal in a certain number of hours after the application of the test.

Manifestly, the method is very unsatisfactory to the owner, and it has

been the cause of more misunderstandings, the loss of friendships, time and money, than any other procedure in the practice of Veterinary Medicine.

We are now promised relief by the adoption of the intradermal test, during which it is not necessary to make a temperature record, as the reaction in tuberculous cows is local and is plainly visible. The owner can see for himself the swellings which occur, in reactors, at the points injected. These may persist for several days, and are not of a few hours duration, as in the thermal reaction from the employment of the old method. It takes less than one-tenth of the time and trouble to employ the new

test; hence the test can be made much more cheaply.

The intradermal test may be applied in two ways, viz: by the injection of the tuberculin into the skin on the under side of the root of the tail, which appears as two folds when the tail is raised; and, again, by the injection of the tuberculin into the skin of the lower eyelid, near the inner canthus. By either method, we get a swelling within 24 to 48 hours, which persists, in some cases, for several days, in tuberculous animals, while, in healthy animals, no swelling occurs. We thus have, in the one case, a fold of skin which is not swollen, and in the others case a sound eye, to compare with the part operated upon.

The writer has had no opportunity for any great amount of experience: being limited, so far, to observations on some fifty-odd head of dairy cows, none of which showed a swelling, and were, therefore, pronounced healthy. Such observations, to be of full value in proving the efficiency of the method, would have to be carried out on cattle, some of which reacted, and which were subsequently shown to be tuberculous by a post-

mortem examination.

As regards the experience of others the following is presented. A Federal publication, quotes H. Welch, of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, as follows: "The intradermal test was found equal in accuracy to the thermal test. The ordinary tuberculin produced by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for thermal testing, containing 5 per cent. glycerol, was found preferable to any other kind for intradermal testing. In over 3,000 tests no swellings were observed that would be confusing. that would be confusing.

"After an intradermal test, a retest of an infected animal in 6 or 8 days will give a distinct reaction. If several retests are made at similar intervals the reaction becomes less and less characteristic with each injection of the

"In applying the intradermal and the thermal tests at the same time. no appreciable effect is noticeable on the temperature curve but the size of local reaction is somewhat modified.

"When the cattle have been tested first by the thermal method, diseased

animals frequently will not react to the intradermal test for at least 20 days, though the exact time has not been determined.

"A large number of tuberculous animals will have to be tested and retested before an approximate time limit can be set for such retest. was also found that some animals react to the intradermal test but not to the thermal test. Both tests applied simultaneously to a herd should, in the great majority of cases, pick out all the tuberculous animals.

"In all, there were 4,055 intradermal tests on 2,635 cattle, there being 1,420 retests made by this method. One hundred and seventy-two cattle reacted; 169 of these were slaughtered and 168 were found tuberculous on post-mortem examination.

"With calves typical reactions were obtained at four months of age, although it seems probable that the reaction would be typical in younger animals. In testing range cattle a corral or chute and some sort of a

squeeze may be employed. One man and a helper can test range cattle accurately at the rate of 200 a day for an indefinite period. . . "The objection to the intradermal method as an official test (for interstate shipments), that is most frequently advanced, is that it leaves no record. As a matter of fact, it leaves more record on the cow than does the thermal test. . . The intradermal test, in economy of time, labor, and expense, is preferable to the thermal test."

Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, Territorial Veterinarian, Territory of Hawaii,

highly commends the intradermal eyelid test and his report shows several photographs of the reactions obtained in tuberculous cattle. His dose is one-fourth of a cubic centimeter, or four minims of double strength tuberculin. The swellings are sufficiently pronounced as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of the method. In the two years, 1913 and 1914, 12,393 cattle were tested. Of these 12,041 were passed, and 352 were condemned by the

Whenever the opportunity presented itself, post-mortem examinations were made upon these condemned animals, either at the public abbatoirs or when slaughtered by private individuals, and out of about 250 such examinations, but one carcass was found in which definite lesions of tuberculosis could not be found, and in this case it is very likely that the ex-

aminations was not searching enough.

Norgaard's conclusions are as follows:
(1) "That the intradermal test is reliable in 99 per cent. of cases.

(2) That bovine tuberculosis will be controlled and eradicated more effectively and economically by the use of the intradermal test than by any other method of examination.

THE OXIDATION OF THE ARSENIC IN DIPPING VATS

Following is a brief summary of the results of experiments made by Mr. R. M. Chapin, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and described in his bulletin, number 259, upon the question of the oxidation of arsenic in cattle dip-

"All used arsenical dipping baths may be expected to contain (a) oxidizing organisms which work slowly, but steadily and persistently, and (b) reducing organisms which work very rapidly at times, but spasmodically. The reducing organisms exert an appreciable effect only in vats which are used at frequent intervals for dipping large numbers of cattle. The ordinary vat, used once a fortnight, is likely to show only a slow, steadily progressing oxidation of the arsenic, and periodical analyses or tests must

be made if proper dipping strength is to be maintained.

"Formaldehyde solution (37%), used in the proportion of 1 gallon to every 1,500 gallons (8.5 fluid ounces to 100 gallons) of liquid introduced into the vat, appears a safe and effective means for reducing oxidation to a low figure. But since there seems to be no evidence that under ordinary conditions oxidation is ever likely to progress so far as to result in the use of baths injurious to cattle, the question of the use of formaldehyde is purely economic. The writer believes that in most cases it will be cheaper to let some of the arsenic go to waste through oxidation. When the cost of a gallon of formaldehyde about equals the cost of all the materials necessary to make 500 gallons of dipping bath, there will probably be little financial gain either way, while there may be some real profit in its use through saving of labor in preparing the dip and through the reduction of offensive odor from the bath by keeping it under antiseptic conditions.'

Summary of Public Health Administration, September

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection of all restaurants along Franklin Street for Screen Law. Demonstration made in clinical scarlet fever case to physician, upon request. Visit to county hospital for diagnosis in case of leprosy. Inspection of railroad cars for sanitary condition.

Tarpon Springs: Sanitary survey of the city. Investigation case

suspected hydrophobia (second visit).

Tampa, Lutz, Stemper, Safety Harbor: Inspections by Sanitary Patrolman and abatements ordered when violations found: Screening Lawboarding houses 3; restaurants 13; lunch counters, 3; dining or buffet cars, 9; kitchens, 13; meat shops, 5; grocery stores, 12; bakeries, 4; fruit stands, 2; candy factories, 2; railroad station, 1; ice cream factory, 1. Surface Closet and Water Carriage Laws—school houses, 1; private residences, 2; Sanitary Nuisance Laws—Macaroni factory, 1; Other Laws under jurisdiction of State Board of Health—cigar factories, 10; Communicable diseases-typhoid fever, 5; tuberculosis, 5; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 5; diphtheria releases, 3.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Superintendence of fumigations of quarters occupied by patients having contagious diseases, and inspections of sanitary patrolman, as follows: (abatements ordered when violations found): Screening Law-hotels, 5; boarding houses, 22; restaurants, 2; dining rooms, 24; kitchens, 26; meat shops, 1; bakeries, 4; Surface Closet and Water Carriage Laws—school houses, 10; private residences, etc., 833. Communicable Diseases—typhoid fever, 1; tuberculosis, 2; diphtheria, 6. Fumigations, releases, etc., 8.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Plans made for enforcement of toilet laws passed by recent legislature; plans drawn for surface closet adaptable to locality. Sanitary inspections by sanitary patrolman. Leave of absence.

Rochester, N. Y. Attendance meeting of American Public Health Association as representative State Board of Health of Florida.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection of fruit stands, groceries and other places where food to be eaten in raw state exposed for sale. Diagnosis case diphtheria with city physician. Attendance opening of schools with city physician, and inspection of school children begun.

Investigation cases of diphtheria; steps taken to prevent Apopka:

spread.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Isolation and management cases diphtheria and scarlatina. Call on two cases typhoid; typhoid vaccination. Conference with city board of health. Bacteriological work for local physicians.

Live Oak: Investigation diphtheria. Falmouth: Investigation diphtheria.

Lake City: Conference with local physicians regarding general health conditions.

Jacksonville: Call at executive office.

BAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer.

West Palm Beach: General inspection trip. Collection of milk samples

from dealers for bacteriological examination.

Delray: General inspection of town; enforcement sanitary laws urged. Lake Worth: General inspection of town; enforcement sanitary laws urged.

Stuart: General inspection of town; enforcement sanitary laws urged. Fort Pierce: General inspection of town; enforcement health ordinances urged; written report to mayor and city council relative to insanitary conditions existing in violation of city ordinance.

Okeechobee: General inspection of town. Attendance public meeting; address given on "Sanitary Privies;" citizens urged to comply with recent

ordinance in this respect.

Fellsmere: General inspection of town.

Melbourne: General inspection of town. Interview with city officials

and newspaper editors. Enforcement of sanitary laws urged.
Eau Gallie: General Inspection of town. Interview with city officials and newspaper editor. Enforcement of sanitary laws urged.

Cocoa: General inspection of town. Interview with city officials and newspaper editors. Enforcement of sanitary laws urged.

Titusville: General inspection of town. Ordinances recommended along

lines of state sanitary laws. Inspection two dairies. Enterprise Junction: Inspection of new railroad well which had shown by bacteriological and chemical tests to be impure and not fit for drinking

purposes.

New Smyrna: Interview with representative of civic organization regarding sanitary improvements; also with physicians. Passage urged of sanitary ordinances including model ordinance for vital statistics. Appointment of local health officer recommended.

DeLand: General inspection of town. Daytona: General sanitary inspection of town.

Jacksonville: Visit to executive office.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist and Assistant to the State Health Officer.

Monticello: Investigation and management outbreak diphtheria.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Preparation school inspection forms. Investigation faulty cesspool, poor drainage, hog pen and open privy Lackawanna Ave. and Everet St.; owner notified to correct conditions.

Miami: Supervision of educational health exhibit.

Fort Lauderdale: Supervision of educational health exhibit. West Palm Beach: Supervision of educational health exhibit.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Panama City: Management cases pellagra. Green Cove Springs: Investigation diphtheria.

Leesburg: Report to a mass meeting of citizens the results of a sanitary survey, with discussion of measures necessary for the sanitary betterment of town, chief among which was need of sanitary sewerage system. Address delivered before Teacher's Institute on subject of "Home Sanitation." Reinspection of water plant and sewage disposal methods employed within the catchment area of the well with newly appointed board of health and health officer.

Tampa: Conference with bacteriologist and securing of outfit for water

collection.

Tiger Bay: Examination of deep well water supply and the sanitary environs of same. Collection of samples of water for bacterial analysis.

Antioch: Visit cases of pellagra with attending physician, and collection

of data.

Plant City: Examination of specimens for hookworm; treatment of positive cases. Visit to all new cases of pellagra with physicians; case data collected. Inspection with chief of police of hotels, restaurants and lunch stands; notifications given to comply with sanitary laws. Demonstration of a model of fly-proof closet and especially the essentials in construction. Inspection with chief of police of all premises in town; notifications given to comply with law for fly-proof surface closets. Appearance before city council; promise for enforcement of health ordinances secured.

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Stored at Jacksonville during October pending arrival of exhibit cars.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 9, September, 1915, 36 pp. Press service bulletins to Florida newspapers: September 1, "Where The Money Goes;" September 8, "Prevention vs. Suppression;" September 15, "Exercise and Health;" September 22, "Parks as Playgrounds;" September 29, "Pets."

Publications out in September: None.

VITAL STATISTICS

SMALLPOX

| Reported | cases of Smallpox in Florida, September, 1915: |
|----------|---|
| | Callahan, Nassau County |
| | |
| | Total number cases reported in 1915 to October 1215 |

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION Monthly Report, Status of Tuberculosis District Nursing, September 30, 1915

| | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | | | | | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|---|--|
| ted | tru tr | | ied | | | ruc Di | i per |
| and | Total Numbe
of Patients
Under Instri
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Dieu | · p | Cases
Apparently
Cured | in st | Total Number of Patients Following Instruction |
| Cases VI
Cases VI
to Date,
Towns a
Districts | Replay | MAC | S F | Cases | d'es | trient
der I
Date | Total Num
of Patient
Following
Instructio |
| Resident Description of the Distriction of the Dist | Per | 1111 | H | 186 | 156 | Dode | Parts |
| | | FOL | 20 | 28 | 070 | Post | T to T |
| | 84 | 21 | 8 | 3 | | 94 | 90 |
| Alliance | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Baker | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Barth | | | ** | ** | ** | 3 | 1 |
| Blackman Bluff Springs Campbellton Cantonment Chipley Cottage Hill Cottondale Camp Walton | 2 | | | | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Campbellton | 1 | 22.7 | 1 11 | | ** * | 1 1 | 1 |
| Chipley | . 2 | 1 | 45 | ** | | 2 | 2 |
| Cottage Hill | 1 | 200 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Camp Walton | . 1 | | 40 | | - 44 | 1 | 1 |
| Camp Watton Dady Darlington DeFuniak Springs Escambia Graceville | : i | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Darlington | 1 0 | -1 | 9 4. | | | 1 | 1 |
| DeFuniak Springs | | ï | Here and | ** | | 4 | 4 |
| Graceville | 2 | | - 60 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Graceville
Greenwood
Holt | 2 | | ** | 100 | | 2 | 1
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| 197 | 4 | | | *** | | 4 | 4 |
| Jay | . 1 | | 2. | | | 1 | i |
| Marianna | 4 | | | ** | RIL PAR I | 4 | 1
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| McDavid | 5 | | | | - 11 | 2 5 | 5 |
| McDavid | 5 | 1 | 1 | 44.14 | | 1 | |
| | | | 1.0 | | *** | 1 | 1
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| Molino | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Mossy Head | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Oak Grove | . 3 | | | ** 110 | | 3
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3 | 3 |
| Molino Mossy Head Muscogee Oak Grove Paxton | . 1 | | | | | 1 | 1
20 |
| | | 19 | | 3 | | 20 | 20 |
| Ponce de Leon | . 3 | ** | | - 11 | | 3 | 1 2 |
| Roberts | 1 | ** | | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| Pine Barren Ponce de Leon Roberts Sneads Southport St. Andrews | 1 | | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| St. Andrews | i | | | | | i | i |
| Westville | 4 | | | | 91. | 4 | 4 |
| SOUTHWESTERN DIST. | 116 | 14 | | | - 100 | 130 | 49 |
| Arcadia | 1 | 1 22 | 1 | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Bradentown | | 1 | 44 | ** | ** | 4 | 2 |
| Dunedin | : 1 | *: | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Myers | . 2 | | | ** | | 2 | 1 |
| Bartow Bradentown Campbells Station. Dunedin Fort Myers Frost Proof Geneva Gulf Port Kathleen Kissimmee Lakeland Loughman Manatee Mulberry Orlando | . 1 | | | ** | ** | 2
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2 | ï |
| Gulf Port | . 7 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1. |
| Kathleen | . 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Lakeland | 25 | ** | 24.3 | 4.45 | | 2
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25
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6 | 2
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2 |
| Loughman | . 2 | 22 | 100 | | | 2 | ĭ |
| Manatee | . 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Orlando | . 6 | 10 | 25 | 2018 | | 6 | 2 |
| Oviada | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |

| Residence of
Cases Visited
to Date, by
Towns and
Districts | of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number of Patients Following Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Parish | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Plant City | 8 | ** | | ** | 4.4 | 8 | 2 |
| Punta Garda | 1 | ** | | | | i | 1 |
| Sanford | 3 | ** | | | | 3 | 1 2 |
| Safety Harbor | 2 | | | - 22 | | 2 | í |
| Seffner | 2 | ** | 5.5 | ** | ** | 2 | 11.72 |
| St. Cloud | . 1 | | | ** | | i | 1 |
| Sanford Sarasota Safety Harbor Seffner St. Cloud St. Petersburg Tampa Tarpon Springs Wall Springs West Tampa Winter Haven Winter Park | 30 | 9 | | ** | 1.5 | 39 | 8 |
| Tarpon Springs | 3 | ** | ** | 4.4 | ** | 3 | 2 |
| West Tampa | | - 5 | | | | 5 | 1 |
| Winter Haven | :: 1 | ** | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | | 39 | | | | | - 25 |
| CENTRAL DISTRICT. | 64 | 39 | 8 | 6 | | 67 | 60 |
| Archer | | | | ** | | 2 | / 2 |
| Bell | | 3 | ** | ** | ** | 4.4 | ** |
| Proobeville | 3 | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Bronson | | . 1 | 1 | | | - | -: |
| Citra | . 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Clermont | 2 | ** | | 1 | ** | 1 | 4.4 |
| Coleman | | 1 | - ** | :: | 1.7 | i | i |
| Dade City | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dunnellon | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Eustis | | 3 | | | | 4.5 | * 6 |
| Floral City
Fruitland Park
Gainesville | 1 | - 1 | | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| Gainesville | 7 | i | | i | | 9 | 7 |
| Grove Park | 2 | | | | ** | 2 | 2 |
| High Springs | i | 1 | i | | ** | | |
| High Springs
Island Grove | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Inverness | 1 | i | 1 | - ** | 55 | | - 22 |
| Lady Lake | 3 | | î | | | 3 | 2 |
| Leesburg | 2 | ** | ** | 11 | ** | 2 | 2 |
| Lukens | 2 | î | | | | 3 | .3 |
| Meredith | 1 | | ** | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Micanopy | | i | ** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Newberry | | 2 8 | ** | ** | - 44 | 2 | 2 |
| Ocala | 3 | 8 | *; | 4.4 | ** | ï | i |
| Otter Creek | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Oxford | 5 | ** | ** | 11. 14.4 | ** | 5 | 5 |
| Socastee | 2 | | · i | | 10 | ī | i |
| Sparr | 1 | | 1 | | | 3.0 | |
| Sumner Tavares Tavares | | 3 | 11 | 1 | 11 | | |
| Trenton | 1 | 1 | ** | | *: | 2 | 2 2 |
| Trilby | 4 | 1 2 | ** | 1 | 1 | * | 2 |
| Waldo | 1 | ī | | | 1. | 1 | 1 |
| Wildwood | | 1 | | | | 3 | 3 |
| WillistonZephyrhills | 2 | | ** | | ** | 2 | 2 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | | 46 | 2 | 3 | 682F | 114 | 33 |
| Bakers Mill | | 1 | | | ** | 1 | 4.0 |
| Baldwin | 4 | . '5 - | | ** | | 4 5 | ** |
| Callahan | 3 | | ** | | | 3 | |
| Crescent City | 4 | 10. | | | ** | 4 | ** |
| Dowling Park | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | ** |

| Residence of
Cases Visited
to Date, by
Towns and
Districts | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
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| Falmouth | | 4 | | | •• | 1 | |
| Fernandina | | 4 | | | | 4 | |
| Green Cove Springs . | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| Hampton | 7 | | | | | 2
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9 | 7 |
| Jasper | 1 | | | | ** | 9 | 1 |
| Jennings
Lake Butler | 2 | | | | ** | 2 | |
| Lake City | 5 | 6 | · ż | i | | 5 | 5 |
| Lake Butler Lake City Live Oak Macclenny Mayport | 5 | | | | ** | 2
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5 | 7
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| Mayport
O'Brien | 1 | 2 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Padlock | **** ** | 1 | *** | 11 | ** | 2 | 12 |
| Palatka | 7 | | | | | 7 | |
| Starke | 4 | ** | | ** | | 4 | 11 |
| Watertown
Wellborn | | iż | | | | 2 22 | 10 |
| Wellborn | 3 | 12 | *** | 1 | ** | 3 | 10 |
| West Lake | | 2 | ** | | ** | 2 | ** |
| White Springs | | ** | ** | 0.25 | ** | | |
| WEST CENTRAL | 71 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 75 | 41 |
| Aucilla | :::: 7 | i | 1 | | | 7 | 1 4 |
| Carrabelle | 3 | 2 | i | 1 | | 1 2 | 2
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1
3 |
| Chattahoochee | 3 | 4.9 | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Concord | 3
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1 | | | 11 | i | 2 5 | 3 |
| Gretna | 1 | 44.4 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Havana | 3 | ** | .:: | - 11 | | 3 | 1 2 |
| | | ** | | | | 4 | ** |
| Madison | 7 | | ** | | | 1 7 | 4 |
| Mayo | ! | 3 | | ï | | 4 | · i |
| Perry | 4 | 2 | | | i | 5 | 1
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2
6 |
| Pinetta | 3 | 2 | ** | 111 | | 3. | 2 |
| River Junction | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| Sopchoppy | 3 | 3 | 4 | | 2 | 3 9 | 1 7 |
| Lloyd Madison Mayo Monticello Perry Pinetta Quincy River Junction Sopchoppy Tallahassee Woodville | 1 | | | | | 1 | 7 |
| EAST COAST | | 96 | 3 | 2 | | 91 | ** |
| Assembly Beach | **** ** | 1 2 | ** | :: | ** | 1 2 | 2.5 |
| Dankamilla | The state of the s | 2 2 | ** | | | 2 2 3 | ** |
| Bunnell Camp Cossogoda Cokesbury Conoveral | **** : 7 | 3- | | :: | ** | 1 | |
| Cokesbury | | 1 | ** | | | 1 | ** |
| Coronada Beach | | 1
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| Coronada Beach
Daytona Beach | | 7 | | ** | | 7 5 | ** |
| Deerbin | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| DeLeon Springs | **** | 8 4 | 3 | | | 5 | ** |
| Eau Gallie | | 2 | | | | 2 5 | |
| Elkton | (B.B.B.B. B.B. | 5 | 2.7 | | ** | 5 | ** |
| Enterprise | | - 1 | | 11 | | 1 | |
| Fellsmere | **** ** | 3 | :: | - 11 | | 3 | |
| Glenwood | **** ** | 2 | | ** | | 2 | |
| Hawks Park | **** ** | 1 | :: | .: | ** | 1 | |
| Hurds | | 1 | ** | | | 1 | ** |
| Kingston | **** ** | 1 | * ** | | | 1 | |
| | | The state of the s | 100 | 100000 | | | |

| Residence of
Cases Visited
to Date, by
Towns and | Districts | | | | | | Total Number | of Patients | Last Report | New Cases | Last Month | | to Have Died | Cases
Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number of Patients Following Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|--|-------------------------|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|--|
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| | In St. Luke's Sept. 1 | In Brewster (Col.) Sept, 1 | Outside Treatment Sept. 1 | Applications Received | Admitted St. Luke's | Admitted Brewster | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted | Total Cases During Month | | Operating, Plaster Work, | Special Treatment, Etc. | | Date Discharged and Condition | | Diagnosis | Under Treatment, Oct. 1 |
| Some | 1 | H | 0 | 4 | - | -4 | 4 | H | H | 4.15 | 0 | S | | Dat | | Dia | 5 |
| E. A. A. P. H. M. L. B. H. C. J. P. G. H. R. F. H. W. H. S. W. H. | 1 | | 0 | | | | | 11:1:1:1:1:1: E | 1 | | | - | | | Club Feet
Tbc. Hip.
Polio. Pa | arnnformityformity | 1 |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during September (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin free to indigent only). Number of persons receiving treatment:

| ALACHUA | County and Town | nti-Smallpox
accine | nti-Rabic
accine | nti-Typhoid
accine | Diphtheria Autitoxin
Curettive and
Immunizing | etanus Antitoxin
mmunizing |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| BAY | ALACHUA | 77 | 77 | 47 | 202 | 12 |
| Panama City | | ** | | | 1 | ** |
| Fort White | Panama City | | ** | | 2 | |
| Tacksonville | Fort White | | | 3 | 4 | |
| Pensacola | Tacksonville | 127 | 1 | ** | 28 | *** |
| Plant City | Pensacola | ** + | 44 | 1 | | 1 |
| West Tampa 2 | Plant City | 12 | +3 | 11 | 1 | 1. |
| ACKSON | Tampa | | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | |
| Greenwood | ACKSON | ** | ** | ** | 4 | ** |
| EON | | | | 44 | 1 | 4.4 |
| APPLICATION APPLICATION | EON Greenwood | ** | 3 | ** | ** | |
| Williston | | 10 | ** | | 7.0 | |
| POLK Bartow | Williston | | | ** | 2 | |
| Bartow | | | 11 | - 4 | 1 | |
| SAINT JOHNS St. Augustine 60 ST. LUCIE Okeechobee 20 Sebastian 10 VOLUSIA Daytona 5 WAKULA Sopchoppy 10 | | | | ** | 10 | |
| St. Augustine 60 ST, LUCIE Okeechobee 20 Sebastian 10 OLUSIA Daytona 5 WAKULLA Sopchoppy 10 | SAINT TOHNS | ** | | 1.0 | 1 | |
| Okeechobee 20 Sebastian 10 VOLUSIA 3 Daytona 5 WAKULA 5 Sopchoppy 10 | St. Augustine | 60 | | 14 | ** | |
| Sebastian | | 20 | | | | |
| Daytona | Sebastian | 10 | | | | |
| Sopchoppy 10 | Daytona | | | 4. | 5 | |
| Total | | 10 | | | | |
| | Total | 287 | 4 | 14 | 56 | 1 |

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

| | SPECIA | IEN EXA | MINATI | ON | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Animal Parasites | Jacksonville
141 | Tampa
93 | Pensac
38 | ola Miami | Tallahassee | Total
297 |
| Diphtheria | 340 | 85 | 96 | 10 | 30 | 561 |
| Malaria | | 149 | 68 | 17 | 51 | 171
522 |
| Pathological | 16 | 12 | | 4 | ** | 34 |
| Rabies | 103 | 86 | 32 | 14 | 10 | 245 |
| Typhoid : | | 122 | 39 | 16 | 30 | 420
78 |
| Sanitary Chem. Ex | 44 | 11 | | | 44 | 44 |
| Rat Examination | | 240 | 1 37 | 109 | 22 | 240 |
| | 1,282 | 870 | 396 | 196 | 169 | 2,913 |

Total number of specimens examined by the Laboratories of the State Board of Health, September..... Key West Laboratory closed during September.

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, SEPTEMBER

| | | | _M | AL | ARI | 4- | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| TOWN | Dipletheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoantumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Таречотт | Ascaris | Oxyuris | Rabies | Amoeba | Trichiuris | Lamblia Int. | Para B. Typhoid | Vincents Angina |
| Apopka | 1 | | | | ., | | | *** | | •• | | ** | 57 | ** | * * | :: | 10 | 1 |
| Archer | 1 | 2 | | | | 33 | :: | | 2 | | | | | V. | | | ++ | ++ |
| Beulah | 1 | | | | | 4 | | 4.6 | | +:+ | | *** | ** | 20 | ** | | ** | ** |
| Brooker | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | | :: | i | ** | | | | | | ** | | 11 | ** |
| Brooksville | | | | | | ** | | 2 | | | | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** | |
| Campbellton | 1 | ** | ** | | - | ** | ** | *** | i | | | ** | | | | ** | | * * |
| Chattahoochee | | | 1 | | | | | | ** | | | | ** | | | | | ** |
| Chiefland | | | ** | | i | ** | ** | | 1 | 1 | *** | ** | | | | | 10 | ** |
| Citra | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 4.4 | | 4.0 | | | | |
| Dade City | | | ** | | ** | i | 1 | i | | 11 | | ** | ** | | | 1 | | 11 |
| Daytona
DeFuniak Springs | 6 | | | | | ** | 144 | + + | | | | | | 2.4 | 4.4 | ** | ** | |
| DeLand | | ** | ** | ** | 1 | | 1 - | 11 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 1 | ** | ** | - | 2.5 | | |
| Dunnellon
Fellsmere | | 1. | 4.4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 14.4 | * * | ** | * 7 |
| Fort Meade | | | | 1 | | i | | 9.9 | ** | 33 | ** | | | ** | | | | 10 |
| Gainesville | 3 | i | | | | | 2 | | | | | | ** | | (5.5) | 15.5 | | ** |
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Sept. 1 and 2, Demonstration of dipping vat, Jasper; Sept. 6, glanders test, Jacksonville; Sept. 11, glanders test, Jacksonville; Sept. 11, glanders test, Jacksonville; Sept. 13-15, investigation horse disease, Okahumpka; Sept. 14-17, dairy and tick eradication inspection, Miami; Sept. 20, vaccinating hogs, Middleburg; Sept. 21-22, test 26 mules, glanders, Jacksonville; Sept. 23-24, three addresses to Agents at Gainesville; Sept. 24-26, dipping cattle, Kissimmee; Sept. 29, vaccinating hogs, Orange Park.

Vital Statistics

FIRST FIGURES OF 1915 CENSUS

Just as this issue of Health Notes is going to press there is received from the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. W. A. McRae, the Preliminary Report of the State Census of 1915 (as provided in Chapter 6826 (No. 20) Acts of the Legislature of 1915), giving figures of the total population of the State, of each county, and of the cities over 5,000, with certain enumerations and rates of increase or decrease.

For the information of those interested, below is given the population of these cities, of the counties and of the State. Comparisons and analysis will be reserved for a future article, when it is hoped that the figures of either all of the municipalities or at least those over 2,000,

can be given.

| Cities | Population | .Cities | Population |
|---|------------|---|--|
| Jacksonville Tampa* Pensacola Key West Miami West Tampa* Lakeland | | Gainesville
Orlando
St. Augustine.
Ocala | 7,188
6,737
6,449
5,471
5,370
5,192 |

*In Preliminary report population of Tampa and West Tampa were combined but individual population figures are as given above.

| Counties | Population | Counties | Population |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| Alachua | | Levy | |
| Baker | | | 4,826 |
| Bay | | | 17,834 |
| Bradford | | | 15,912 |
| Brevard | 7 270 | Marion | 28,757 |
| Broward | | Monroe | 19,640 |
| Calhoun | | | |
| Citrus | | | |
| Clay | | | |
| Columbia | | | 9,718 |
| Dade | 24.535 | Pasco | 9,634 |
| DeSoto | 22.184 | | 18,815 |
| Duval | | Polk | 37,422 |
| Escambia | | Putnam | |
| | 5,434 | | 20,746 |
| Gadsden | 22,981 | | 9,450 |
| Hamilton | 12,484 | | |
| Hernando | 6,291 | | 8,602 |
| | 83,661 | | 7,517 |
| Holmes | 14.094 | | 20,289 |
| Jackson | | | 10,783 |
| Jefferson | | | |
| Lafayette | 7,873 | Wakulla | 7,606 |
| Lake | 12,468 | | |
| Lee | | | 10,814 |
| Leon | | | |
| | the time designation and | | |

Population State of Florida, 1915 Census.

921,569

A LIVE LOCAL REGISTRAR

Enforcing the Law Insures Accurate Reports of Births and Deaths. Whether all the births and deaths of any town, township or district are reported or not depends on the local registrar of that town or township. If he is a wide awake business man and goes after this matter, using the law and business-like methods, it is an easy job. On the other hand, if he is afraid to enforce the law, he more than likely fails to get complete reports from midwives, physicians and undertakers, and he himself becomes a delinquent officer.

But we are glad to say that local registrars are rapidly getting on to the fact that the law is the most effective method of getting full and

accurate reports.

Some recent correspondence with a live registrar proves this state-

ment. He wrote the Board the following:

"What course must I pursue when a midwife refuses to fill out blank and bring or send it in to me, in reference to the birth of a child, also a doctor who does not report on similar cases? From my understanding of the law in reference to Vital Statistics, I have a right to arrest them and bring them before a justice of the peace and have them show cause why they do not obey the law, and if they can show no cause let them pay the penalty. Please write me at once about this matter."

The Board's answer was to the effect that the law should by all means be enforced, letting the penalty fall where it may. The result is

told in the next letter from this same registrar.

"I have had two arrested and brought to court for not conforming to the law, and it put the ball to moving. It is simply amazing to note the change it has brought about in prompt and accurate reports. I have about a dozen midwives and four doctors, and if the business should continue like it has for the past two days, I would get over a hundred reports a month."

(From The Health Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health, November, 1915.)

ADVANTAGES OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

You owe it to your child to see that his birth is registered. Some time it may need an official record to prove his American citizenship or his age, or to make him eligible for an inheritance. Requests have been made to this office for birth records by persons about to be married in foreign countries where a definite record of a birth is a prerequisite to the authorization of the marriage.

(From California State Board of Health Monthly Bulletin, October, 1915.)

WARNING-REGISTER ALL BIRTHS

The new State Law requiring that births be registered within thirty-six hours is not being followed in all cases. Forgetfulness is no excuse. The lack of a worthy name for an important new arrival need not interfere, since provision is made for supplementary registration of the name. So as to detect unreported births, death records of infants are being compared with the corresponding birth records. Where a discrepancy exists an effort is made by the State Board of Health to fix the responsibility for the neglect to register the birth.

(From California State Board of Health Monthly Bulletin, October, 1915.)

AN INDIVIDUAL DUTY AND PUBLIC REGUNREMENT. A REGISTERED BABY

- 1. To establish identity.
- 2. To establish the right to inheritance.
- 3. To establish the right to vote.
- 4. To establish legitimacy.
- 5. To establish the right to enter public schools.
- To qualify for civil service examination or to enter the army and navy.
- 7. To recover pension claims.
- 8. To hold title and to buy or sell real estate.
- To be eligible to the general assembly of Maryland, the house of representatives or United States senate.
- 10. To be eligible to the office of governor of Maryland or president of the United States.
- To claim and establish immunity from the consequences of certain criminal offenses.
- To be competent to testify in certain cases.



OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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Vol. X

November, 1915

No. 11 (New Series)

HON. FRANK J. FEARNSIDE, President Palatka, Fla.

HON. S. R. MALLORY KENNEDY, M. D. Pensacola, Fla.

HON. C. G. MEMMINGER Lakeland, Fla.

EDITED BY

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer

EXECUTIVE OFFICE State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Tampa Pensacola Key West St. Augustine Gainesville Ocala

AGENTS Miami

Fernandina

Palatka

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

CENTRAL LABORATORY Jacksonville

BRANCH LABORATORIES Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Of will try to tell you.

small you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.
Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.
Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.
Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"
Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.
Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.
Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.
Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 34.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 117, Imhoff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 118, Hookworm Disease and Soil Pollution, May, 1914, pp. 13.
Publication 119, Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.
Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4 (Supplement to Publication 92).
Publication 121, Vital Statistics, All Florida Municipalitie

illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida,

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.

Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.

Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"

Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.

Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.

Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 6.

Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May pp. 6.

Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.

Publication 142, A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine, July, 1915, pp. 16.

Publication 143, Flies, July, 1915, pp. 4.

Publication 144, Chemical Treatment of Water, July, 1915, pp. 7.

Publication 146, Pellagra, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 147, The Sanitary Privy, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 148, Whooping Cough, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 150, Malaria, July, 1915, leaflet.

Publication 151, Measles, August, 1915, pp. 18.

Publication 152, Save the Babies, October, 1915, pp. 19.

WET FEET

By Dr. Chas. E. Banks, U. S. Public Health Service

If there was one portion of our bodies, more than another, that engaged the tender solicitude of our grandmothers, it was the feet. Of the many fantastic notions inculcated by them respecting the physical welfare of past generations of men none was better thewed and none has survived its pristine vigor longer than the "Dont's" they preach about the feet. For some reason not appreciable to our present understanding, the parting injunction to every child whether coming from church or going for the cows was the solemn sentence of warning, "Don't get your feet wet." The calamitous results that would follow the accumulation of unnecessary moisture about the feet were without importance to that end of our corporosity. The feet themselves would escape the righteous punishment, but to the other end dire consequences would ensue in a "cold in the head." Indeed the feet seemed then to be considered the source of most of our bodily ills if one was unlucky enough to acquire an excess of dampness in that region. To the jaded ear of the average youth of that period the only refuge for leading a healthy life was to adopt wooden legs as a means of locomotion. In the catechism it might have been said that the chief means for reaching the end of man were his feet.

If it were not that this genial relic of a past age of superstitious hygiene still had a persistent though groggy tenacity in our modern conception of health and disease the necessary paper, ink and quill used in writing this would not be wasted in discussing this fable. Even now the people generally regard the feet as a portion of the body addicted to local hydrophobia. Our feet are innocent enough in construction, skin, muscles, tendons, fat and bones like the rest of our anatomy, and water is not an idiosyncrasy to them, but for some reason it was held that they became deadly when wet. Children were allowed to wade in water indefinitely, but if water got at our feet plus shoes and stockings, it meant everything dismal from the doctor to the possible undertaker. No one likes the feeling of a wet foot, but a wet foot is no different from a wet hand or a wet nose, and it does not act any worse than the hand or nose when it becomes wet. Water is not a harmful agent when applied to the feet in full or divided doses, and the notion that one must inevitably succumb to "colds" and "fevers" or other kindred ailments, when perchance we sink into an inconvenient puddle over our vamps, is the very essence of bungling physiology.

The truth is our feet are just as capable of standing an over-dose of water as any other part of our anatomy. They are not sacrosanct in respect to damp and wet feet have no more relation to a "cold in the head" than a wet head has to corns on the feet. This is not meant to encourage the youthful pastime of wetting the feet, for it is not supposed that children need much incitement to this kind of fun, but when one of the family comes home wet to the ankles, don't plug him full of quinine; don't soak his pedals in a mustard bath and don't rub

his chest with liniment. Get him a dry pair of socks, his house slippers and forget it. Let the internal domestic machinery revolve uninterruptedly. His feet are not his misfortune.

RESULTS IN DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS WORK

The NOTES publishes below a report received from Miss Irene R. Foote, District Tuberculosis Nurse of the East Coast District, which contains some interesting remarks upon several of the many phases of work in the preliminary campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis in Florida:

"I completed the first trip over my territory in nine weeks, having found in that time 183 new cases of tuberculosis, having on hand 38 old cases

referred to me by Miss Sherman.

In making my second visits, as far as I have gone, I find the majority of patients are trying in at least one way, to follow directions. I wish to make special mention of a colored family living near DeLand. At my first visit I found them rather intelligent prosperous darkies. The girl, 18 years of age, referred to me by the doctor as a patient, had been in Georgia last year attending an industrial school. She had roomed with a girl that later in the summer died with tuberculosis. I found this patient sleeping with a younger sister in a practically closed room. Both girls were losing in weight had a dry, hacking cough, tired all of the time, and no appetite. I called the family together and explained the necessity of sleeping alone, out of doors if possible, and added diet of milk and eggs. I strongly advised a sleeping porch. At my second visit last week I was much gratified to find a sleeping porch. At my second visit last week I was much gratified to find the father had immediately built a sleeping porch on the second floor, each girl had her own bed, and they were taking from four to six raw eggs and a quart of milk a day apiece. The oldest girl, the first patient, has gained ten pounds and the younger girl six pounds in weight. This proves the theory that home treatment can be successful if properly carried out with perseverance. Neither of these girls could be induced to sleep in the house from now on.

Besides visiting patients and doctors, I have addressed the mothers club of Key West, the Sans Souci Club of Daytona Beach, the Women's Club of DeLand, and have talked with many private individuals in each place in regard to establishing a local visiting nurse. I have also talked to the biology class at Daytona High School on Tuberculosis, and gave short talks at several country schools. I am hoping that each of the above mentioned communities will soon have local nurses.

STEREOPTICON LOAN LIBRARY OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In Correspondence Relative to the Stereopticon Loan Library Address the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington,

D. C., and Refer to the Letters D. Q.

The stereopticon loan library established by the United States Public Health Service consists of over 2,000 views, the majority of which are original, dealing with the aspects of various public health problems. Additions are constantly being made to the collection. The slides are classified by diseases or subjects, the following being the respective divisions of the library:

ALASKA. 83 views depicting living conditions in the territory of Alaska, the type of villages and the diseases from which the natives suffer.

CHILDREN AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES. The various eruptive diseases of children are shown in 50 views. Chiefly of interest to physicians.

HEALTH EXHIBITS. Over 90 photographic slides of the exhibit of the U. S. Public Health Service at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Many of these views explain the means of dissemination of different diseases, the mortality therefrom and the value of preventive measures. All are original.

HOOKWORM. The geographic distribution of the disease, its economic importance, the life history of the parasite, its invasion of human tissue and the resulting effects, are demonstrated in a series of over 90 slides.

INDIANS. Housing and living conditions among American Indians. Shown in 50 views.

LEPROSY. 45 slides depicting the disease. Principally of service to physicians.

LIVING CONDITIONS. Contains a relatively small number of slides. See other subjects.

MALARIA. Prevalence of the disease, the malarial parasites, larval, pupal and adult developmental stages of mosquitoes, breeding places, methods of extermination, including oiling, drainage and the types of fish destructive to larvae. Prevention of the disease by screening and the use of quinine. 275 views.

MILK. 80 views showing tuberculous cows, proper and improper stabling, care and treatment of dairy herds, methods of obtaining pure milk, spread of milk-borne epidemics and the value of sanitary measures.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS. Sewage disposal, fumigation and cleaning of railway cars, and views relating to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

MOUTH HYGIENE. 12 slides showing the development of the teeth.

PARASITES AND ORGANISMS. Over 200 views of the common organisms causing the diseases of man, including different types of water organisms. Also the developmental stages of fleas, lice, flies, and disease bearing vermin.

PELLAGRA. Statistical data, geographical distribution and the lesions of the disease presented by 60 photographic slides.

PLAGUE. Perhaps the most complete collection of original plague slides extant. Practically every aspect of plague prevention is demonstrated, including the eradication of rodents and squirrels, methods of rat-proofing, ship fumigation, the examination and classification of rats, the plague organism, and the relation of fleas to the spread of the disease. Over 500 views.

RURAL SCHOOLS. Not yet complete. 10 slides.

SERVICE GENERAL. The activities of the U. S. Public Health Service depicted in 320 views. Quarantine vessels and stations, methods of fumigation, the examination of passengers, detention barracks and quarantine procedure. The mental and physical examination of immigrants, types of immigrants, and immigration stations. Marine Hospitals, including the tuberculosis sanatorium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

SMALLPOX. 90 slides illustrating the eruptive stages of the disease, the protection afforded by vaccination and the lesions thereof.

TRACHOMA. The disease in its acute and chronic stages, and such effects as pannus, entropion and blindness. Trachoma among the American Indians and the relief work of the Public Health Service in the mountains of Kentucky are also shown. 120 slides, many of which are colored.

TROPICAL DISEASES. Incomplete. Filariae, trypanosomes, and intestinal parasites illustrated, together with the common infections of the tropics. 40 views.

TUBERCULOSIS. 100 slides showing the economic loss from tuberculosis, susceptible races, the tubercle bacillus, pathological conditions in the lungs, the relation of the disease to improper housing and the causes predisposing to infection. Also the methods of care, precautions to be exercised and the benefits of sanatorium treatment.

TYPHOID FEVER. Of great public health interest. The role of uncleanliness, infected milk, polluted water, improper sewage disposal, and flies, in the dissemination of the infection. Methods of prevention, including proper care of milk supplies, avoidance of water pollution, and the prevention of fly breeding; 350 views.

YELLOW FEVER. Mosquitoes in different stages of development, preventive measures, including detention camps. The discoverers of the means of transmission of the disease.

HOW TO USE THE STEREOPTICON LOAN LIBRARY.

The slides are loaned to physicians, health organizations, educators, welfare workers, and others, without cost. Persons desiring slides should advise the Bureau as to what subjects they are interested in, so that the proper catalogs may be forwarded. The slides should be selected by number, and the request made upon the application blank. If desired, the Public Health Service will undertake to make the selection, provided the applicant will state what he wishes to illustrate. There is no arbitrary limit within which the slides are to be returned, but as the demand far exceeds the supply, it is expected that they will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Stereopticon lanterns are not loaned, but as the slides are of standard size, 3¹/₄ by 4 inches, any lantern may be used. It is expected that slides broken by careless handling or packing will be replaced; these to be ordered from the Government contractor by the U. S. Public Health Service and the bill therefor to be paid by the borrower.

It is requested that in returning the slides a letter of transmittal be forwarded, stating the approximate number of persons to whom the views have been shown. The container should be labelled with the name and address of the sender, and returned by express prepaid or by mail. Photographs, from which it is possible to obtain slides of public health interest, will be gladly received and promptly returned.

UNFORTUNATE SMALL TOWNS

The "unfortunate small town" as explained by Dr. G. M. Cooper of the State Board of Health recently, is the town that depends on "natural means" for its water supply and sewage disposal. "Such towns have from several hundred to a few thousand population with none of the safeguards against disease and insanitary conditions that larger towns and cities have. For this reason, these same small towns are more unhealthy than even the country. They have a congestion of people with no protected water supply, no sewer system and practically no public health supervision. Private wells, open closets and breeding places for flies—the three curses of public health—are everywhere, and what is worse, the town is so poor (mentally) that it cannot afford anything better."

"The general tendency of the unfortunate small towns in questions of health matters is to trust to luck, and the luck is often miserable. Typhoid fever pays them an annual or semi-annual epidemic and tuberculosis is an ever present plague. They have perhaps an annual clean up day or week but the spell and its effects are soon over. From appearances the health officer is merely nominal who rests in peace the greater part of the year, unless a few women 'start something.' Such apathy usually exists until the price of it is paid in probably some epi-

demic that costs the town a number of bright young lives."

"Fortunately," said Dr. Cooper, "all small towns are not in the unfortunate class. They are wise enough to make provision against the evil day that is sure to come to the poor (?) town unable to safeguard its health."—Press Service, North Carolina State Board of Health.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time, but all of the time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must villify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.—Elbert Hubbard.

Health Briefs

Running water in the home was advocated as the greatest essential to health, comfort and cleanliness, by Governor Craig, of North Carolina, in an address at the opening of the State Fair.

As cold weather approaches, it is very easy to form the habit of spending too much time by the fire in an ill-ventilated room. Everlastingly "sitting by the fire" is conducive to disease.

Public health is purchasable, and in order to know that value received is being obtained from money expended on health work, the municipalities of Florida should rigidly enforce their vital statistics ordinances so that an accurate birth and death rate may be compiled for comparison with previous years.

Vindication to the physician who refused to operate on a malformed babe, although a slight operation would have saved its life, was recommended to the coroner's jury by the chief coroner's physician who conducted a post-mortem on the six-day old infant. The mother also thought it best that nature be allowed to correct its mistake in bringing into the world a being which, when grown up, would have been a cripple and mental defective.

Hope is held out to cancer sufferers by Dr. James B. Murphy, of the Rockefeller Institute. In an address before the members of the National Academy of Science, he stated that the scientists of the institute had tried treating rats from which cancers had been removed with the x-ray in order to stimulate the growth of the white cells which originate in the spleen and the marrow of the bones and float in the lymph. It was found, he said, that the treatment resulted in making the subjects immune from the return of the growth, and expected to to prove valuable in practical treatment of cancerous patients.

Prominent investigators of pellagra who have been experimenting with hundreds of cases of this disease, think that the rise in the cost of food products in recent years bears directly upon its prevalence, and they say that since the industrial depression began in 1907 families of wage earners, especially in cotton goods and lumber industries, have not been able to have on their tables the "well-balanced" meals which are the best defense against the dread disease. In a word, it is thought that the Southern poor are not getting so much meat, eggs and milk as they ought to have, because prices of these foods have greatly risen.

Servant—Mr. Owens, there's a man at the door with a bill. Mr. Owens—Tell him we are well supplied.—Pathfinder.

It is said that a gravestone in a Maine cemetery bears this inscription: "Here lies the body of Enoch Holden, who died suddenly and unexpectedly, being kicked to death by a cow. Well done, good and faithful servant."—Today's Magazine.

Correspondence

DISINFECTANTS FOR CLOSETS AND GARBAGE CANS

Dr. J. Y. Porter, Secretary State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla. Dear Sir: I am asked to advise the health authorities of the village of Homestead in regard to some cheap and convenient disinfectant for disinfecting the closets and the garbage wagons. We have the bucket system of disposing of our sewage from the closets and have a very conscientious man who collects the sewage once and twice a week from fairly wellscreened closets. Now he wants to destroy some of the odors and to disinfect his wagons and barrels and to disinfect the closets also. We have been using lime but this is bulky and cakes rather badly. What we want is a cheap liquid. Can you please advise us in this matter?

We are so near the sea level (about 6 feet, and 9 miles inland with all

swamp land between) that our condition is a serious one and we want to do everything we can to improve it. We can not have a sewer system unless we go to great expense. We have a growing town here with nearly 250 closets and rather closely packed, and we feel that we want some advice.

Please give this matter as prompt attention as you can and oblige, Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 8, 1915.

My Dear Doctor: Your letter of the 7th inst. inquiring as to a suitable disinfectant for closets and garbage cans is received. In reply, the following four solutions are given:

| 1. | Bichloride of mercury 1 | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|
| | Water 1 | gallon |
| 2. | Formalin | |
| | Water 1 | |
| 3. | Crude carbolic acid, or phenol 7 | |
| | Water 1 | |
| 4. | Chlorinated lime | |
| | Water 1 | gallon |

The latter is about a 3 per cent solution, exceedingly powerful and is especially adaptable and useful for the disinfection of privies or cesspools, as well as for any other purpose. It has an active bleaching effect and destroys fabrics.

I am pleased to note that you are handling the disposal of your domestic wastes in a satisfactory manner, and if I can be of further service to you, I trust that you will not hesitate to call on me.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

TWO SESSIONS A DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Nov. 18, 1915.

Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla. Dear Doctor: I am very glad to see that you advocate two sessions a day in the public schools. When the children arrive at a school age, during school terms their entire energies should be devoted to school work for five days in the week.

Grown people of a nervous temperament are unable to continue mental

labors for more than four or five hours without taking food into the stomach, yet the children in this State are required to leave home between 7 and 8 o'clock and remain in school until between 1 and 2; they then take home from three to ten books. After lunch or dinner they are harassed until they go to bed, feeling that they ought to be studying while their childish inclinations are to play or be at rest.

It seems to me that if it was deliberately planned, the present system

could not be worse for the children than it is. I have never been able to

get the advocates of the system to point out any reason for its continuance except the convenience of the teachers.

If the parents could be kept from their noon meal until the children returned from school, the system would end immediately. I hope you will continue to oppose the present system and that we may before long have two seesings dolly during the school term account Schurdens. have two sessions daily during the school term except Saturdays. Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 19, 1915.

My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 18th inst. is received and I am very glad to note that my advice in regard to the hygiene of school children meets with your approval. It is not the intention of the State Board of Health to interfere with the administration of the schools in Florida, but the present one-session-per-day method conflicts with the health of the children, and I shall continue to hammer at this practice from the standpoint of the health of school children.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

FEE FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Nov. 6, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

My Dear Doctor: In reference to the examination of school children as provided for in an act of the legislature of 1915, permit me to say that the doctors of this county feel that it will be impossible to carry on the work for the slight amount that will be paid for the services. In other words, the nature of the examination is so extensive that our doctors have estimated that it will require the services of four doctors during the present term to examine the children in this county. Since we cannot expect our doctors to give up their regular practice to work for the sum of \$2.00 per day, we feel that the provisions of this law are impractical, and to carry them out would be almost an impossibility.

I would be glad to hear from you if you are in a position to give me any suggestions or any light on the subject.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 7, 1915.

My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst. reaches me this morning. The physicians of your county are eminently correct in saying that it is their opinion that the fee of 10 cents per pupil for the examination of school children is too small to consider the establishment of the office. When the State Board of Health met in the early part of the season and the matter was taken up, I recommended that the Board do nothing, as it had not the funds to carry on this work of medical inspection of school children and that it would take in the neighborhood of \$70,000.00 per year to render the service in an efficient manner. The attorney of the Board was also present and advised that an honest effort should be made to carry out the will of the legislature and suggested that a maximum fee of 10 cents per pupil for examination be made. I have no idea that any physician will accept the position under such conditions, but I notified the county commissioners that the Board was ready to receive nominations from them, who, if approved by the executive office of the State Board of Health, would receive the necessary blanks for use in the work. Where county commissioners have nominated physicians for this position, they have been

appointed and blanks sent to them.

The question came up a few days ago from one of the appointees as to whether the county commissioners could not augment this sum for the medical inspection of school children to that which is being paid by the State Board of Health, and requested my opinion on the subject. I immediately got into telephone communication with the attorney of the State Board of Health and he gave me as being his opinion, that the county commissioners could not set aside any money for this purpose; that it was, to speak legally, ultra vires of their powers, the county commissioners being limited in their authority to the assessment of taxes, amount of millage necessary to conduct the public schools of the state, but he was of the opinion that the school board of each county could, if they so wished and their judgment so dictated, pay an extra amount that it deemed advisable to increase the fee which physicians would receive for these inspections over and above what was paid by the State Board of Health, his argument being that the county school board dispersed the funds provided by the counties and state for the education of children, such as payment of teachers, construction of school buildings, etc., and that the expenditure of school funds was entirely within their hands and administration.

I wish to say to whoever speaks to you on the subject, that the State Health Officer was not in favor of offering such a small amount, or fee, for the inspection of each school child and advised that the Board should do nothing in the premises until the next legislature corrected the defective features of the enactment, but the State Board of Health thought differently on the advice of the attorney and after discussing the matter for some time, it was decided that, as the Bill for medical inspection of school children had not been proposed by the State Board of Health, and as the State Health Officer had not been consulted about its enactment before it was finally passed by the legislature, the proper thing for the Board to do was to make an effort to honestly carry out the wishes of the legislature, placing the fee within a total amount of which could be appropriated from

its annual revenue.

The enactment as it stands today is very much on the same parallel as it would be if a board of directors of a banking institution should instruct the president to erect an expensive building and then would not provide funds for the purpose.

There seems to be some inclination to criticise the State Health Officer for the responsibility of this embarassing situation, and I do not care to allow the accusation to remain unchallenged.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

CANS FOR SURFACE CLOSETS

State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.

Gentlemen: Please send me information as to where we could buy two or three hundred galvanized pails or tubs for use in closets or privys. expect to use these in conforming with the suggestions made by the State Board of Health.

Thanking you for this information, we are, Yours very truly,

Gentlemen: Replying to your letter of the 13th inst., I beg to advise that the Steven's Sanitary Dry Closet Can, distributed by Mr. S. S. Selig, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, is recommended by the State Board of Health for use in closets or privies.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

WHERE ARE THE MUZZLES?

The NOTES thanks the St. Augustine Record for promulgating in its columns the views of the State Board of Health in regard to dog muzzling. The article referred to is reproduced herewith:

About two weeks ago the city health officer gave notice that dogs running at large, and unmuzzled, would be impounded and killed. The order of the health officer to muzzle dogs has been largely ignored. Dogs of every breed are wandering through the streets without leash or muzzle. Owners of dogs usually resent any orders that will impose a little discomfort on their pets, or give themselves trouble. They usually take refuge in the claim that muzzles are cruel. If they regard the muzzle an instrument of torture, then they should take pains to keep their canine pets on their own premises, where they will not menace the public. It is much preferable that the dogs should suffer some little inconvenience than to permit the danger of their attacking children on the streets. Again there is always danger to the dogs, as rabies may be brought into the city at any time by strange dogs. Where our canine friends are kept under proper vigilance, they give no trouble, but where they are allowed to exercise their own pleasure as to the extent of their liberty trouble is certain to follow.

"HEALTH AND COMMON DECENCY"

"Onlooker" in last week's Commercial condensed into four words the complete necessity for sewage. Incidentally, he gave the reason for other things that are to be done in Leesburg to make it the real "Spotless Town."

It would be a wonderful thing if tomorrow the voters of Leesburg should go to the polls and UNANIMOUSLY express themselves in favor of sewerage. We cannot hope for this, but we can expect the opposition to be confined to those who have personal reasons for opposition stronger than

their feeling of regard for and obligation to their neighbors.

Dr. Young of the State Board of Health, has showed Leesburg people what correct sanitary methods are and has given the approximate cost of caring for sewerage by the individual septic tank method. That method is so much more expensive than the sewerage, and entails such a great individual cash outlay, that it is to be considered only in an emergency. This emergency can arise only in case sewerage is not provided. But should it arise, the city council and the mayor of the city will be morally bound to adopt these stringent regulations and see that they are enforced.

The heaviest taxpayers in the city of Leesburg have expressed themselves as favoring the immediate construction of a sewerage system. Most of these men have done already all they have known how to do to make their premises clean and safe for their families and their neighbors. To this there are only one or two exceptions. Upon these people will fall in greatest measure the taxes with which this sewerage is to be paid for. They realize its necessity and desirability; they are willing to contribute most heavily towards it, yet needing it least of all of us. What stand will you take?

A vote for sewerage tomorrow is a vote for "HEALTH AND COM-

MON DECENCY."-Leesburg Commercial.

HEALTH AND HABIT

(By Elbert Hubbard)

If you have health you will probably be happy. And if you have health and happiness you will have the wealth you need, even if not all you want. Health is the most natural thing in the world. It is natural to be healthy because we are a part of nature—we are

nature. Nature is trying hard to keep us well because she needs us in her

business.

Nature needs man so he will be useful to other men.

The rewards of life are for service.

And the penalties of life are for selfishness.

Human service is the highest form of self-interest for the person who serves.

We preserve our sanity only as we forget self in service.

To center on self and forget our relationship to society is to summon

misery, and misery means disease.

Unhappiness is an irritant. It affects the heart-beats or circulation first, then the digestion, and the person is ripe for two hundred and nineteen diseases and six hundred and forty-two complications.

Nothing you can take out of a bottle or that you can rub on will remove the cause of misery.

"Medicine is only palliative," says Dr. Weir Mitchell, "for back of disease lies the cause, and this cause no drug can reach."

"I've got a cold in my head," said the man to the wise doctor.
"And the doctor replied, "Doubtless, for that is the place where the microbe hides.

People who dread disease and fear disease have disease.

What we call diseases are merely symptoms of mental conditions.

Our bodies are automatic, and thinking about your digestion does not aid you. Rather it hinders, since the process of thinking, especially anxious thinking, robs the stomach of its blood, and transfers it to the brain. The moral is obvious: "Don't worry."

"This horse is all right unless he gets scared," said a horseback rider to me the other day.
And I answered, "So am I!"

Those rare times when I make a big impression upon my auditors are when I go upon the stage with a certain amount of indifference, simply taking care not to have overeaten. Then I start in slowly, and soon the thoughts are coming along just as fast as I can use them. The air is full of reasons, and all I have to do is to reach up and pick the ones I want. In this matter of good health just a few plain rules suffice. The whole

matter then becomes automatic and self-lubricating.

Health is a habit.

We are ruled by habit.

There are three habits which with but one condition added, will give you everything in the world worth having, and beyond which the imagination of man can not conjure forth a single addition or improvement. These habits are:

The work habit. The health habit. The study habit.

If you are a man and have these habits, and also have the love of a woman who has these same habits, you are in Paradise now and here, and

so is she.

Health, books and work, with love added, are a solace 'gainst all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune-a defense from all the storms that blow. For through their use you transmute sadness into mirth, trouble into ballast, pain into joy.

Work means safety for yourself and service to mankind. Health means much happiness and potential power.

Study means knowledge, equanimity and the evolving mind.

And love means all the rest!-Miami Metropolis.

Veterinary Notes

FALSE ALARM! ONLY TICKS

The recent first appearance of anthrax in the State has unduly alarmed some of our people. While there is no certainty that other outbreaks will not occur, we feel fairly safe in saying the infection will not spread from the two infected centers, already reported, because of its early recognition and suppression by the prompt burial of carcasses, removal of the animals from the infected pastures and by vaccination.

Other outbreaks may be brought into the State by carrion-eating birds,

or by other means, as was original outbreak, we believe.

The following correspondence is reproduced, in connection with the above statement:

TELEGRAM:

"Cattle dying at Chipley unknown cause. Wire if you can come."

· OUR ANSWER TO ABOVE TELEGRAM:

"The State has spent much money investigating the cause of death in cattle, only to find in many cases, it was more or less a false alarm, and that few cattle had really died and that the deaths were due to ticks and starvation. For these causes we have no remedies but those that are obvious. We should like to have something more definite for coming to a decision as to the advisibility of putting the State Board of Health to the expense of sending a man to investigate. We want something more than mere rumor. If you believe there is some unusual cause for the deaths, a man will be sent to investigate and advise."

THE CORRESPONDENT'S ANSWER TO THE ABOVE LETTER:

"Your letter of the 8th inst. to hand, and contents noted. This case of cattle dying is not altogether rumors, while it might be that it is ticks, or it might be something else. There were seven found on a place not larger than five acres of land. There were four more driven up to the man's barn which I have, since being delayed in hearing from the State Board of Health, advised him to kill, and which he did. That was eleven for one man, and there have been others that I haven't seen. It is not starvation that was the matter with these cattle. One of them that was killed was cut open and we found that the spleen was enlarged. The cattle had high fever and were helpless. When they were first taken they were in good shape. They were native cattle that have been raised with the ticks. At Cottondale, there have been fine milk cows died the same way, which were fed well and were fat."

OUR INSPECTOR'S REPORT:

"I beg to report having investigated the cattle disease reported at Chipley. The owner of the cattle stated that they had lost anywhere from ten to twenty cattle every year and always from the same apparent trouble—which he thought to be ticks—and upon our inspection of his cattle, particularly the bunch in which the recent deaths had occurred, we found them literally covered with ticks, and in poor condition. These cattle have been running over the same range and over the remains of the dead ones. Sheep and hogs have also been running over this same range. There are no reports of sickness or deaths among these and there are no signs or symptoms to indicate any disease other than Tick Fever—among the remaining cattle—some of the dead cattle had been skinned and opened, and the appearances described by Mr. were those of acute Tick Fever. The blood was always bright red and the urine was red, in some cases.

..... has been investigating the dipping proposition and has made up his mind to put in a dipping vat at once. Please send him half a dozen Tick Bulletins for distribution among his neighbors."

WHEREFORE, we should, in addition to "swatting the fly" and "batting the rat," "DIP THE TICK."

HOG CHOLERA SANITATION

From the University of Florida the following circular is being distributed by Dr. A. H. Logan, United States Veterinary Field Agent, for hog cholera, in Florida, and we urge compliance therewith:

Farmers themselves can do much toward preventing the spread of hog cholera, thus placing swine raising and feeding on a firmer and more profit-

able basis. To this end the following suggestions are offered:

TO KEEP HOG CHOLERA FROM REACHING YOUR HERD

Locate your hog lots and pastures away from streams and public highways, and do not allow the hogs to run free range.

Do not visit your neighbor or allow him to visit you, if either of you

have hog cholera on your premises.

Do not drive into hog lots when returning from market or after driving on public highways.

Do not use hog lots for yarding wagons and farm implements.

Do not place newly purchased stock, stock secured or loaned for breeding purposes, or stock exhibited at county fairs, with your herd. Keep such stock quarantined at least two weeks, and use care to prevent carrying infection from these to other pens in feeding and attending stock.

Burn to ashes or cover with quick lime and bury under four feet of earth all dead animals and the viscera removed from animals at butchering time because they attract the attention of buzzards, dogs, etc., which are liable

to carry hog-cholera infection.

Confine your dogs and do not keep pigeons unless you confine them.

IF HOG CHOLERA APPEARS IN YOUR HERD

Treat your hogs immediately with anti-hog cholera serum, after which they should be kept on a light diet and pure drinking water, and confined to limited quarters that may be cleaned daily and sprayed three times a week with one part of compound cresol solution to thirty parts of water until the disease has abated in the herd. To obtain the best results the serum must be administered before the disease has progressed in the herd.

TO RID PREMISES OF INFECTION

Remove all manure and saturate with quicklime.

Burn all litter, rubbish and old hog troughs.

After the premises are thoroughly cleaned, spray walls, floors and other surfaces with disinfectant (one part compound cresol solution to thirty parts water). Where hog houses are small turn them over exposing interior to sunlight.

Wallow holes and cess pools should be filled in, drained, or fenced off. All runs under buildings should be cleaned and disinfected and then

boarded up.

Destroy hogs that do not fully recover as they may be carriers of cholera infection.

DEATHS IN HOGS FOLLOWING SERUM-VIRUS TREATMENT

There have recently been reported quite a number of deaths in hogs, from cholera, following, and caused by, presumably, the administration of scrum and virus. (The Double Method).

When a serum of high potency is injected simultaneously with a virus of great virulence, a mild and harmless attack of hog cholera is produced which confers an active immunity which lasts about a year, because of the plenteous formation of anti-bodies.

When a serum of high potency is used alone, and in the absence of any naturally-acquired infection, at the time, a short-lived immunity of about

six weeks' duration is conferred.

When a virulent virus is used alone, the hog should die of acute hog

cholera in ten days-or less.

When a potent serum is used simultaneously with a virus of low virulence, there is no combat between the serum and virus, and no antibodies are formed, those in the hog being only those contained in the injected serum. The virus lies dormant, and when the passive immunity conferred by the injected serum has worn off, in about six weeks, the virus starts up a sub-acute form of cholera, from which the hog dies. If, per-chance, the virus should become enhanced in virulence, the hog dies of acute hog cholera, and in both types of the disease produced, infects the premises.

Thus in the use of serum and virus simultaneously, as described in the last paragraph, it is possible to spread hog cholera to points at which it

had not previously existed.

CONTROL OF HOG CHOLERA

When cholera once gets into a herd and a farm becomes infected, keep the hogs away from horse or cow barns or sheds. Keep them in lots, pastures or fields by themselves and drain all mud holes or wallows. See that hogs get an abundance of pure water in clean troughs. Clean feed troughs once every day and do not permit feed to remain in them to sour and decompose. Feed only fresh, pure feed, and if possible cook it just prior to feeding it. Cholera-infected hogs are usually over-fed. Avoid over-

A highland pasture containing some shade is a good place for them. If weather is warm no other protection is required. IF COLD AND RAINY, SMALL HOUSES OR SHED SHELTERS SHOULD PROTECT THEM. Never permit hogs to sleep in dusty places, old decomposing litter, straw, hay or manure. Feed and nurse cholera hogs as a typhoid human should be. Give fresh anti hig-cholera serum in large doses to all sick hogs. To the hogs that are exposed and apparently well give

large doses of fresh serum and small doses of fresh hog-cholera virus. Clean up and disinfect lots, pens, etc., as previously directed.—From Bulletin 185 by Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, Alabama.

Summary of Public Health Administration, October

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Imhoff tanks inspected near union station on complaint. County jail inspected on complaint. Conference with county Commissioners in regard to isolation hospital question. Investigation of dumping-grounds nuisance in Ybor City; nuisance abated. Investigation of diphtheria cases unreported; letters written to physicians failing to report. Inspections by sanitary patrolman as follows, (abatements where violations found): Screening law—restaurants, 5; lunch counters, 3; dining rooms, 1; dining or buffet cars, 6; kitchens, 2; meat shops, 2; grocery stores, 4; fruit stands, 1. Surface closet and water carriage laws—private residences, 1. Sanitary nuisance laws—Imhoff tanks, 1; county jail hospital, 1; dairies, 1; slaughter houses, 2; fish markets, 1. Other laws under jurisdiction of State Board of Health—Cigar factories, 2; ice cream factories, 2; dumping grounds, 2. Communicable diseases—typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 13. Fumigations, releases, etc., 13.

Clearwater: Investigation septic tank built near school building upon

request of city health officer.

Plant City: Inspection of slaughter house on complaint.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management of communicable diseases, and superintendence of sanitary inspections for the entire city as follows (abatements where violations found): Screening law—restaurants, 4; kitchens, 4; meat shops, 2; butcher shops, 2; grocery stores, 14. Surface Closet law—private residences, etc. shops, 2; grocery stores, 14. Surface Closet law—private residences, etc., 1,174 (928 abatements). Sanitary nuisance laws—church closets, 5; factories, 1. Communicable diseases—tuberculosis, 3; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 2. Fumigations, releases, etc., 4.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management of communicable diseases, and superintendence of sanitary inspections. Drawings made of fly-proof privies adaptable to Key West, and copies furnished hardware stores; numerous demonstrations made showing construction of fly-proof surface closets; inspection of toilets made, owners being desirous of learning whether their toilets complied with law. Conference with county solicitor relative to enforcement of surface closet law; decided to make test case during next term of criminal court, as some citizens claimed, on advice of lawyers, that law did not apply to toilets in Key West. Numerous violations of screening law detected and corrected. All complaints investigated and, where possible, nuisances abated. Smallpox vaccination carried on. Toilet system and drinking fountains inspected in Hargrove Institute; found satisfactory. Routine laboratory work.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Cooperation with Women's Club in arranging for "Better Baby" Contest. Consultation with county commissioner of schools in regard to closing a school on account of two reported cases of diphtheria; advised not to be closed.

Floral City: Scarlet fever; diagnosis, and instructions in care of cases.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Conference with city health officer regarding typhoid management and typhoid vaccination. Conference with city board of health with reference to certain sanitary nuisances in Gainesville. Conference with county physician regarding school inspection. Conference with board of trade regarding health exhibit at annual fair. Conference with city council regarding incinerator and location. Inspection of surface privies in Gainesville and recommendations to board of health. Conference with County Board of Education in reference to a course of health study in the county high

Santa Fe: Investigation of pellagra.

Cedar Key: Investigation reported typhoid and unsanitary conditions. Newberry: Investigation typhoid between Newberry and Trenton. Newberry: Investigation typhoid between Newberry and Trenton. Conference with physicians regarding vaccination. Carbur and Jacksonville: Conference with mill physician and manage-

ment in re outbreak of malaria.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

Routine work office Assistant to the State Health St. Augustine: Officer. Correspondence relating to public health matters in East Coast Sanitary District. Investigation of poor drainage conditions in properties adjacent to State Deaf and Blind Institute, and conference with superintendent.

New Smyrna: Isolation diptheria cases (two) and inspection of pupils of public schools. Swabs taken from throats of all school children, and all diphtheria carrier cases excluded from schools and isolated in their homes. Instructions given children and parents as to prevention and treatment of diphtheria. Inspection of dairies and recommendations for im-provement of same. Conference with Mayor and City Council and County Superintendent of Public Instruction; advised that schools be not closed. Appointment of temporary health officer secured, until final passage of or-dinance creating position. Passage (first reading) secured of model ordinance for vital statistics and another ordinance relating to public health matters.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist and Assistant to the State Health Officer.

Monticello: Sanitary survey of town.

Sanitary inspection with State Hotel Commissioner. Port St. Joe:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Tacksonville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection sanitary nuisance Lackawanna Ave. and Everet St.; abatement ordered. Supervision work of appointing medical inspectors of school children. Search for case typhoid reported at 26th St. and Flynn Ave.; failed to locate.

Chicago, and Pullman, Ill.: Met officials Pullman Company and inspected educational health exhibit cars of State Board of Health; gave instructions for few slight alterations. Arrangements made with Illinois

Central R. R. for transporting cars to Florida.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Lakeland: Address before Farmers' Club on "The Sanitary Home." Midway: Visit cases of pellagra and collection of data. Distribution of literature and advice as to diet.

Winter Haven: Inspection of a dumping ground and clay pit at the

request of a citizen.

Springhead: Visit to cases of typhoid fever with attending physician. Investigation of sick room measures employed to prevent spread of malady. Inspection of premises and disposal of the discharges, bath waters, etc. Advice as to thorough manner of handling same. Vaccination of those

living nearby insisted upon.

Plant City: Examination specimens for hookworm. Visit to new cases of pellagra, and data collected. Distribution of pellagra literature with advice for proper correction of diet. Inspection of surface toilets and suggestions as to how to make them sanitary. Investigation mosquito-breeding nuisance in connection with sewerage system. Continued inspection of food stalls. Advice as to management of diphtheria. Visit to case of malaria with attending physician.

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Stored at Jacksonville during October pending arrival of exhibit cars.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 10, October, 1915, pp. 28. press service bulletins to Florida newspapers: Oct. 6, "Making Typhoid Scarce;" Oct. 13, "Administration of Public Health;" Oct. 20, "Little Things in Sanitation;" Oct. 27, "What Shall We Eat?"

Publications out in October: Publication 152, "Save the Babies," pp. 19.

Distribution of literature during October: Housefly, 72; Tuberculosis, 146; Hookworm, 96; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 10; Smallpox, 24; Rules and Regulations and Public Health Statutes, 60; Sewage Disposal, 135; Cattle Tick Eradication, 30; Malaria, 20; Mosquitoes, 10; Measles, 16; Imhoff Tanks, 5; Animal Importation Regulations, 20; Common Sense in Contagion, 10; Baby Welfare, 15; Typhoid Fever, 19; Pure Water, 8; Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera, 114; General Sanitary Management, 5; Hookworm in Dogs, 25; Sanitary Posters, Miscellaneous, 28; Notice of Quarantine, Cattle Tick, Dade County, 6; Rules and Regulations Cattle Tick Eradication Florida, 5; Medical Inspection of Schools, 10; Chemical Treatment of Water, 6; Pellagra, 15; Sanitary Privy, 65; Whooping Cough, 7; Save the Babies, 12; Annual Reports, 14; Health Notes back numbers, 115; Scarlet Fever, 10: Diphtheria, 15. Scarlet Fever, 10; Diphtheria, 15.

Health Notes, October, mailing list..... Press service to newspapers, 5 issues.....

Grand total number pieces literature distributed in October...... 11,123 Number pieces literature distributed in 1915 to November 1.......130,075

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Carrabelle, Center Hill, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Cottondale, Crescent City, Cypress, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, Daytona Beach, Colling Fort Milly Barton, Depart Dunadia, Fact Milly Barton, Bushnella, Fort Bushnella, Calling Fort Bushnella, Colling Fort Bushnella, Colling Fort Bushnella, Calling Fort Bushn Land, Delray, Dunedin, East Millville, Eatonville, Eau Gallie, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fellsmere, Fernandina, Florida City, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Glendale, Gulfport, Greensboro, Hos-Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Glendale, Gulfport, Greensboro, Hosford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake, Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Laurel Hill, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Macclenny, Manatee, Marianna, Melbourne, Miami; Milton, Molino, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Okeechobee, Orange Park, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Palmetto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Pompano, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Punta Gorda, Quincy, Reddick, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Taft, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, Umatilla, Wauchula, Wellborn, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston, Winter Haven, Winter Park, Zephyrhills, Zolfo.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to

November 1st, 1915 (1 during October).....

SMALLPOX

| Reported | cases of smallpox in | Florida, | October, | 1915: | |
|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|---------|------|
| | Total number cases | reported | in 1915 | to Nov. | 1216 |

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION

Monthly Report, Status of Tuberculosis District Nursing, October 31, 1915

| Residence of
Cases Visited
To Date, by
District | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| WESTERN DISTRICT | 94 | 12 | 12 | 2 | | 92 | 75 |
| Alliance | 1 | | | 140 | | 1 | 1 |
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| Bluff Springs | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Barth Blackman Bluff Springs. Campbellton Cantonment Chipley Cottage Hill Cottondale Camp Walton Dady Darlington DeFuniak Springs Escambia Graceville Greenwood Holt Jay | . 1 | *** | 11 | ** | | 2
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| Chipley | . 2 | :: | | ** | - :: | 2 | 2 |
| Cottage Hill | 1 | | | | | 2 | ī |
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| DeFuniak Springs | 4 | | i | :: | | 5 | i |
| Escambia | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Graceville | 2 | | ** | | ** | 2 | 2 2 2 |
| Greenwood | 2 | i
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1 | ** | | ** | 2 5 | 2 |
| Tay | 4 | 1 | i | ż | | 2 | |
| Laurel Hill | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Malone | 4 | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Marianna | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1
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| McCDavid | 3 | | :: | | ** | 5 | 3 |
| Millville | . 1 | | | | 11 | i | 1 |
| Milton | 3 | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Molino | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Muneon | 2 | ż | i | | | 1
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3 | 1 |
| Muscogee | 2 | | | | ** | 2 | 1 |
| Oak Grove | 3 | i | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Pace | | 1 | | | 14 | 1 | i |
| Panton | 1 | 3 | ** | | ** | 1 22 | 22 |
| Pine Barren | 1 1 | | ** | | | 23 | 22 |
| Ponce de Leon | 3 | | 3 | | 2. | | |
| Roberts | 1 | :: | | | | 'i | i
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| Sneads | 1 | | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| St Andrews | | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Westville | 4 | i | 3 | | ** | 1
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2 | 1 1 |
| Greenwood Holt Jay Laurel Hill Malone Marianna McDavid McKinnonville Millville Millville Millville Millson Mossey Head Munson Muscogee Oak Grove Paxce Paxton Pensacola Pine Barren Ponce de Leon Roberts Sneads Southport St. Andrews Westville SOUTHWESTERN DIST Apopka Arcadia | 120 | 30 | 22 | 10 | | 128 | 64 |
| Apopka | . 130 | 30 | | | | 120 | |
| Arcadia | . 1 | | | | | 1 | 1
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| Bartow | 1 | | | ** | | 1. | 1 |
| Bradentown | . 4 | i | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Campbelle Station | · · · i | | | 11 | | 1 | 1 |
| Cottman | | 'i | | | | î | 1 1 1 |
| Bartow Bradentown Brewster Campbells Station Cottman Dunedin Fort Myers Frost Proof Geneva Gulf Port Haines City Kathleen Kissimmee Lakeland Loughman | . 1 | | | | | 1 | ī |
| Fort Myers | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Geneva | . 1 | ** | | | | 1 | *; |
| Gulf Port | . 1 | ** | :: | | | 1 1 | i |
| Haines City | | i | | | | i | |
| Kathleen | 2 | | | | | 2 2 18 | |
| Kissimmee | 2 | ** | | ż | | 2 | 2
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| Lakeland | 25 | ** | 5 2 | | ** | | |
| aouginuan | | | 4 | ** | ** | ** | |

| Residence of
Cases Visited
to Date, by
District | of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Fallowing
Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| Wanter | . 2 | i | | · 2 | :: | 1 | 2 |
| Mulberry
Orlando | 6 | | :: | | | 6 | 2 |
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| Parish | | 3 | | | | 3 5 | 5 |
| Plant City | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 2 | *** | | |
| Parish Pierce Plant City Port Tampa Punta Gorda Sanford Sarasota Safety Harbor Seffner Silver City St. Cloud St. Petersburg Tampa Tarpon Springs Wall Springs West Tampa Winter Haven Winter Park | i | 3 1 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sanford | 3 | | ** | ** | 10 | 3 | 3 |
| Sarasota | 2 | :: | | | ** | 2 | 1 |
| Seffner | 2 | | | 4.6 | •• | 1 | |
| Silver City | :: 'i | 1 | :: | | | 1 | 1 |
| St. Petersburg | 1 | 20 | iż | 3 | ** | 44 | 15 |
| Tampa | 39 | 20 | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Wall Springs | 1 | | | | ** | 5 | 1 |
| West Tampa | 5 | | | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| Winter Park | î | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| CENTRAL DISTRICT | 65 | 23 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 64 | 59 |
| Alachus | | 1 | ** | ** | i | 1 2 | |
| Rell | | i | | | | 1 | 1 5 |
| Brooksville | 3 | 1
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| Cedar Key | i | | ï | | | | |
| Citra | 2 | | i | i | | 1 | 1 |
| Brooksville Campville Cedar Key Citra Clearmont Conant Dade City Dunellon Electra Fairbanks | 1 | ** | ** | i | | ï | 1 |
| Dade City | 1 | ** | | 1 | ·; | ** | - :: |
| Dunellon | 1 | *: | i | | | | |
| Fairbanks | | 1 | | | ** | 1 | ï |
| Floral City | 1 | i | ·i | :: | | | |
| Electra Fairbanks Floral City Fruitland Park Gainesville Grove Park Hague Hawthorne Island Grove Inverness Lady Lake Leesburg Lowell Loyce | 9 | i
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3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7
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1 |
| Grove Park | 2 | | :: | | ** | 2 | |
| Hawthorne | | ż | | | | i | 1
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| Island Grove | 1 | 'i | - :: | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lady Lake | 3 | | i | ** | ** | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Leesburg | 2 | 'i | :: | | | | |
| Loyce
Lukens | | 1 | | ** | ** | i | i
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| McIntosh Meredith Micanopy Monteocha Newberry Ocala | 1 | :: | i | | | 1 | 1 |
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| Newberry | 2 | 3 | | ++ | | 2 3 | 3 |
| Ocala | i | 3 | i | | | | ** |
| Oklawaha
Otter Creek
Oxford | 4 | | | | ** | 4 5 | 5 |
| Oxford
Reddick | 5 | | | :: | | 2 | 2 |
| Socastee | î | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| San Antonio | 2 | 1 | | ** | .: | 2 | 2 |
| Trenton | 4 | i | 2 | 1 | | 2
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| Waldo | 1 | 1 | :: | :: | ** | . 3 | 3 |
| Williston | *** ** | i | | | ** | ** | 2 |
| Zephyrhills | 2 | • • | | ** | ** | 2 | |
| NORTH CENTRAL | 114 | 29 | 1 | | 1 | 142 | 47 |
| Barkers Mill | | | | | - | 4 | |
| Branford | 5 | | | | ** | 5 3 | ::- |
| Callahan | 3 | | ** | ** | ** | | 100 |

| Residence of
Cares Visited
to Date, by
District | of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases
Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number of Patients Following Instruction |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| Crescent City | 4 | | | | | 4 | |
| Dowling Park | 4 | 110 | | | | 1 4 | - 11 |
| Fernandina | . 1 | * * | | ** | *** | 1 | |
| Genoa | 2 | | | ** | | . 2 | 2 |
| Hampton | 2 | 1 7 | *; | ** | | 13 | 2 7 |
| Jasper | 9 | | | | | . 9 | 2
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5 |
| Jennings | . 1 | 1 | ** | . ** | | 1 3 | 1 |
| Lake Butler
Lake City | 5 | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Lake Geneva
Lawtey | | 1 | ** | | | 1 | |
| Live Oak | 8 | | | | | 8 | 2 5 |
| Live Oak
Macclenny
Mayport | 5 | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Melrose | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| O'Brien
Padlock | 2 | ** | ** | ** | 1.41 | 2 | |
| Palatka | 7 | | | | | 7 | |
| Sanderson | 1 | 3 | ** | ** | 11 | 3 | |
| South Jacksonville Starke | 4 | 9 | | 11. | 100 | 13 | 8 |
| Watertown | 2 | ** | ** | | | 3 . | 2 |
| Wellborn | 22 | | | 11 | | 22 | 10 |
| Westlake | 2 | ** | ** | 1. 22 | | 1 | |
| WEST CENTRAL | | 23 | 5 | | | 91 | 52 |
| Aucilla | I | 2 | | | | | 1 |
| Apalachicola | 00 H | i | | ** | | 7 | 4 |
| Carbur | . 1 | | - 11 | ** | | 1 | |
| Carrabelle | 2 | ** | | ** | ** | 3 | 2 3 2 |
| Concord | | i | ** | ** | | 3 | 2 |
| Crawfordville | | 1 | | | | 1 2 | |
| Greenville | 5 | 1 | | * | | 6 | 2
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| Gretna | . 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Havana | | i | | 11 | | 4 | 3 |
| Lee | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lloyd | . 7 | i | | ** | ** | 8 | 5
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| Midnifectio | | | | *** | | 4 | 1 |
| Perry Pinetta | - 2 | ** | ** | | :: | 5 3 | 2 |
| Quincy
River Junction | 11 | 6 | 3 | | | 14 | 6 |
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1 |
| Tallahassee | 9 | 3 | 1 | | | 11 | 7 |
| Waukeenah | i | 1 | * ** | 10 | ** | 1 | - 1 |
| EAST COAST DISTRICT | Γ.106 | 58 | 6 | 1 | | 157 | - |
| Arch Creek | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Assembly Beach | . 2 | :: | *** | - 11 | | 2 | |
| Barberville | 2 | *: | ** | ** | | 2 | |
| Buena Vista | i | 2 | | | | 2 2 | |
| | | | 7 | | | - 3 | ** |
| Camp Cossogoda
Cokesbury
Canaveral | . 1 | ** | 11 | :: | :: | 1 | ** |
| Canaveral | i | | | | | 1 | |
| Coronada Beach
Dania | | - 5 | ** | ** | ** | 1 5 | ** |
| Daytona Beach | 7 | | | ** | ** | 7 | |
| Daytona Beach
Deerbin | 5 | | | ** | | 5 | |
| Deerfield | | | - 11 | ** | | i | |
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| Cases Visited to Date, by District | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| DeLand | . 5 | | ** | | | 5 | |
| DeLeon Springs | . 4 | | | | ** | 4 | 144 |
| Delray | . 2 | 2 | 1 | ** | | 3 | ** |
| Eau Gallie | . 2 | | ** | ** | ** | 2 | ** |
| Elkton | . 3 | | | ** | ** | 6 | |
| Enterprise | 1 | | ** | | ** | 1 | ** |
| Fellsmere | 3 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 3 | 1.5 |
| Ft. Lauderdale | | 6
8
1 | | | | 6 | |
| Ft. Pierce | | 8 | - 10 | | | 8 | 2.5 |
| Ft. Pierce | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Gifford | | 1 | | | ** | 1 | |
| Glenwood | . 1 | | | | | 1 | - |
| Hallandale | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Hastings | . 2 | | ** | 4.4 | | 2 | 4.4 |
| Hawks Park | . 1 | ** | ** | 9.4 | | 1 | |
| Iolly Hill | . 1 | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | |
| Hurds | . 1 | | | | | 1 | ++ |
| lypoluxo | | 2 | ** | * * | ** | 2 | |
| | | 1 | | ** | | 1 | ** |
| Kingston
.ake Helen
.ake Worth | . 1 | ** | | | | 1 | ** |
| ake Helen | . 1 | 3 | ** | 9.4 | ** | 1 | ** |
| Melbourne | | | 1 | ** | | 3 | ** |
| Miami | . 1 | 12 | | 4.4 | | 17 | ** |
| Micco | . 1 | 1.2 | | 7.7 | ** | 1/ | ** |
| Mims | | | | | | 1 | ** |
| | | | | | ** | 2 | |
| New Augustine | 3 | | | | | 3 | ** |
| Vew Smyrna | 2 | | | | | 2 | 100 |
| Oak Hill | 2 | | 000 | - 55 | 11. | 2 | |
| Okeechobee | | 1 | | | - 55 | ī | |
| Orange City | . 3 | | | | | 3 | 4.0 |
| New Augustine New Smyrna Oak Hill Okeechobee Orange City Osteen | . 4 | 4.4 | | | | 4 | ** |
| Pierson | . 2 | | | | 1.0 | 2 | |
| Pompano | | 3 | | 14.41 | 10.0 | 2 | * * |
| Port Orange | . 2 | * * | | | | 2 | |
| Quay | | 3 | | | | 3 | |
| Stuart | . 1 | | | ** | 8.9 | 1 | ** |
| Osteen Pierson Pompano Port Orange Ouay Stuart Fitusville | . 5 | | | 4.4 | * * | 5 | |
| I win Oaks | . 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | (|
| Twin Oaks | . 1 | ** | | ** | ** | 1 | ** |
| Wabasso | . 1 | ** | | *** | ** | 1 | ** |
| Wabasso | | 2. | ï | ** | ** | 6 | ** |
| west faim beach | | 0 | 1 | 0.9 | ** | 0 | ** |
| | | | _ | | | | - |

| Total number of | patients under instruction, October 1 |
|-----------------|--|
| Total number of | new cases found during October175* |
| | cases found to have died during October |
| | cases removed during October |
| | cases apparently cured during October |
| | patients under instruction to November 1 |
| Total number of | patients known to be following instructions to November 1297 |

^{*}Includes 10 patients reported but not visited.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| H. M. 1 1. L. B. * 1 A. H. 1 C. J M. P. G L. H R. F W. W B. Y | 1 1 1 | | :: | | | | _ | Examined, Not Admitted | Total | Operating, Plaster Work,
Special Treatment, etc. | Date Discharged and Condition | Diagnosis | Under Treatment Nov. |
|---|-------|----|----|---|----------------|----------------|----|------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| C. J
M. P. P. G
P. G
L. H
R. F
W. W. W. B. Y | | | | | :::: | | | | 1 1 1 1 | | | Spastic Par
Tbc. Spine
Tbc. Hip | 1 1 1 |
| P. G | 1 | :: | :: | | .: | | | | 1 | Resection left knee arthrodesis—cast 25th. Cast removed; adhesive dressing | | Polio.Deformity
Polio.Deformity | 1 |
| R. F
S. H
W. W
B. Y | | | 1 | • | ••• | | | | 1 1 1 | Plaster hip spica 19th | | Tbc. Hip
CurvatureSpine
Osteomyelitis | 1 1 1 |
| W. W | | | 1 | | | tr.
4
th | | | 1 | Osteotomies and cast 7th | | Club feet | 1 |
| B. Y | : | 1 | | :: | :: | 170000 | 11 | :: | 1 | Cast removed—Massage 7th | Cured
Home 1st | Club feet The, Hip | 1 |
| | | :: | 1 | | | | | | 1 1 1 | Tenotomies and Osteotomies
R. foot—Cast 23d. Cast Left | | Polio. Paralysis
Polio. Paralysis | 1
1
1
1 |
| W. M. 1. | 1 . | | | | | | | | 1 | foot 2dX-ray 2d; Spinal jacket 12th | | Club feet
Spinal Curv | 1 |
| L. J. 1: | 1 . | | | | | | | | 1 | Tenotomy and cast 5th
Osteotomy and tenotomies and | | Polio. Paralysis | 1 |
| W. H. 1
B. K | | | :: | | | :: | | .: | 1 | cast 5th; Cast 22d
Resection humerus 2d | | Club Feet
Osteomyelitis
Club Feet | 1 1 1 |
| R. W | | | | | 14 | | | | 1 | Wassermann Tenotomies both | | Deformity
Section Pos | |
| O. D | | | | 15
th | th
15
th | | | | 1 | limbs—Plaster casts 29th
Bradford frame | | Spastic Par
The. Spine | 1 |

^{*}Returned home much improved Oct. 26

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during October (anti-rabic vaccine, anti-typhoid vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin free to indigent only).

Number of persons receiving treatment:

| County and Town | Anti-Smallpox
Vaccine | Anti-Rabic
Vaccine | Anti-Typhoid
Vaccine | Diphtheria
Antitosin
Curative and
Immunicing | Tetonus
Antitoxin
Immunizing |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| BREVARD
Titusville | 30 | | | | |
| CLAY Green Cove Springs COLUMBIA | | | | 1 | |
| Fort White | | 1 | | | |
| Perrine | 20 | | | ** | |
| Jacksonville | 56 | | | 30 | 1 |
| PensacolaFRANKLIN | ** | | | 1 | 2.5 |
| Apalachicola | 10 | ** | | ** | ** |
| Chattahoochee | 50 | | ** | | |
| Bonifay | ** | | 6 | | |
| NASSAU | ** | | | 1 | ** |
| Callahan | 10 | ** | 10.0 | | *.* |
| FernandinaORANGE | 70 | *** | ** | 2.5 | ** |
| Orlando | ** | ** | ** | 4 | ** |
| Winter Garden | | *** | | 2 | |
| Fort Meade | | ** | | 10 | |
| Lakeland | •• | ** | | 5 | ** |
| St. Augustine | 120 | | | | ** |
| Ft. Pierce | 30 | | | | 2.50 |
| Sebastian | 20 | 8 7.00 | | | 22 |
| SEMINOLE
Sanford | | | 1 | 1 | |
| WALTON
DeFuniak Springs | 5 00 03 | | | 9 | |
| Der umak Springs | | | - 4 | | |
| Total | 416 | 1 | 7 | 64 | 1 |

| Total number vaccinations done in 1915 to November 1 | |
|--|--|
| Total number persons receiving Pasteur treatment in 1915 to Nov. 1 | |
| Total number persons receiving anti-typhoid vaccine in 1915 to Nov. 1222 | |
| Total number persons receiving diphtheria antitoxin in 1915 to Nov. 1 | |
| Total number persons receiving tetanus antitoxin in 1915 to Nov. 1 | |

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| Animal Parasites | . 130 | Tampa
103 | Pensacola
20 | Miami
12 | Key West | Tallahassee | Total
271 |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| Diphtheria | | 90 | 582 | 6 | 2 | 565 | 2,704 |
| Gonorrhoea | . 48 | 50 | 48 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 159 |
| Malaria | . 205 | 174 | 33 | 20 | 2 | 47 | 481 |
| Pathological | . 20 | 18 | 2 | ** | | | 40 |
| Rabies | | 1 | ** | ** | | | 4 |
| Tuberculosis | . 114 | 82 | 32 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 251 |
| Typhoid | . 176 | 133 | 27 | 13 | | 29 | 378 |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 4 | | 9 | 2 | 4 | 60 |
| Sanitary Chem. Exam | n. 42 | | | | | 14.4 | 42 |
| Miscellaneous | . 71 | 79 | 39 | 93 | ** | 22 | 304 |
| | 2,309 | 734 | 783 | 171 | 12 | 685 | 4,694 |

Total number of specimens examined by the Laboratories of the State Board of Health 4,694

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, OCTOBER

MALARIA

| | ià | pod | tumma! | | | pot
ted | | osis | a | .59 | | | | Pyphoid |
|---|------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoantumna | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosia | Uncinaria | Trichiuris | Ascaris | Rabies | Amoeba | Para B. Typhoid |
| Alachua | | | | | | -,- | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Alton | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Archer | ï | î | | ** | ** | | | 2 | i | | | | | |
| Acces Deals | 2 | | | - (1) | | | | | | ** | | | | |
| Bay Harbor Bowling Green. Bradentown Bunnell Centralia | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | ** | |
| Bradentown | 1 | | 0.0 | ** | *** | | 1 | ·i | ** | ** | | | ** | |
| Bunnell | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | - | | | | |
| Cocoa | | 1 | | | | | | .: | | | | | | |
| Cuspant City | ** | :: | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | i | ** | ** | - 11 | 11 | ** |
| Daytona DeFuniak Springs Dunellon Fellsmere Ft. Meade Ft. Pierce | 2 | | 1 | | ** | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| DeFuniak Springs | 108 | 2
1 | ** | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | * * | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Fellsmere | | î | | | | | | 1 | 1. | | | | | |
| Ft. Meade | 1 | i | | | | | | ++ | *: | | | | | |
| Fulford | ** | | | | ** | ** | 11 | * * | 1 | | * * | ** | ** | |
| Gainesville | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 4. | | |
| Greenshore | 1 | * * | | | ** | ** | 1 | + + | * * | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Goulds | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Gainesville Green Cove Springs Greensboro Goulds Haines City | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Havana | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | i | 1 | | | ** | * * | ** |
| Hawthorne | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Holts | 1 | i | | | | | | | | | | | ** | |
| lacksonville | 92 | 9 | | ** | 4 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 13 | | | ** | ** | |
| South Jacksonville | | 1 | | | | | 111 | | | | | | | |
| Holts Inverness Jacksonville South Jacksonville Jasper Kathleen Key West Kissimmee Lake Butler Lakeland Largo | | | 1 | | ** | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | ** |
| Key West | | i | ** | | :: | | | 11 | | 1 | | 11 | | |
| Kissimmee | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | ** | | |
| Lakeland | 2 | :: | ** | ** | ** | i | ** | i | 1 | ** | 1 | :: | ** | * * |
| Largo | | | ** | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Mendarin | | | ++ | *** | * * | ** | ++1 | 1 | * * | i | ** * | | | |
| Mascotte | | | | | | | 1. | | 2 | | | | | |
| McCall | | | | | | | | | 3 | ** | | | 4.4 | |
| Melbourne | i | ** | 1 | | | | | ** | | +.41 | | | ** | ** |
| Miami | | 4 | | i | | | 1 | i | | 1 | | | | :: |
| Micanopy | | | | | î | ** | | | 1 | | ++ | | | |
| Monticello | 28 | ** | ** | 11 | | ** | :: | 11 | ** | :: | ** | 11 | ** | :: |
| Miami Micanopy Milton Monticello New Smyrna Ocala Okazekakas | 3 | | | | | | | | ** | | | | | |
| Okeechobee | ì | i | | ** | 2 | ** | | i | 1 | ** | 1 | ** | ** | |
| Orlando | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | i | | | | | |
| Otter Creek | 6 | | | | ** | | 1 | ** | | | ++ | ** | 4.4 | * * |
| Okeechobee Orlando Otter Creek. Panama City. Pensacola | 10 | 17 | ** | | 5 | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | |
| Perry | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Ouiney | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Perry Plant City Quincy River Junction St. Augustine St. Andrews St. Petersburg Sarasota Sarasota | | | | | | | | | 2 | i | | | | |
| St. Augustine | i | | | | ** | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| St. Petersburg | 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | | :: | i | ** | ** | 7.7 | | | 11 |
| Sarasota | | | | | | ï | i | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sneads | | ** | | ** | i | 1 | 1 3 | 4 | i | ** | | ** | | i |
| Tampa | 10 | 14 | | | 9 | i | 10 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 8 | | i | |
| Tampa Tarpon Springs Titusville | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | * * |
| Warrington | 2 | 1 | ** | 11 | 2 | *.* | | | | ** | | | ** | ** |
| Wauchula | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | _ | MAI | AR | IA- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|------------|---|----------------|------------|---------|---|---|---|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoautumnal | Quartan | Tertian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis | Uncinaria | Trichiuris | Ascaris | Rabies | Amoeba | Para B. Typhoid |
| Wellborn |
2
4 | :: | :: | | | :: | 1 | :: | 2
:i | | 2 | | | |
| Total | 290 | 56 | 13 | 1 | 26 | 17 | 39 | 52 | 54 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cattle dipping vats reported constr
Hamilton County, Jasj
Manatee County, Laur | TIC | K E | RA! | Oct | ATI | . 191 | 5: | | | | | 1 | | |
| Total number of vats re | | | | | | | | | | | - | - | | |
| 1. Number of Premises under quartile 2. Number of cattle under quartile 3. Number of premises inspected 4. Number of premises inspected 4. Number of herds inspected du 6. Number of cattle inspected du 7. Number of cattle inspected du 7. Number of quarantined premi 9. Number of quarantined premi 9. Number of days at work duri 11. Number of quarantined premi Quarantined premi Quarantined premi Quarantined premi Quarantined premi 1. Number of quarantined premi 1. Number of quarantined premi 1. Number of quarantined premises and cat General method of disinfecting in arsenical solution. | uarar
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nthing ti
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counti | not not es | disir | nfect
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27 |
| Oct. 4, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 9, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 13, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 16, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 21, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 25, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 28, Fort Pierce to Miami for Oct. 28, Fort Pierce to Deerfield. Oct. 26, Jacksonville to Miami Total number of cattle | imm
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| | | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 | ANI | | 1770 | | | | | | | | | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during
Total number of cases | Oct
in 19 | ober
15, | to N | over | nber | 1 | | | | .No | case | S | | |

IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO FLORIDA

| Oct. 1, Chicago, III., to Wauchula. Oct. 2, Crookstam, Neb., to Winter Haven. 1 cow Oct. 2, Crookston, Neb., to Winter Haven. 1 cow Oct. 3, Cincinnati, O., to Indian Springs. 1 cow Oct. 5, Merrick, N. Y., to Live Oak. 1 cow Oct. 5, Georgia, to Sparr. 3 hogs Oct. 6, Collyer, Kans., to Limestone. 3 hogs Oct. 8, Seotland, Ga., to Hastings. 8 hogs Oct. 19, Shelbyville, Tenn., to West Palm Beach. 8 hogs Oct. 12, Russelville, Ky., to Tarpon Springs. 1 pig Oct. 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Marianna. 3 cattle Oct. 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Marianna. 3 cattle Oct. 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Marianna. 3 cattle Oct. 13, Hvarana. Chan. Oct. 14, Yersailes, Ky., to Evanston. 1 pig Oct. 14, Yersailes, Ky., to Daytona. 20 cattle Oct. 16, Reeves, Ga., to Dover. 1 pig Oct. 17, Eushnell, III., to Pensacola. 20 cattle Oct. 17, Eushnell, III., to Pensacola. 20 cattle Oct. 17, Chomasville, Ga., to Tampa. 20 cattle Oct. 18, Jackson, Ernn., to Brandon. 3 cattle | - | | | mules |
|---|-----|------------------|---------|----------------|
| Oct. 1, West Salem, Ill., to Bartow | 19 | horses | 6 | mules |
| Oct. 2, Crookston, Neb., to Winter Haven | - | HOLOGO | | |
| Oct. 3, Cincinnati, O., to Indian Springs cow | - | horses | | |
| Oct. 5, Georgia, to Sparr | - | HUISES | | |
| Oct. 6, Collyer, Kans., to Limestone | 3 | horses | | mules |
| Oct. 9. Shelhyville, Tenn. to West Palm Beach | | | 0 | mules |
| Oct. 11, Blackford, Ill., to (blank) | 1 | horse | | |
| Oct. 12, Russelville, Ky., to Tarpon Springs | | | 3 | mules |
| Oct. 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Marianna3 cattle | | | | |
| Oct. 13, Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Marianna | 7 | horses | 21 | mules
mules |
| Oct. 13, Havana, Cuba, to Tampa | 5 | horses | 10 | muics |
| Oct. 14, Versailles, Ky., to Evanston | | | | |
| Oct. 14, Atlanta, Ga., to Daytona | 1 | horse | | |
| Oct. 16, Reeves, Ga., to Dover | | | | |
| Oct. 17, Bushnell, Ill., to Pensacola | 1 | horse | | |
| Oct. 18, Columbia, S. C., to Manville1 pig | | | | |
| Oct. 18, Jackson, Tenn., to Brandon | 1 | horse | 16 | mules |
| Oct. 19, Chero, S. C., to Pompano | | | | mules |
| Oct. 19, Macon, Ga., to Jacksonville 5 cattle | | | | |
| Oct. 19, Danville, Ky., to Jacksonville | | | 16 | mules
mules |
| Oct. 20, Chicago, Ill., to Arcadia | 5 | horses | 20 | mules |
| Oct. 20, Emminence, Ky., to Watertown | 27 | horses | | |
| Oct. 20, Douglass, Wyo., to Panama City 3 cattle | 4, | HOLOCS | | |
| Oct. 20, Tomah, Wis., to Milton | | | | |
| Oct. 20, Valdosta, Ga., to Jacksonvine | | | 3 | mules |
| Oct. 20, Mayfield, Ga., to Brandon | | | | |
| Oct. 20, Mayfield, Ga., to Una | | | | |
| Oct. 20, Mayfield, Ga., to Crawfordville pig | | | | |
| Oct. 20, Mayfield, Ga., to Lake City | | | | |
| Oct. 21, Gleason, Tenn., to Madison | | | | |
| Oct. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville | 11 | horses | 10 | mules |
| Oct. 22, Columbus, O., to Lake City | 3 | horses | | |
| Oct. 23, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Arcadia 2 hogs | | | | |
| Oct. 24. Chicago. Ill., to DuPont. | 1 | horse | | |
| Oct. 24, Bessemer, Ala., to DeLand | | | - | and week |
| Oct. 25, Smithland, Ky., to Titusville | | | 35 | mules
mules |
| Oct. 27, Chicago, Ill., to Jacksonville | 27 | horses
horses | | muico |
| Oct. 27, Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa | 17 | horses | | |
| Oct. 28, Chicago, Ill., to Monticello | - | | 29 | mules |
| Oct. 28, Havana Cuba, to Tampa | 5 | horses | 10 | |
| Oct. 29, Versailles. Kv., to DeLand | 15 | horses | 10 | mules |
| Oct. 29, Chicago, Ill., to Live Oak | 26 | horses | | |
| Oct. 30, Albia, Iowa, to Columbia | 19 | horses
horses | 5 | mules |
| Oct. 30, Chicago, Ill., to Titusville Oct. 30, Gallatin, Tenn., to Jacksonville | | Horaca | | muico |
| Oct. 31, Thomasville, Ga., to Jacksonville | | | | |
| Totals: norses, 203, milles, 243, cattle, 162, nogs, 39 | | | | |
| Total number of shipments | ••• | ****** | | 65 |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM F | LO | RIDA | | |
| | | | | |
| Oct. 6, Jacksonville to William, S. C | | horse
horse | 12 | mules |
| Oct. 26, Turkey Creek to Sedgwick, Arkansas | 1 | horse | 12 | maies |
| Totals: horses, 3; mules, 12; hogs, 2 | | | 110018 | 17 |
| Total number of shipments | | | | |
| | | | State S | WHAT A |
| HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING OCTOR | ER | 1915 | | |

HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING OCTOBER, 1915

Jeff Brock, Vernon, Route No. 1, Washington County.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM DISTRIBUTION, OCTOBER, 1915

| | C. C. Serum
Distributed |
|--|--|
| Alachua | 28,150 c.c. |
| Baker | c.c. |
| Bay | |
| Bradford | |
| Brevard | |
| Broward | |
| Calhoun | |
| Citrus | |
| Clay
Columbia | |
| Dade | |
| DeSoto | |
| Duval | |
| Escambia | |
| Franklin | c.c. |
| Gadsden | |
| Hamilton | |
| Hernando | |
| Hillsboro | c.c. |
| Holmes
Tackson | |
| Jefferson | |
| LaFayette | 5,000 c.c. |
| Lake | |
| Lee | |
| Leon | c.c. |
| Levy | |
| Liberty | 1,800 c.c. |
| Madison | |
| Marion | 1,900 c.c. |
| Monroe | |
| Nassau | |
| Orange | c.c. |
| Osceola | 1,000 c.c. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. |
| Pasco | |
| Pinellas | |
| Polk | |
| Putnam | |
| Seminole | c.c. |
| St. Johns | |
| St. Lucie | |
| Sumter | 3,350 c.c. |
| Suwannee | 8,400 c.c. |
| Taylor | 1,600 c.c. |
| Volusia | 1,400 c.c. |
| Wakulla | c.c. |
| Walton | 3,650 c.c. |
| Washington | c.c. |
| Total sold 3,500 c.c. Serum Total | 180,850 c.c. |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, October | 8,220
.815,570 lbs.
.200,000 c.c. |
| Amount of hog cholera serum purchased during October Amount of hog cholera virus purchased during October Cost of serum and virus purchased during October Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to November 1. 1 Amount of virus distributed in 1915, to November 1. Estimated number of hogs treated in 1915, to November 1 Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915, to November 1 Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915, to November 1. | \$2,000.00
,831,350 c.c.
87,639
,031,829 lbs. |
| | |

DETAILS PERFORMED BY THE VETERINARY DIVISION

October 19-21, investigation horse disease at Sebring; October 21, test horse for glanders, Jacksonville, and 26 head cows for tuberculosis, Jacksonville; October 25, preparing cattle dip at stock yards in Jacksonville; Oct. 26, inspection cattle shipment to Dade County, Jacksonville October 27, 24 mules destined for Dade County inspected for ticks, Jacksonville; October 27, treatment and disinfection of 97 head of hogs, Jacksonville; October 26, 27 and 28, in consultation with City Board of Health, Miami; October 28, 36 cattle dipped, Branford.

Vital Statistics

COMPARATIVE POPULATION FIGURES

The population figures of the 1915 State Census will be of the greatest value in computing the birth and death rate in Florida cities. On account of the great increase in population, which has far exceeded the estimates of the United States Bureau of the Census, the birth and death rates computed for several cities (necessarily based on the estimates of the Bureau of the Census) have been admittedly inaccurate. and unfair in comparison with the statistics of other cities in which the increase of population has not been above the average. Miami may be cited as an instance, where the population in five years has increased from 5,471 in 1910 to 15,437 in 1915, or nearly trebled. The estimate of the Bureau of the Census, based upon population increase between the federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, was between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants for 1915. Even with a small number of deaths, an injustice would have been worked on Miami in computing the death rate on this estimate of population, as the rate determined therefrom would have been approximately twice the actual figures. In cities where the increase in population did not equal the estimate of the Bureau of the Census, the death rate would, on the same principle, have been smaller than the actual. Therefore, the census returns of 1915 will be of particular value to Florida cities in forming a correct bases for mortality comparison.

A list of cities having, in 1910, a population of 2,000 or over, with comparative figures for 1905 and 1915, is given below. On account of extending its corporate limits soon after the 1910 census, thus having

a population of over 2,000, Marianna is included in this list.

| Cities | Population
1905
(State Census) | Population
1910
(Federal Census) | Population
1915
(State Census) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jacksonville Tampa Pensacola Key West West Tampa Gainesville Miami St. Augustine Tallahassee Lake City St. Petersburg Lakeland Ocala Orlando Sanford Live Oak Quincy Palatka Daytona Fernandina | 22,823
21,505
20,498
3,661
5,413
4,733
5,121
3,311
6,509
2,318
3,299
4,493
3,258
2,822
7,200
1,075
3,950
2,199 | 57,699 37,782 22,982 19,945 8,258 6,183 5,471 5,494 5,018 5,032 4,127 3,719 4,370 3,894 3,570 3,450 3,204 3,779 3,082 3,482 | 66,850
48,160
23,247
18,695
7,837
6,737
15,437
5,471
5,192
3,422
7,188
7,287
5,370
6,449
4,998
3,294
3,451
4,622
4,526
3,114 |
| | | | |

| DeLand | 1,496 | 2,812 | 3,490 |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Plant City | 1,544 | 2,481 | 3,229 |
| Fort Myers | 1,425 | 2,463 | 3,421 |
| Apalachicola | 3,244 | 3,065 | 3,400 |
| Bartow | 1,950 | 2,662 | 3,412 |
| Tarpon Springs | 740 | 2,212 | 1,938 |
| DeFuniak Springs | 1,230 | 2,017 | 2,824 |
| Kissimmee | 1,530 | 2,157 | 4,221 |
| Marianna | 1,411 | 1,915 | 2,357 |

NOTICE TO REGISTRARS AND PHYSICIANS

Quite a large percentage of the certificates, both of births and of deaths, received in this office for the past six months have been incompletely filled out. These have not been returned for correction but have been accepted for what they are worth.

Beginning with January 1st, certificates improperly or incompletely filled out will be returned to the registrar with instructions to call on the proper parties for the information necessary to make the certifi-

cate of greatest value statistically.

Every physician in the State has been mailed a handy pocket list of the International Causes of Death, and in this will be found a list of undesirable terms which should not be given as causes of death.

There are quite a number of certificates received every month which have no cause of death given, but show simply a symptom of a disease. Be sure and see that the actual cause of death is given, and then put the

contributory cause in the place provided.

Registrars have been failing to number their certificates, but effective January 1st, certificates will not be held to be complete unless the certificates are numbered, consecutively, beginning with No. 1 for the first certificate of birth received after the 1st and No. 1 for the first certificate of death received after the 1st.

When a certificate of birth is sent in for a child which has not been named, care should be taken to send in a supplemental report with the name as soon as possible, marking the certificate "Supplemental." This is very important as shown by the article below which was taken from

the Buffalo, N. Y. Sanitary Bulletin of October 31st, 1915.

"I want my given name on the certified copy of my birth record, not 'Baby,'" wrote an indignant young lady who lived out of town and who had sent fifty cents for a certified copy of her birth certificate which she returned with her letter. She was informed that the certificate mailed her was an exact copy of the original on file in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in which she was designated as "Baby" Jones. As she has grown to womanhood she naturally desired to substitute her real name for "Baby." Very much depended on this in the young lady's interest, which cannot now be corrected.

It is very important that both birth and death certificates be filled out completely, not only in the interest of Vital Statistics, but in the interest of the person or relative of the person for whom the certificate

is made.

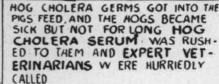
WHY?



A FLY VISITED AN COLLECTED SOME THEN GATHERED GERMS FROM SAMS DROWNED IN THE FAMILY DRANK

OPEN PRIVY AND TYPHOID GERMS. TUBERCULOSIS SPIT, AND LATER MILK PAIL THE THE MILK

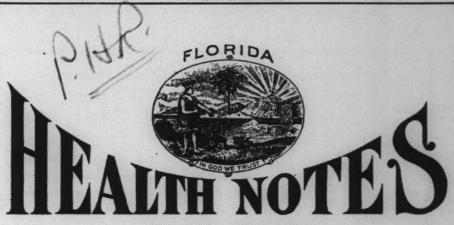
A LITTLE LATER PA AND MA AND LITTLE BEN BEGAN TO FEEL TIRED ALL THE TIME AND TO COUGH A GREAT
DEAL JOHN AND MARY CAME DOWN
WITH TYPHOID FEVER — SAM
DIED-NOBODY CARED, AND
EVERYBODY AVOIDED THEM





THE RESULT

THE RESULT



OFFICIAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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Vol. X

December 101

No. 12 (New Series)

Hon. Frank J. Fearnside, Presiden Palatka, Fla.

Hon. O. Memminger

S. R. MALLORY KENNEDY, M. D. Pensacola, Factoria

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D., Secretary

Secretary The Holah Officer

State Board of Health Building, Springfield Boulevard
Jacksonville

BRANCH OFFICES

ASSISTANTS TO THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER

Tampa Pensacola Key West

St. Augustine

Gainesville Ocala

Miami

AGENTS Fernandina

Palatka

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES CENTRAL LABORATORY

Jacksonville

Tampa Pensacola Miami Tallahassee Key West

This Bulletin will be sent to any address in the State free of charge.

In case of outbreaks of smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any contagious disease, report to the State Health Officer, Jacksonville, and, if necessary, a medical officer will be detailed to take charge.

If you wish to know how to avoid tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, smallpox, diphtheria, etc., address the State Health Officer, Jacksonville.

If you think you have tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, hookworm, or diphtheria, have your doctor take a specimen and send to one of the State Board of Health laboratories for examination.

Anything you want to know about sanitation and public health the Executive Office will try to tell you.

Should you have contagious diseases among your live stock, write to the State Health Officer for advice and help.

LIST OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PUBLICATIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Poster 58, From Flies and Filth to Food and Fever, 1908, Third Edition, 12"x23"
Poster 67, The Evolution of Consumption, August, 1913, Second Edition, 22"x30"
Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171. Publication 77, The House Fly, Second Edition, May, 1914, pp. 11.
Publication 82, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1910, pp. 171.
Publication 86, Prevention of Opthalmia Neonatorum, 1911, pp. 3.
Publication 89, Hog Cholera, January, 1912, pp. 12.
Poster 90, Smallpox Vaccination, April, 1912, 18"x24"
Publication 92, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health and Public Health Statutes, with Supplements, March, 1912, pp. 77.
Publication 93, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1911, March, 1912, pp. 372.
Publication 99, Sewage Disposal for Rural Homes, Revised, Second Edition, August, 1914, pp. 10.
Publication 100, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of State Board of Health of Florida, 1912, February, 1913, pp. 232.
Publication 101, President's Letter of Transmittal, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 12.
Publication 102, Typhoid Fever in Tampa, Reprint from 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 103, Cattle Tick Eradication, Reprint from the 24th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, pp. 24.
Publication 105, Malaria, April, 1913, pp. 8.
Publication 106, Mosquitoes, May, 1913, pp. 16.
Publication 108, Diphtheria, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 109, Measles, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 110, Scarlet Fever, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 111, Imallpox, March, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 112, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1913, March, 1914, pp. 293.
Publication 119, Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.
Publication 119, Consumption Leaflet, June, 1914.
Publication 120, Rules and Regulations for the Importation of Domestic Animals into Florida, August, 1914, pp. 4.
Publication 122, Thooff Tanks, May, 1914, pp. 6.
Publication 125, Baby Welfare, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.
Publication 126, Typhoid Fever, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 17.
Publication 127, Hookworm Disease, December, 1914, il Publication 129, Tuberculosis, Its Cause, Prevention and Treatment, December, 1914, illustrated, pp. 18.

Poster 130, Hookworm, December, 1914, 12"x25"

Publication 131, The Serum Treatment of Hog Cholera by the "Single" and "Double" Methods, December, 1914, pp. 13.

Poster 132, The Barn That Jack Built, Sanitary Poster, December, 1914, 15"x25"

Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.

Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, Publication 133, General Sanitary Management, December, 1914.
Publication 134, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 247.
Publication 135, Hookworms in Dogs, pp. 4, Reprint from Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1914, Health Notes.
Poster 136, Rats, 11"x20"
Publication 137, Report of Surgeon in Charge of Work under the "Crippled Children" Act, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 8, illustrated.
Publication 138, Annual Report of Veterinary Department of the State Board of Health of Florida, Reprint from Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1914, pp. 57.
Publication 139, Notice of Quarantine, Dade County, May, 1915, pp. 4.
Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Tick Eradication, Florida, May, 1915, pp. 6. Publication 140, Rules and Regulations, Cattle Fick Eradication, Problem pp. 6.

Publication 141, Hookworm, leaflet, June, 1915.
Publication 142, A Few Remarks on Preventive Medicine, July, 1915, pp. 16.
Publication 143, Flies, July, 1915, pp. 4.
Publication 144, Chemical Treatment of Water, July, 1915, pp. 7.
Publication 145, Typhoid, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 146, Pellagra, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 147, The Sanitary Privy, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 148, Whooping Cough, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 149, Flies, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 150, Malaria, July, 1915, leaflet.
Publication 151, Measles, August, 1915, pp. 18.
Publication 152, Save the Babies, October, 1915, pp. 19.

THE TYRANNY OF FAT

Whenever you see a male person on the sunny side of fifty slapping a protuberant stomach with an air of satisfaction over his increasing waist-line you may know that he has definitely surrendered the last stronghold of his virility, his manliness and his efficiency to the hosts of fat globules that will ruthlessly rule over him thereafter with the heavy hand of the tyrant. As soon as the chest measure succumbs to the abdominal girth the rest of that male person definitely passes under the Yoke of Fatdom, a country where the fatuous victims prefer the flesh pots to the golf course and delight more in the sound of

champing jaws than the sound of tramping feet.

Normal man weighing, say, 175 pounds should have about eight pounds of fat in his structures, evenly distributed throughout his body so that nowhere should it be in evidence as excessive. This amount of fat is sufficient for all the purposes for which fat is needed in the system, and whenever through physical inertia (polite term for laziness) and indulgence of appetite (polite term for gluttony) a male person allows his musculature to become flabby and atrophied through disuse and over-stoking, the caricature of humanity begins its outward course. Filling his stomach becomes the chief aim of that person, and with each filling the weakened and stretched muscles covering the abdominal organs yield under the strain, until like debilitated garters they no longer serve their purpose as supporters. Thenceforth the great apron of fat occupies the abnormal space created, and the victim, soon forgetting the first glow of satisfaction over his "bulging tum," now enters the fool's Paradise of Avordupois, a hopeless bearer of burdens accumulated by his weakness and folly. Where once he could mount a "three pair back" or run a hundred meter dash, he now "puffs like a paragraph praising a pill" when negotiating an ordinary flight of steps to the front door. In adjusting his shoes he does it mainly by stertorous breathing and faith, for he has long since lost sight of his feet, and respiration has become a compromise between a wheeze and a gasp. And his paunch still pushes on downward and outward.

Fat is the most insidious enemy that man has to conquer. It encroaches on his muscular fortification with the steadiness and the stealth of sappers and miners, and each added globule of fat beyond the normal means that a muscular fibre loses its activity. It strangles his strength by mere weight and has no more value in his life than the barnacles on a ship's bottom. Both retard efficiency, progress and life. Let no man delude himself with the idea that fat spells health or that a "corporosity" is a synonym for manly beauty. Eternal vigilance is the price real men pay for fat-freedom, and when a man has reached the average weight for his height let him maintain it and permit no more. By constant exercise, unsatisfied appetite at his meals, less indulgence in bed, early rising and other simple methods of living the tendency to accumulate fat will disappear. In the race for longevity the obese are greatly handicapped. The heart itself becomes hampered by the fat that accumulates around and in its muscular structure, while below it hangs in uselessness the balloon-like protuber(384)

ance which once bore the honored name of stomach. It is not wise to recall the various derisive titles it now endures in helpless silence. Imagine, if you can, the statue of Apollo Belvidere built along the lines of an American of forty who has become a subject of King Fat!

SOME HEALTH QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q. Why will a pan of water under a consumptive's bed cure night sweats?
 - A. It won't.

Q. What are the good and bad effects of sunlight in the parlor and living room?

A. Sunlight will promote the general health of the members of the family. It may fade the carpet. It's up to you to decide which is the more important.

Q. Why will a bag of asafoetida about the neck keep off contagious disease?

A. For the same reason that a cold buckwheat cake on the back of the neck will quarry gallstones.

Q. What effect does an amber necklace have upon goitre?

A. The same effect as a moss agate cuff button.

Q. What is the best time to expose a child to measles so that he may have it and be through with it?

A. The day after you permit him to play with a razor and build bonfires on the parlor floor.

Q. What is the chief danger about vaccination?

A. That it will not be done early enough, thoroughly enough or frequently enough.

Q. Why do some people still fear diphtheria antitoxin?

A. For the same reason that some people still carry buckeyes in their trouser pockets to keep off rheumatism.

Q. What is the difference between Cuban Itch and Puerto Rican chickenpox?

A. There aint no such animals.

(From Illinois Health News, November, 1915.)

A NEW STEP IN THE CANCER CAMPAIGN

The following is a press abstract of the cancer bulletin recently published by the Department of Preventive Medicine of the University of Missouri.

Missouri is the first university to enter the field of educational efforts for the control of cancer and it would be well if other state universities through their appropriate departments would follow this lead. The Missouri bulletin, (No. 9 in their medical series) was written by Dr. F. A. Martin and is admirably printed and bound. Health officers who are contemplating the publication of cancer circulars or who are interested in general in this problem will be well

repaid for the trouble of securing a copy by addressing the Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER IN MISSOURI

The most recent addition to the many agencies, national and local now engaged in the warfare on cancer is the Department of Preventive Medicine of the University of Missouri. This Department has just published in the University Bulletin a special article on the early diagnosis and treatment of cancer by Dr. F. A. Martin, instructor in pathology. The purpose of this bulletin is to call the attention of its readers in Missouri and elsewhere to the campaign for the education of the laity which is being carried on by the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the American Medical Association and other national and state organizations, and to give a brief general survey of

the cancer problem as a phase of preventive medicine.

The knowledge and skill of surgeons in the treatment of cancer has progressed, according to the Bulletin, almost to the limits of what is possible and if the percentage of cures by this, the only method of treatment which offers reliable hope of cure, is to be increased, the patients themselves must cooperate by seeking earlier diagnosis and treatment. On examining the histories of a large number of cases it has been found that the patients whom the surgeon failed to cure were those who came to him late in the disease when the cancer had spread to such an extent that to remove all the cancer cells would have required an operation so great that in itself it would be sufficient to cause the death of the patient. On the other hand it is found of another group of cases which sought treatment soon after the cancer was noticed that 100 per cent were cured. To increase the percentage of cases treated early the University Bulletin urges that laymen learn the meaning of cancer and its first warnings in order that they may go to the surgeon in time when the cancer is still in the early stages and the chance for cure is high.

Among the many facts already known about cancer, perhaps the most important is that the disease nearly always begins in some form of abnormal tissue. This abnormal tissue which is often easily recognized, may have existed for only a few months or it may have been present from early childhood without causing trouble, only to change into cancer in later life. To these bits of abnormal tissue or groups of cells, has been given the name of "precancerous lesion." The Bulletin says that not all such conditions develop into true cancers, but most of them should be kept under careful observation by a competent medical advisor and removed as soon as there is real danger of malignant This is the only known method of preventing, as distinguished from curing, cancer and the Missouri Bulletin describes carefully the various forms of precancerous lesions which should be regarded with suspicion. Among these are pigmented moles, cracks on the lip, blisters, scabs and similar persisting abnormal conditions of the skin. Probably only a very small proportion of these conditions. become cancer but when moles, for instance, are so located that they

are subject to constant irritation and when in later life they change in color and appearance and begin to grow it is time to have them promptly attended to. Moles and warts should never be treated with caustic but the whole lesion together with its so-called roots should be removed. When a burn on the tongue or lips from smoking does not heal within a few months it is a source of danger. Generally speaking, the removal of precancerous lesions is a trivial operation requiring

only local anesthesia.

After true cancer has developed it is still possible to cure a large percentage of cases if the surgeon is given a fair chance while the disease is still local. All cases of cancer are local in the beginning and may remain so for a few weeks to several months. It is during this period that surgical treatment offers the possibility of practically 100 per cent of cures. Unfortunately for the patient pain is so rare at this stage of the disease and the conditions seem so trivial that in a great number of cases the opportunity to be saved is forfeited by the delay. In cancer of the breast, for instance, the cases cured by the late operation amount to about 30 per cent, but by an early operation, at least 80 per cent are saved. If every woman who is not nursing would go to a surgeon within 24 hours after she finds a lump in her breast, 90 per cent of the cases of cancer of the breast would be permanently cured.

Cancer of the tongue is perhaps the most malignant and cures by the late operation are few in number. If a small ulcer appears on the tongue consult a surgeon at once. When such an ulcer is produced by a ragged tooth, consult a dentist first and then if the ulcer does not heal within a short time after the cause has been removed it

is a surgeon's task.

In almost all the common forms cancer is connected with some kind of irritation. Gall stones, for instance, should be removed since it is established that from four to fourteen per cent of all cases are

followed by cancer.

Cancer of the uterus gives early warning by a discharge of an unusual character at an unusual period and of unusual duration. The removal of the uterus is not a dengerous operation and if the disease is recognized at an early stage the life of the patient can be saved.

The Bulletin issues an emphatic warning against quacks and their bogus testimonials, pointing out that their method of deception lies mainly in the diagnosis. There are so many conditions closely resembling cancer that the average layman cannot distinguish among them, and it is behind such conditions which are not cancer and which would tend to heal without treatment that the "cancer specialists" take their stand and make their false claims.

The Department of Preventive Medicine will supply copies of this cancer bulletin, Medical Series No. 9, upon request to the Univer-

sity of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., as long as the supply lasts.

OBITUARY

The State Health Officer announces with much sorrow and deep regret, the death of Warder Voorhees, Statistician of the State Board of Health, which occurred in Baltimore on Monday the 6th, instant.

Mr. Voorhees was a man of fine mind, and his analytical tendency together with his varied reading and intellectual attainments well fitted him for the position he held and for the work in which he was engaged.

The State Board of Health feels deeply the loss sustained in the death of one of its associate collaborators, especially so as the Vital Statistics Department of the Board had just begun to reach a period of activity wherein desirable results would, under Mr. Voorhees' able direction and management, have been attained.

Health Briefs

Taken in time, and sufficient diphtheria antitoxin used, every case of diphtheria can be cured.

The successful treatment of tuberculosis depends upon early diagnosis. Persistent coughing, loss of weight, absence of appetite, and a continual tired feeling, should suggest tuberculosis.

About 80 per cent of all early operations for cancer are successful, while in the advanced stages of this disease, a permanent cure can be hoped for in not more than 20 per cent of cases operated upon.

\$80,000,000.00 was spent last year in the United States for patent medicines. This might be put in other words; \$80,000,000.00 was spent last year by American people in swallowing worthless and, in many cases, dangerous preparations in the hope of curing a suspected or imaginary disarrangement of the body. 300 of these nostrums were classed as alcoholic beverages by the internal revenue department, and 250 were pronounced to contain drugs in mild or dangerous doses, by physicians who studied the subject.

In a summary of the annual report of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, it is stated that perhaps the most important achievement of the year was the discovery that pellagra is a deprivation disease, resulting from a faulty diet containing an excess of carbo-hydrates. While the final experiments which led to this discovery have only recently been completed, the conclusion itself is the culmination of investigations extending over a period of seven years.

The attention of the physicians of the State is called to the necessity of verifying all diagnoses of diphtheria by positive reports on swabs sent to the laboratories of the State Board of Health, and of keeping all cases isolated until they have received at least two successive negative reports on swabs sent to the laboratory. In this way cases will not be released that might be "carrier" cases for weeks or even months after all clinical symptoms have disappeared.

THE MAIN IDEA

A teacher wrote to a little girl's mother asking her to see that the child studied her lessons. Next day the teacher inquired: "What did your mother say about the note, Rosie?" The child replied: "Ma said she didn't know geography an' she got a husband; my aunt didn't know geography an' she got a husband, and you know geography an' no one will have you." —Boston Transcript.

Correspondence

SANITARY IMPROVEMENT IN PLANT CITY

Plant City, Fla., Dec. 24, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: The town of Plant City has made excellent progress in the improvement of its sanitation. The privies have been screened, the raw food supply protected after the manner suggested by you. Besides the authorities are active in other ways for the betterment of local health conditions, and are considering at present, ways and means for improving the milk supply.

It is desired that inspection, chemical and bacterial standards, be inaugurated and that due publicity be given to the tests; that conditions surrounding the milk production business be revolutionized along lines indicated by the U. S. Agricultural Department in order that we might have a cleaner, purer product. In other words, they are trying to get at the proposition

in the right way.

The Mayor plans to send one of the brightest officials, a man who has had some training in sanitary work in the army, to Tampa and have Mr. Gordon give him a good training in the inspection work. A local health department will be organized and a health officer appointed and suitable

ordinances passed.

I wish to inquire if it will be possible for you to assist us, first, in the testing of the cattle with tuberculin, and second, in the examination of the specimens of milk which can be carried to the Tampa Laboratory. There are only three dairies and it is not thought that the volume of work will be great or burdensome, at any time. If you possibly can, please help us.

> Yours very truly, (Signed) C. T. Young, Ass't to the State Health Officer.

> > Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 27, 1915.

Dr. C. T. Young, Ass't to the State Health Officer, Plant City, Fla.

Dear Doctor: I am very much pleased to note from your recent letter, the interest which is being manifested by your local authorities in the matter of improving the milk supply of Plant City. I shall be very glad indeed for you to render any assistance possible in the inspection of sanitary conditions of dairies, and there will be no objection to the analysis of milk at the Tampa laboratory, although of course, this can not be carried on as

a routine procedure.

With regard to the inspection of dairy herds, our position has been that such inspections, especially the tuberculin test, are useless unless an agreement was made by the owner of such cattle, to kill or otherwise safely dispose of all animals showing positive reactions. In fact, in many instances the test is worse than useless, by reason of the fact that it merely serves as a notification to the owner that his animals are diseased and he forthwith sells them to other parties who are ignorant of their condition, thus scattering them throughout the state and instituting new foci of infection from which the disease may spread. I have referred this portion of your letter to Dr. Dawson, who will give you more in detail the attitude of this Board regarding this matter of tuberculin tests of dairy herds. I would be glad if you would take up the matter again with your municipal authorities after receipt of these letters and will further advise me of what course they wish to pursue in the matter.

Yours very truly, (Signed)Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 27, 1915.

Dr. C. T. Young, Ass't to the State Health Officer, Plant City, Fla.

Dear Doctor: That part of your letter of the 24th inst. addressed to the State Health Officer, and referring to the tuberculin test on dairy cows,

supplying milk to Plant City, has been referred to me for answer.

It has been the policy of the Board in complying with requests of this kind to stipulate that all reactors be slaughtered. The reason for this being that most owners would undoubtedly sell to an innocent purchaser, any reacting cow, at his first opportunity, and we would be scattering tuberculosis and aiding in the perpetration of a fraud.

We have never reimbursed owners for tuberculous cattle and this would be where your troubles would come in; in the disposing of reactors. If you can so arrange it that owners will sign an agreement to slaughter reacting animals we will undertake the test free of charge.

The method pursued in Miami is, in lieu of slaughter, that the milk from reacting cattle be not allowed to be placed on sale nor the reactors be allowed to associate with the healthy animals. It is evident that such a regulation keeps the city board of health in hot water all the time. The work there is done under the auspices of the Miami Board of Health.

The test which we would apply is fully described in the October Health Notes, on pages 333 and 334 and is, I believe, the coming method and the

one which we would use.

If you can arrange a satisfactory method of disposing of reactors (and many of them are fit for beef) Dr. Munsell will come to Plant City, apply the introdermal eye-lid test and make a thorough tour of your dairies and advise you and the owners as to the latest sanitary requirements.

> Yours very truly, (Signed) Chas. F. Dawson, Veterinarian.

DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Nov. 29, 1915.

Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Doctor: Could you please tell us where we send to get the little mailing boxes to put sputum in and to have it examined free for tuberculosis?

We have a friend who has coughed for several weeks since he had grippe. He cannot afford to go to a specialist but we felt he ought to know whether anything is wrong or not.

Yours very truly,

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 1, 1915.

Dear Madam: In response to your card of Nov. 29th, I am mailing you today under separate cover, one container for mailing to the laboratory for examination, a specimen of sputum. You should bear in mind, however, that in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, the laboratory findings are often negative even when the disease actually exists, and I would accordingly suggest that your friend consult some competent physician for a thorough physical examination, the result of which would probably be more conclusive than the laboratory examination, under the circumstances which you describe.

Assuring you of any further assistance which we may be able to render

you on this and other matters of similar nature, I am,

Yours very truly, (Signed)Joseph Y. Porter, State Health Officer.

Press Comment

The NOTES is indebted to the St. Augustine Record for this sane article on Pellagra, which it takes pleasure in reproducing:

PELLAGRA NEITHER DISCOVERED NOR CURED

Since the series of experiments which Dr. Joseph Goldberger tried out on a squad of convicts, in an effort to discover something more about the mysterious and terrible disease known as pellagra, many newspapers have come out with the announcement, sometimes under big headlines, that the proves the maker to be a slipshod reader, or deficient in the quality of discernment or proportion. Dr. Goldberger himself makes no such extravagant claims for his discovery. All he asserts is that one cause of the dread disease is an unbalanced diet, and one lacking in proteids. This is very different from the statement that this is the cause. Every person who has ever come in contact with many pellagra sufferers knows that some of them have come from homes where the greatest variety of diet was enjoyed and where milk, butter, eggs and meats of all kinds were plentifully used. Similarly with regard to the alleged cure. All that the learned doctor claims is that in cases that have been caused or assisted by an unbalanced diet, a complete change of food insuring the use of some rich in proteids will have a beneficial effect and in some cases work a partial cure. The outstanding fact is that in spite of all the best efforts of many of the leading physicians of the day, the real cause of pellagra is as elusive as the end of the rainbow, and alas, the same is true of its cure. We hope and pray that these discoveries may be made in the near future so that the very sound of the name of the disease may no longer send a shiver through the hearer, but the time is not yet.

Maybe after all we are unjust to our contemporaries in charging slipshod reading and lack of discernment, etc.; it may be only another case of the

old saying: "The wish is father to the thought."

THERE MUST BE NO FLIES

Because the proprietor of an eating place in Miami exposed food supplies

to flies, he was fined by the municipal judge.

The Metropolis refers to the case here as much for the purpose of informing visitors that they are protected by the city board of health against unclean eating houses, as to remind any careless restaurant-keepers or proprietors of hotels or boarding houses that there is more than one kind of danger for them, in the disease-carrying house-fly.

Eating houses or food-supply houses that are infested by flies cannot do business in Miami, and any violations of the no-fly laws should be reported

to the city board of health.

Especially should places where flies are breeding be reported to the health authorities; and the persons responsible should be handled with sufficient severity to make all others in the fly-rearing business, clean up.

With Miami's all-the-year summer weather, it is necessary to be as vigilant in December as in August against flies, and in Miami's program for becoming the cleanest and most healthful city in the world this vigilance on the part of the health authorities and the city courts may be expected right along.-Miami Metropolis.

FLORIDA'S HEALTH TRAIN

Florida took a long step forward in the interest of better health conditions when the legislature voted an appropriation to enable the State Board of Health to secure three standard sized coaches to make up a health exhibit train. Within the next week or so the State Board will place into operation a train that will visit every town and siding in the State, eventually, to impress upon every community the necessity for strict sanitary regulations and to educate the people individually along these lines. The cars which were especially fitted out for this purpose were purchased in Chicago and they are now in Jacksonville being fitted out with what is claimed to be the very best display of the character owned by any State in the union.

The health department has secured the co-operation of the railroads of the State in its educational campaign and whatever success is attained will be in great measure due to the assistance of the railroads. They have agreed to transport the three exhibit cars from one city to another through-

out the entire State, until every foot of railway mileage is covered.

This is but another example of the progressive spirit to be found in Florida. Florida is taking the lead in this respect. She is setting a pace that will be hard to equal by many of the vastly more populated and wealthy States, and the State Board of Health, as well as the members of the legislature who made the health train possible are to be congratulated. It means more for the general good of the State than can be said in words.—Florida Metropolis.

The mosquito is hardly less a menace to human beings than the fly, and the screen is effective against that, too. The crimes charged to this winged carrier of trouble are the spread of malaria, of yellow fever and of other diseases. These offences have been proved against the mosquito, and its insidious methods of working have been discovered.—St. Augustine Meteor.

According to the chief of the State Board of Health, Florida school children should be given a full hour for their noon luncheon and for needed relaxation; and every intelligent mother knows that this is true.—Miami Metropolis.

PERHAPS

When cows fall ill the Government proceeds to take alarm And sends a veterinarian to sanitate the farm. The cow herself is put to bed and plied with drugs and pills, And Uncle Sam comes forward, when she's cured, to pay the bills. But when a baby falls in need of medicine and care, The Government contends that that is none of its affair. When pigs and lambs are threatened by a deadly pestilence Their tender lives are guarded at the Government's expense. They're coddled, nursed and dieted until they're well and fat, And never reckon of the cost-for Uncle Sam pays that. But when an epidemic marks the babies for its own The Government, untroubled, lets them fight it out alone. Some day, perhaps, when all the pork has lavishly been passed, When every scrap of patronage is handed out at last, When all our noble Congressmen have got all they desire And have attained whatever heights to which they may aspire. To unknown heights of common-sense the Government will leap, And do as much for mothers as it does for cows and sheep. -Chicago Examiner,

Heterinary Notes

THE ANIMAL MANGES

All the domestic animals are subject to external infestation with insect parasites which produce a disease of the skin, called mange, in most animals, and scab, in sheep.

The losses from mange, or scab, are very serious, and are not exceeded by those from any other disease caused either by external or internal

parasites.

The various forms of itch or mange in horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, fowls and rabbits, are similar in cause, manner of treatment, and damage to the animals. There are three types of parasitic insects, or mites, which cause mange. They are all quite small and are best seen when some of the scrapings or scales from the affected skin are placed upon a dark surface, in the warm sun-shine, and viewed with a hand-lens.

The three types are, 1st, Sarcoptes, which burrow channels into the skin, in which they lay their eggs; 2nd, Psoroptes, which live on the skin surface and move round rapidly, and, therefore, spread from animal to animal much more readily; 3rd, Symbiotes, which affect the skin near the feet, and move

about very little.

HORSE MANGES

Sarcoptic Mange occurs in the horse, and also in mules.

The parasite may also live indefinitely on the human skin. This mite is quite small, but may be seen moving about in the scurf, with the aid of a magnifying glass. It burrows into the skin, beneath the scurf skin, forming galleries, in which, it hides and lays its eggs, which hatch out there.

As is the case with all acari, it is wonderfully prolific, a new generation of fifteen individuals being possible every fifteen days, so that in a space of three months the offspring of a single pair may produce one and a half millions of others. Fortunately, this mite has little vitality. Removed from its favorite surroundings, in the skin, it perishes when exposed to dryness and heat. They may live two weeks apart from the skin, in the damp air of a stable, and about three weeks upon damp, unsalted hides.

The most noticeable symptoms exhibited are, incessant and increasing itching of some part of the skin of the head, neck, back and tail, usually. The horse will incline himself toward the hand that scratches him, and will move his lips as in scratching himself. The hair is rubbed off and an eruption or even open sores may be produced by the rubbing. Scabs of varying thickness and extent also form.

Psoroptic Mange is the mange most frequently found in the horse. The mite causing it bites only the surface and lives among the crusts under shelter of the hair. It does not burrow into the skin, hence, it is more readily controlled. It reproduces its kind with the same rapidity as other acari and causes similar symptoms; and the same treatment is advised. It has more vitality, however, than the sarcoptic mite, hence, more stringent measures are necessary to rid the stables and pasture of its presence.

Symbiotic Mange is a mange of the foot and lower part of the legs, usually the hind ones. The mite may be present for years, remaining on the extremities and not invading the other parts of the body. It lives on the surface among the hairs and scabs and does not burrow into the skin. It causes great itching, stamping, rubbing of the legs with the foot or leg of the opposite side, which result in the formation of wounds, and sores. The treatment is the same as for the other forms of mange.

Treatment of Horse Mange—In case the disease has progressed to the formation of scabs, these must be removed so as to expose the mites to the action of the insecticides. The scabs are best removed by brush and warm soap-suds. The parts should then be thoroughly dried before applying the wash. There are many solutions recommended for killing the mange insects, and the owner may choose any of the following:

(1st) Boil 1½ ounces of snuff or tobacco leaves in 2 quarts of water. Strain, and wash the animal down with it. Repeat in fifteen days. Whitewash the stalls with the wash, to which one-fourth pound of chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, to the gallon, has been added. Clean out the stall floor, boil all the blankets or bags, and disinfect harness and stable utensils. (2nd) Creolin, or any substitute, diluted with raw linseed oil, in the proportion of 1 to 16. Apply by hand, to one-fourth of the body each day, only. (3rd) "Engine oil" in which is added four or five ounces of sulphur, to the gallon. One application by hand will suffice for ordinary cases. Treat only about one-fourth of the body each day. (4th) At the commencement of the disease a few applications of gray mercury ointment, or of 10% carbolized oil and spirits of tar, with subsequent careful cleaning of the skin, will bring about a cure. This remedy should not be applied in severe cases.

CATTLE MANGE

Psoroptic Mange is the most common form of cattle mange. The mite

is very similar to that which causes mange or scab in sheep.

Mange causes serious losses in range cattle as well as in farm herds, especially in breeding herds. While the animals rarely die, they become unthrifty, and the disease becomes a general nuisance. The mite is larger than that found on the horse, and is easily seen. It lives upon the surface and moves about freely. On this account the disease spreads more rapidly, and yet is more easily controlled.

The symptoms, in general, are the same as noted in horses. The disease first appears on the neck, or shoulder, or near the tail and spreads from these points. The skin becomes bald, thickened and wrinkled, and sores may appear, as a result of rubbing.

The disease remains mild during the grazing season, but becomes annoy-

ing in the fall, winter and early spring.

As treatment, there is no method so efficacious as swimming the animals through the dipping vat containing the arsenical solution, employed for

the destruction of the cattle tick.

Where the animals are too sick to send through the vat, they may be hand-dressed with the washes recommended for mange in the horse. The mercurial preparations recommended for the horse are not suitable for cattle, and should never be used.

SHEEP MANGE OR SCAB

Sheep Mange, or scab, is by far, the most important of all manges, be-

cause of the great economic losses caused by it.

Three forms of the disease are found in sheep, body scab, caused by the psoroptic mite, foot scab, caused by the symbiotic mite, and head scab, caused by the sarcoptic mite.

Body Scab is caused by the psoroptic mite which has free power of movement and therefore spreads rapidly over the body and also through the flock. The mite swarms exclusively to those parts of the body covered

with wool, where it finds protection, moisture and warmth.

Foot Scab is caused by the symbiotic mite which causes a disease of the skin of the limbs, involving also the feet. The disease extends very slowly and may eventually reach the body, but is never as serious as body scab. The affected animals manifest its presence by a continual stamping and pawing.

Head Scab is caused by the sarcoptic mite which burrows tunnels into the skin where it lays its eggs. Under such protection the parasites are reached with more difficulty, by the insecticides. In the head scab, symptoms first appear around the lips, nostrils and corners of the mouth. From these situations the mite may spread to other parts of the head, neck or body where the wool is short, or where there is only hair. The itching is intense, and the animals rub the affected parts against nearby objects, on the ground, and against the fore-legs. This results in the formation of thick, gray crusts, while the skin beneath swells and becomes cracked and raw, from the rubbing.

The treatment of scabby sheep will vary with the size of the flock. When of large numbers, it is advisable to build a dipping vat. When a few are to be treated, each sheep can be dipped in a tub or barrel.

When the more expensive proprietary dip is used, the directions given on the can should be strictly followed. If one wishes to prepare his own dip, that known as Texas Dip may be prepared from the following ingredients: tobacco, 30 pounds; sulphur, 7 pounds; concentrated lye, 3 pounds; water, 100 gallons. Soak the tobacco in a portion of the water which is to be kept warm, for ten hours; add the sulphur, the remainder of the water, and the lye, and boil for half an hour, stirring frequently. This will be sufficient to treat 25 to 50 sheep, or more, if they have been shorn. The dip should be used warm, at about 110° F., and should be repeated in ten days. Scab should be removed with a brush. After treatment the animals should be placed where there have been no sheep for two months, in order to prevent re-infestation

Several outbreaks of scab in goats have occurred in Florida. The disease is similar to that in sheep and requires the same treatment, except that

goats do not stand dipping well.

A Dog Mange caused by the sarcoptic mite first infests the head, bridge of the nose and base of the ears, from which situations it may spread to all parts of the body. On the diseased skin bran-like scales form, and later yellowish-gray crusts appear. The skin thickens, forming folds on the face, neck and chest, from the constant scratching and rubbing. The hair falls out, forming bald spots, which coalesce into large hairless areas. When the disease has invaded the whole skin, the dog emaciates, and emits a mouse-like odor. Finally, if not treated, the animal will die, from exhaustion.

To secure lasting results from treatment, the whole body should be treated. It should be commenced by clipping the hair around the diseased areas, and any crusts should be softened with green soap, and removed in one or two hours. The treatment proper, should be undertaken the next day. This may consist of applying the medicine to only a third or fourth of the body, each day, letting it remain for four or five days, and then washing it off with luke-warm water and soap. This operation must be repeated with several days intermission until no more crusts form, and the itching has entirely disappeared. The following is recommended: carbolic acid, ½ ounce; oil of turpentine, 1 ounce; oil of tar, 1½ ounces; sulphur, two ounces; linseed oil, enough to make up to one pint.

It is advisable, when using remedies containing tar or carbolic acid, to give daily doses of 30 grains of Glauber salts, to avoid possible phenol

poisoning.

For ear mange, in dogs, due to a different mite, first clean the ear, as advised, and apply, for a few days, a 10% solution of carbolic acid and glycerine.

Demodectic Mange, or Red Mange, is a frequent and obstinate disease of the skin in dogs, principally; but may affect man, horses, cattle, swine, goats, cats and rabbits. It is caused by a small mite, the Demodex folliculorum, which lives and multiplies in the hair follicles, at first, and later they penetrate the sebaceous glands, in both of which situations, they may increase to a hundred or more in number. This form of mange is characterized by the frequent absence of one of the most common symptoms found in the other forms of mange, that of itching, and by falling out of the hair, by desquamation, by the formation of pustules from infection with pus-forming bacteria, and by subsequent great thickening of the skin.

The symptoms vary with the breed of the animals, and great variations may occur in animals of the same breed. In the dog, which animal is most frequently and severely affected, two forms are met with, the squamous,

and the pustular forms.

The squamous form appears as an eczema. The hair falls out in spots around the eyes, the elbows, toes, or on the body. The skin is reddened and covered with bran-like scales. This form is usually mild and may persist for several months without exerting any great influence upon the general condition of the animal.

In the pustular form, small nodules and pustules develop in the swollen and inflamed skin of the affected parts and a reddish pus or tallow-like mass, containing the parasites may be expelled from them, by pressure.

mass, containing the parasites may be expelled from them, by pressure.

The skin is intensely inflamed, thickened, and covered with brown and gray scabs and with bran-like scales. The loss of hair in these regions is more or less complete. The skin has the color of the skin of the head of a turkey. Itching is not a prominent symptom and when present, may be attributed to the presence also of the sarcoptic mite. In the latter case, scratching and rubbing causes ulcers and sores, the swelling is greatly increased from bacterial infection, and the animal dies from exhaustion. The disease runs about the same course in swine, and is not common in the other animals.

As treatment, all the hair should be clipped, all the nodules should be incised and their contents pressed out and the parts should be given a bath in a 5% solution of liver of sulphur, each time. The parts should be periodically rubbed with soap liniment to loosen the skin and remove accumulations. The chosen parasiticide should be non-irritating and applied gently, but thoroughly, with a soft brush or cotton pad. Simple methods of treatment, in addition to the above, is to apply repeatedly, crude petroleum. One-half the body only may be treated at a time. Also by washing the incised parts with 95% alcohol; or painting them with tincture of iodine, or with Peruvian balsam and alcohol, or with creolin or ichthyol and alcohol, or with salicicated oil (1 part of salicylic acid in 30 or 40 parts of warm oil). These applications must be repeated several times, at intervals of four or five days.

Hog Mange is caused by a sarcoptic mite, and occurs frequently, in large droves, especially in certain long-haired breeds, while other breeds may be exposed and remain unaffected. The young animals are most

susceptible. Debilitating diseases seem to predispose to its onset.

The disease develops, with violent itching, on the back of the head and around the eyes and ears, on the back, on the sides of the body and inner surface of the thighs. Dry, bran-like scales collect upon the affected areas, the bristles fall out, and large, grayish-white crusts form, giving the animal the appearance of having been sprinkled with guano. Hog mange is transmissible to other animals, as well as to man.

Treat by removing the scales and crusts with brush, soap and water, and afterward, by the use of parasiticides; such as Helmerich's ointment, as advised for cat mange; or a mixture of oil of turpentine and sulphur, 1 to 8. These may be rubbed into one-half the body on alternate days. In outbreaks where large numbers are to be treated, the same methods as for

sheep are advised.

Cat Mange is caused by a sarcoptic mite which begins its work on or near the ears, whence it spreads to the head, and may even involve the feet and sacral region. There is intense itching, scratching and rubbing the head and paws. The skin is soon covered with a thick, bran-like layer, later is fissured and scabby, and the hair falls out. The eyelids swell and disease of the eyes sets in. The nostrils swell, breathing becomes difficult, and the cat dies from exhaustion, in a few months.

As cats do not stand washing or bathing well, treatment is limited to the use of ointments. These can be removed later by rubbing with dry bran. Helmerich's ointment, consisting of sulphur, 150 grams; potassium carbonate, 8 grams; hog lard, 60 grams; is recommended. Cat mange is transmissible to man, horses, cattle and dogs; hence, it is advisable to

destroy and bury or burn cats that are badly affected.

Foot Mange, or scaly leg, in fowls, is caused by a sarcoptic mite which attacks the featherless portion of the leg and foot. Grayish white scales appear first, and later, thick, yellowish scabs form, in layers, which, when removed, reveal an inflamed, raw skin beneath.

Itching is manifested by the fowls pecking into the scabs. The formation of these thick scabs interfere with the movements of the leg and foot. Lameness sets in from inflammation of the joints, and toes may drop off.

In cases of this kind the fowl will die from exhaustion, finally.

Treatment consists in softening the scabs with glycerine, or soft soap, rubbing with a brush, and the subsequent application of Helmerich's ointment, as advised elsewhere in this article. Another form of mange occurs in poultry, in which the feathers fall out or break off at the surface of the skin. It occurs more particularly in the spring and summer and is sometimes mistaken for moulting. This form may be successfully treated with daily, sulphur baths, or with Helmerich's ointment. In all cases, the poultry house should be cleaned out and disinfected.

Rabbit Mange occurs in two forms, in the head, and in the ear. Mange of the head is very similar to mange in the cat. Ear mange in rabbits, if left untreated kills by causing inflammation of the brain, or of the internal ear. The treatment is the same as for cat mange.

NEW REMEDY FOR BLOAT IN CATTLE

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has issued circular No.

5, which recommends formalin as a remedy for bloat in cattle.

For the present, they recommend for acute bloating, 1 quart of a 1½% solution of formalin, followed by placing a wooden block in the animal's mouth, and gentle exercise, if the animal can be gotten up. Formalin is the trade name for a 40% solution of formaldehyde gas in water, and may be obtained at the drug store. One-half ounce of formalin in a quart of water makes the proper solution with which to drench the animal.

Four cases of clover bloat were promptly and thoroughly relieved by the administration of formaldehyde. Two of these cases following the bloating with formaldehyde treatment refused their dry feed, and suffered diminished

milk secretion for a period.

To test the effect of formaldehyde on the digestion and milk secretion, "Baronetta's June," while quite normal, was drenched with 300 c.c. of a 4% solution of formalin. For the succeeding two days she refused her dry feed, but ate grass. Her milk was not diminished and at the end of two days she was again normal.

PROGRESS OF TICK ERADICATION

Broward and Dade Counties, are and have been free of cow ticks for some time, although they have not yet been declared free by the Secretary

of Agriculture.

The authorities are waiting for certain facilities to be provided which will be necessary to permit the introduction of tick-free animals into the freed territory, and at the same time to admit animals under conditions that will prevent a reinfestation of the territory.

In addition to the two counties, Broward and Dade, a large area in southern Palm Beach County has been inspected by Federal and State Inspectors, and they report this territory also free of the cow tick. This territory includes all that part of Palm Beach County south and west of

the Hillsboro drainage canal.

If the county commissioners of Palm Beach County formally request the State Board of Health to protect this territory, this will be done and the canal will be used as a quarantine line, south and west of which no ticky animals will be permitted. There may be nearly four thousand square miles of land in the area that it is proposed to free from the Federal quarantine and that will require protection against reinfestation with the cow tick.

Summary of Public Health Administration, November

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT

Tampa: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Differential diagnosis made between smallpox and poison ivy-two cases. Differential diagnosis between scarlet fever and smallpox. Inspection of restaurants and fruit stands for screen law. Administration of anti-rabic vaccine to indigent patient.

West Tampa: Investigation diphtheria cases.

Seffner: Trip to Seffner on complaint-packing house nuisance-inspec-

Lake Magdelene: Three indigent cases of diphtheria treated at Lake

Magdelene; investigation of cases.

Tampa Seffner, Lake Magdelene: Inspections by Sanitary Patrolman (violations of sanitary laws ordered abated): Screening Law-hotels 3, bearding houses 1, restaurants 2, lunch counters 3, dining or buffet cars 5, grocery stores 2, fruit stands 1. Surface Closet and Water Carriage Laws private residences 5. Sanitary Nuisance Laws—Cigar factories 3, hog pen 1, packing house 1. Communicable diseases—smallpox 2, typhoid fever 10, tuberculosis 2, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 28; fumigations, releases, etc., 32.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Pensacola: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management of communicable disease and supervision of inspections by Sanitary Patrolman, as follows (violations of sanitary laws ordered abated): Screening Law—restaurants 4, dining rooms 4, kitchens 2, meat shops 4, grocery stores 8, bakeries 1, fruit stands 2. Surface Closet and Water Carriage Laws—private residences, etc., 1,274. Communicable Diseases—typhoid fever 3, tuberculosis 5, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 2.

SOUTH TROPIC DISTRICT

Key West: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Management of communicable diseases and supervision of inspections by Sanitary Patrolman. Specimen of suspected bubonic plague examined; cultures made, guinea pig inoculated by cutaneous method and direct smears examined; no growth from cultures, guinea pig alive and well at end of twelve days; nothing suspicious of plague organism in direct smear; consultation with physician in charge of case and disease diagnosed as climatic bubo. Autopsy performed on a guinea pig sentinel maintained on water front to determine if death due to plague; death shown to have been caused by infection following parturition. Screening laws rigidly enforced by authorities. General compliance with law relative to fly-proofing of toilets. All complaints investigated and where possible all nuisances corrected. Examination of water from public schools examined; found unfit for drinking purposes in two schools. Conference with superintendent of public instruction relative to compliance with surface closet and water carriage laws relating to schools. Routine laboratory work.

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

Ocala: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Examination of babies in Better Baby contest under management of the Woman's Club of Ocala.

Ebenezer: Investigation of diphtheria.

Williston: Conference with physician in charge of indigent rabies case. Winter Garden: Investigation of diphtheria. Conference with physicians and talks with citizens in regard to control and treatment of cases.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Gainesville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Inspection of new municipal incinerator with council committee, board of health and city health officer. Consultation with local physician on pellagra.

Lecture to high school. Conference on tuberculosis.

Old Town: Investigation outbreak of dysentery (two visits).

Eugene: Investigation outbreak of dysentery (two visits).

Alachua, High Springs, Newberry, Archer, Micanopy, Hawthorne, Waldo, Trenton: Weekly lectures to high schools on Public Health. Ocala: Assistance as physical examiner in Better Babies contest.

EAST COAST DISTRICT

St. Augustine: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer.

New Smyrna: Management outbreak diphtheria; isolation of cases, and

control of diphtheria carriers.

Eau Gallie: Investigation outbreak diphtheria; examination of school children and swabs taken from throats to determine presence or absence of Klebs Loffler bacillus; isolation one case diphtheria.

Hawks Park: Investigation suspected typhoid carriers.

Titusville: Inspection and exhaustive investigation of all sources of drinking water supply; samples of water collected and submitted to laboratory of State Board of Health for examination. Arrest of parties for maintaining sanitary nuisance within corporate limits.

Espanola: Investigation sanitary conditions, and endeavor to determine the source of two cases of typhoid fever originating in Espanola. Investi-

gation diphtheria.

WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT

Tallahassee: Routine work, office of Bacteriologist and Assistant to the State Health Officer.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Jacksonville: Routine work, office of Assistant to the State Health Officer. Installation of exhibit in cars. Purchase of supplies and additional material for cars. Investigation diphtheria situation at Lackawanna, Brentwood and Northeast Springfield schools. Interview with Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to diphtheria situation in schools. Inspection of Brentwood school; pupils throats swabbed-none suspicious clinically.

Chicago and Pullman, Ill. Arrangement for transportation of exhibit cars; final inspection of cars. Trip to Jacksonville with exhibit cars.

SPECIAL DETAILS

Tampa: Inspection of new sewerage system in company with mayor, board of public works, engineering department and designing engineer. Submission of specimens of city water to laboratory for analysis.

Ocala: Address before special public session of Health Committee of Woman's Club, on Hookworm.

Cork: Visit to cases of epidemic dysentery with attending physician. Investigation of numerous insanitary conditions and advice for abatement. Suggestions for prevention of fly nuisance and proper disposal of excrement.

Mr. Enon: Investigation four cases of typhoid occurring in one rural home, through courtesy of attending physician. Study of management of cases and local sanitation. Precautionary measures already enforced.

Dade City: Hearing of all complaints regarding the erection of an unsuitable stable upon school property; inspection of stable and collection of data for executive office.

Richland: Inspection in company with county school officials of an

alleged insanitary cesspool at Richland school.

Plant City: Continued investigation of pellagra and collection of data. Examination of hookworm specimen and treatment of infected cases. Went before new council and secured promise to enforce health ordinances. Chief of Police was ordered by them to arrest after Dec. I, all persons maintaining unscreened, insanitary open toilets. Collection of sample city water for examination. Investigation of complaints.

EDUCATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBIT

Arrival of exhibit cars in Jacksonville; installation of exhibits in cars during November.

PUBLICITY AND PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin "Health Notes," Vol. X, No. 11, November, 1915, pp. 32. Press service bulletins to Florida newspapers: Nov. 3, "God Helps Those Who Help Themselves;" Nov. 10, "Florida's Schools;" Nov. 17, "Sanitary Preparedness;" Nov. 24, "Eating."

Publications out in November: none.

Distribution of literature during October, on request: Housefly 63,
Tuberculosis 194, Hookworm 134, Opthalmia Neonatorum 5, Smallpox 20,
Rules and Regulations 26, Medical Inspection of Schools 86, Sewage Disposal 7, Cattle Tick Eradication 21, Malaria 12, Mosquitoes 7, Measles 16, Imhoff Tanks 7, Common Sense in Contagion 12, Baby Welfare 15, Typhoid Fever 10, Scrum Treatment of Hog Cholera 106, Miscellaneous Posters 33, General Sanitary Management 8, Hookworm in Dogs 16, Notice of Quarantine Dade County 4, Chemical Treatment of Water 5, Diphtheria 50, Pellagra 77, Sanitary Privies 31, Whooping Cough 3, Save the Babies 30, Back numbers Health Notes 40, Annual Reports 18, Reprints from Annual Report 91.

| Total | 1,147 |
|---|--------|
| Health Notes, November, mailing list | |
| Press service bulletins to newspapers, 4 issues | 1,100 |
| Grand total number pieces literature distributed in Nov | |
| Number pieces literature distributed in 1915 to Dec. 1 | 40,972 |

VITAL STATISTICS

Cities of Florida which have passed Model Ordinance for reporting births and deaths: Apalachicola, Apopka, Auburndale, Avon Park, Bartow, Belleview, Bradentown, Branford, Bushnell, Callahan, Carrabelle, Caryville, Center Hill, Chipley, Citra, Clearwater, Coleman, Cottondale, Crescent City, Cypress, Dade City, Dania, Daytona, Daytona Beach, DeFuniak Springs, De-Land, Delray, Dunedin, East Millville, Eatonville, Eau Gallie, Estero, Eustis, Fargo, Fellsmere, Fernandina, Florida City, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Meade, Fort Myers, Fort Pierce, Gainesville, Glendale, Gulfport, Greensboro, Hosfort Myers, Fort Fierce, Gamesvine, Giendale, Gunport, Greinsono, Hos-ford, Interlachen, Jacksonville, Jasper, Key West, Kissimmee, Lake Butler, Lake City, Lake Helen, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Largo, Laurel Hill, Lawtey, Leesburg, Live Oak, Lynn Haven, Macclenny, Manatee, Marianna, Mel-bourne, Miami, Milton, Molino, Mount Dora, Newberry, Noma, Ocala, Okeechobee, Orange Park, Orlando, Ormond, Pablo Beach, Palatka, Pal-metto, Panama City, Pensacola, Pinellas Park, Plant City, Pompano, Ponce metto, Panama City, Pensacoia, Pinelias Park, Plant City, Poinpano, Ponce de Leon, Port Tampa City, Punta Gorda, Quincy, Reddick, St. Andrews St. Augustine, St. Cloud, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, Sebring, Sopchoppy, South Jacksonville, Starke, Stuart, Taft, Tallahassee, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, Tavares, Titusville, Umatilla, Wauchula, Wellborn, West Palm Beach, West Tampa, Williston, Winter Haven, Winter Park, Zephyrhills, Zolfo.

Total number of municipalities having passed Model Ordinance to December 1st, 1915 (1 during November).....

SMALLPOX

| Reported cases | of smallpox in Florida, No | ovember, 1915: |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Point
Total | Washington, Walton Coun | 1915 to December 1 |

DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS NURSE INSPECTION Monthly Report, Status of Tuberculosis District Nursing, November 30, 1915

| Monthly Report, | Status of | Tubercul | osis Distr | ict Nursin | g, Novembe | er 30, 1915 | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| Residence of Cases Visited to Date, by Districts | of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
Under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
| WESTERN DISTRICT | 92 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 104 | 77 |
| Alliance | 1 | | 1 | | ** | ** | ** |
| Altha | | 1 | ** | * | ** | 1 | i |
| Bagdad
Baker | 1 | ** | *** | | | i | i |
| Barth | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Barth Blackman Blountstown Bluff Springs Campbellton Cantonment Chipley Camp Walton Clarksville Cottage Hill Cottondale Dady Delwood Darlington DeFuniak Springs Escambia Graceville | 3 | 6 | | .; | | 3 5 | 3 5 |
| Blountstown | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| Campbellton | 11 1 | | 1 | - 11 | | | |
| Cantonment | 1 | ** | | *.*. | 2.4 | 1 | i |
| Chipley | 2 | 3 | ** | | 4.4 | 5 | 1 |
| Camp Walton | 1 | ï | i | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cottage Hill | i | | | - 55 | - 1 | 1 | i |
| Cottondale | 1 | | | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| Dady | 1 | 72.1 | 2.4 | #.E | | 1 | 1 |
| Delwood | | 1 | 0.0 | ** | | 1 | i |
| DeFuniak Springs | 5 | | | ** | | 5 | 1 |
| Escambia | 1 | - 5. | | ** | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Graceville | 2 | 1.14 | 1 | 1 | ** | .: | 100 |
| Graceville | 2 | | 1 | ** | ** | 1 5 | 1 2 |
| Jay | . 2 | ** | | ** | | 2 | |
| Laurel Hill | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Malone | 4 | 1 | 1 | | ++ | 4 2 | 1 |
| Jay Laurel Hill Malone Marianna McDavid McKinnonville Millville | 2 | | 1 | | *** | - 5 | 5 |
| McKinnonville | . 1 | | ** | | | Ï | 1 |
| Millville | 1 | | ** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Milton | 1 | ** | * * | ** | | 1 | 1 |
| Molino | 1 | ** | | ** | 2.00 | ī | î |
| Munson | i | 11 | ** | | 100 | 1 | 1 |
| Milton Molino Mossey Head Munson Muscogee Noma Oak Grove Pace Panama City Paxton Pensacola Pine Barren | 2 | 3 | | ** | 55 | 2 | 1 |
| Noma | ** ** | | ** | | ** | 3 3 | 3 |
| Oak Grove | | | | ++ | ** | 1 | i |
| Panama City | | 2 | - 10 | i | 1 | 1 | |
| Paxton | 1 | | | | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Pensacola | 23 | | ** | ** | ** | 23 | 22 |
| Pine Barren | | ** | ** | ** | | 1 | i |
| Roberts Scotts Ferry Sneads Southport | | 2 | ** | ·i | | 2 | 1 |
| Sneads | 1 | 1 | | | 2.4 | 1 | ** |
| Southport | | ** | ï | 111 | 5.5 | 1 | 1 |
| St. Andrews
Wausau | | i | | ** | ** | i | 1 |
| Westville | 2 | | ** | ** | ** | 2 | 1 |
| Wewahitchka | | 2 | ** | 8.4 | ** | 2 | 2 |
| SOUTHWESTERN DIST | Г. 128 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 4.6 | 141 | 76 |
| Apopka | | -1 | | | ** | 2 | · i |
| Bartow | 1 | 1 | | ** | - 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Bowling Green | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Bowling Green
Bradentown | 4 | | | | | 4 | 2 |
| Brewster | 1 | ** | ** | 100 | ** | 1 | 1 |
| Cottman | 1 | ** | | ** | | î | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Meade | | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 1 |
| Fort Meade
Fort Myers | 2 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 2 | 1 |
| Geneva | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| | | 28 | | 1000 | 187 | distribute and | |

| Residence of Cases Visited to Date, by Towns and Districts | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
Under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| Gulf Port Haines City Kathleen Kissimmee Lakeland Manatee Mulberry Orlando Ovieda Parish Pierce Plant City Port Tampa Punta Gorda Sanford Sarasota Safety Harbor Seffner Silver City St. Cloud St. Petersburg Tampa Tarpon Springs Wall Springs Wall Springs Wall Springs Wauchula West Tampa Winter Haven Winter Park CENTRAL DISTRICT | | ** | :: | :: | :: | 1
1
2 | 1 |
| Kissimmee | 2 | - :: | :: | | :: | 2 | 2
10 |
| Manatee | 18 | :: | | • • | :: | 18
2
1 | 2 |
| Mulberry | 1 | :: | ** | :: | :: | 6 | 2
1
2
1 |
| Ovieda | 1 | ** | ** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Pierce | 3 | | i | | :: | 3 | :: |
| Plant City | 5 | 3 2 | 1 | i | ** | 7 | 4
1
1
1 |
| Punta Gorda | 1 | | | ** | | 1 3 | 1 |
| Sarasota | 3 | | :: | :: | :: | - | 3 |
| Safety Harbor | 2 | :: | :: | :: | | 2 2 1 | 1 |
| Silver City | 1 | | 0.00 | ** | :: | 1 | i |
| St. Petersburg | 1 | 14 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 1 |
| Tampa
Tarpon Springs | 44 | | 5 | | :: | 49 | 25 |
| Wall Springs | 1 | .; | ** | :: | | 1 2 | 25
2
1
2 |
| West Tampa | 5 | 2
1 | ż | | | 2
4
1 | ·i |
| Winter Park | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| CENTRAL DISTRICT | 65 | 26 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 77 | 61 |
| Alachua | 1 | 1 | :: | :: | i | 1 1 | 2 |
| Bell | 1 | 22 | i | | .: | 1 4 | 1 |
| Campville | 2 | | ** | | ** | 4
2
1 | 1 |
| Archer Bell Brooksville Campville Cedar Key Citra Conant Floral City Gainesville Grove Park Hague Hawtonne | : 1 | .: | ** | :: | | 1 | 1 |
| Conant | 1 | | | 'i | | 1 | 1 |
| Gainesville | 9 | 4 | i | | | 12 | 6 2 1 |
| Hague | 1 | 1 1 | | :: | - 22 | 1 | 1 |
| Island Crove | 1 | 1 | :: | :: | | 1 | 1 |
| | | i | i | .: | :: | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| Lady Lake
Leesburg | 2 | 'i | ** | | | 3 | 1
1
2
2
2 |
| Lukens | 1 | :: | :: | - :: | :: | 1 1 | 1 |
| Lukens Loyce Micanopy McIntosh Martin | | i | ··
·i | :: | :: | 1 1 1 | 1 |
| McIntosh Martin Meredith Monteocha Newberry Ocala Oklawaha | : | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Meredith | 1 | | i | :: | :: | | |
| Newberry | . 2 | 5
1
 | :: | ** | :: | 2
9
1
3 | 2
4
1
3 |
| Oklawaha
Otter Creek | | 1 | ï | | | 1 | 1 3 |
| | 4 | | | 2 | | 4 | 3 |
| Reddick | 2 | 2 | i | ** | | | 3 |
| Trenton | 2 | | 2 | i | | *: | 5 |
| Trilby | 2 | | :: | | :: | 2 | 2 2 2 2 |
| Williston | | :: | • • • | 1 | :: | 5
2
2
2
2 | 2 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | | 26 | 2 | | | 166 | 55 |
| Barkers Mill | ** I | | | - :: | :: | 1 4 | |
| Branford | 5 | 11 | :: | | | 1
4
5
2
4 | |
| Bayard | 3 | 2 | ** | :: | :: | 4 | 3 |
| Callahan | 4 | ** | | ** | | 4 | |

| Residence of Cases Visited Cases Visited to Date, by Towns and Districts | of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases Removed | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Total Number of
Patients in District
Under Instruction
to Date | Total Number
of Patients
Following
Instruction |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | 1 | | . :: | •• | 1 | ** |
| Crawford Dowling Park Falmouth Fernandina Genoa Green Cove Springs. Gilmore Grandin | 4 | | ** | | | 4 | |
| Fernandina | 1 | 1 | ** | | | 2 | 1 |
| Green Cove Springs | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Gilmore | | 1 | :: | | ** | 1 | ** |
| Grandin | 3 | | | | 1. | 3 | 2 |
| Grandin Hampton Hilliard Jacksonville (out) Jasper Jennings Lake Butler Lake City Lake Geneva Lawtey Live Oak Macclenny Mayport Melrose Mandarin O'Brien O'Brien | -11 | i | | | ** | 13 | 7 |
| Jacksonville (out) | 13 | | ** | :: | | 9 | 1 |
| Jasper | 1 | | | | ** | 1 | 1 2 |
| Lake Butler | 3 | :: | :: | :: | | 5 | 2 5 |
| Lake Geneva | 4 | | | | 4.4 | 4 | 4.4 |
| Lawtey | 1 | 11 | ** | :: | ** | | 1 2 |
| Live Oak | 5 | | ** | | ** | 8 5 | 2 5 |
| Mayport | 1 | | | | ** | 3 | ** |
| Melrose | 3 | 1 8 | :: | | | 1 | 2. |
| O'Brien | 2 | | | | ** | 2 | |
| Ortega | .; | 1 | | | ** | î | - 11 |
| Palatka | 7 | 8 | 2 | | | 13 | 5 |
| Padlock Palatka Putnam Hall | *: | ï | | | *** | 1 | ** |
| South Tacksonville | 3 | | | ** | | 3 | |
| San Mateo | | i
i | | | ** | 13 | 8 |
| Starke | 13 | i | :: | ** | | 1 | |
| Watertown | 2 | | | | ** | 2 3 | ** |
| Welaka | . 3 | *: | ** | | - :: | 22 | 10 |
| West Lake | 2 | | | | | 2 | ** |
| White Springs | . 1 | 5 | ** | | ** | 5 | |
| Yulee | | | | | | 101 | 55 |
| Putnam Hall Sanderson South Jacksonville San Mateo Starke Tisonia Watertown Welaka Wellborn West Lake White Springs Yulee WEST CENTRAL DIST. Alton | . 91 | 13 2 | 1 | 1. | ** | 2 | |
| Alton | . 7 | 4.6 | | | | 7 3 | 4 |
| Aucilla | . 3 | ** | | ** | :: | 1 | 1 |
| Ashmore | | ** | | | | 1 | *1 |
| Carbur Carrabelle Chaires Chattahoochee Concord Crawfordville Drifton | . 2 | i | 2.5 | | | 2 | 'i |
| Chaires | | | | | | 3 | 2 |
| Concord | . 3 | i | ** | | ** | 3 | 2 |
| Crawfordville | | 1 | ** | ** | | 1 | 1. |
| Drifton Greensboro Greenville Gretna Hanson Havana Hosford Lee Lloyd | . 2 | | | ** | | 2 6 | 2
3
2
1 |
| Greenville | . 6 | ••• | ** | | | 2 | 2 |
| Hanson | . 1 | 1. | ** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Havana | . 4 | *: | | ** | | 1 | 3 |
| Hosford | | 1 | | :: | | 2 | 1 |
| Lloyd | . 1 | ** | | | ** | 1 8 | |
| Madison | . 8 | | | | | 6 | 4 |
| Monticello | . 5 | | | | 9.00 | 5 3 | 3
2
8 |
| Pinetta | . 14 | 4 | 1 | | ** | 17 | 8 |
| Quincy | . 1 | | | | *** | 1 | 122 |
| | | 2 | ** | 4.4 | 2 | 11 | 2 7 |
| Tallahassee | . 11 | 1 | *** | | | 1 | 1 |
| Woodville | 1 | | | | 44 | 1 | 4.60 |
| FAST COAST DISTRICT | .157 | 77 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 216 | + ** |
| Assembly Beach | : 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 2 | |
| Barberville | 2 | | i | | | ī | |

| Residence of Cases Visited to Date, by Towns and Districts | Total Number
of Patients
Under Instruction
Last Report | New Cases
Found
Last Month | Cases Found
to Have Died | Cases | Cases
Apparently
Cured | Patients in District
Under Instruction
to Date | Total Numb v
of Patients
Following
Instruction. |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Buena Vista | | | | | | 2 2 | |
| Boynton | . 2 | i | | | ** | 4 | ** |
| Bunnell | . 1 | 1 | | i | | 2 | |
| Canaveral | . 1 | ** | | | | i | 1 |
| | | ** | ** | ** | ** | 5 | ** |
| Dania Daytona Daytona Daytona Deerfield DeLand DeLeon Springs Delray Durbin | . 7 | 2 | | ** | ** | 9 | |
| Daytona Beach | . 1 | ** | ** | ** | ** | 1 | |
| DeLand | 5 | 3 3 | 1 | | ** | 7 | ** |
| Delray | . 3 | | | | | 3 | ** |
| Durbin Eau Gallie | . 1 | 4.4 | ** | | ** | - 1 | |
| Dill. | - E | 2 | i | ** | | 7 | |
| Enterprise Emporia Florida City Fellsmere | . 6 | i | 1 | ** | ** | 7 7 | 1 |
| Florida City | | 1 | ** | ** | ** | 1 | |
| Ft. Lauderdale | . 6 | | ** | | ** | 6 | |
| Ft. Lauderdale
Ft. Pierce
Gifford
Glenwood | . 8 | ** | ** | | | 8 | 15 |
| Glenwood | : 1 | ** | | | ** | | |
| Hallandale | . 1 | *4 | ** | ** | ** | 6 | |
| Hawks Park | . 1 | ** | | | | 1 | ** |
| Holly Hill | . 1 | | ** | * * | ** | 1 | |
| Hypoluxo | | 4.4 | ** | ** | | 2 | |
| Jensen | . 1 | ·i | - ** | ** | ** | 1 | ** |
| Van Wast | | 42 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 31 | |
| Lake Helen | | 2 | | ** | ** | 3 | *** |
| Kingston Lake Helen Lake Worth. Larkin | . 3 | 3 | ** | | ** | 3 | |
| Melbourne | | | | | | 3 | |
| Miami | | 10 | :: | | 4.5 | 17 | |
| Mims | . 1 | | | | | i | |
| Moultrie | . 2 | 3 | i | ** | ** | 2 5 | ** |
| New Augustine
New Smyrna
Oak Hill | . 2 | ** | ** | | | 2 | |
| Okeechobee | . 1 | | | - | | 1 | ** |
| Okeechobee
Orange City | . 3 | ** | | ·i | ** | 3 4 | 2.7 |
| Pierson | | | | ** | | 2 | ** |
| Pompano | . 2 | 1 | | ** | ** | 2 | ** |
| Part Orange | | 12 | ** | ** | | 2 | |
| Princeton
Quay
Seville | . 3 | 2 | 1.7 | ** | ** | 3 | ** |
| Seville | | 2 | 1. | 1 | | 2 | 1.5 |
| - Stuart | . 5 | ** | - 11 | | ** | 5 | ** |
| Tocoi | 4 | 1 | | | ** * * | 1 | |
| Valkaria | . 1 | ** | ** | 44 | | 1 | |
| Vero | . 1 | | ** | ** | ** | 1 2 | |
| West Palm Beach | . 6 | | 11 | ** | - 11 | 6 | |
| Total number of patients u
Total number of new cases
Total number of cases four
Total number of cases rem
Total number of cases appart
Total number of patients u
Total number of patients k | found di | aring No | vember | rember | | | 196 |

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

| | NAMES | In St. Lukes 11-1-15 | In Brewster (Col.) 11-1-15 | Outside Treatment 11-1-15 | Applications Received | Admitted St. Lukes. | Admitted Brewster | Admitted for Office Treatment | Examined, Not Admitted. | Total Cases During Month | Operating, Plaster Work,
Special Treatment, Etc. | Date Discharged and Condition | Diagnosis |
|----------|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| E. | Ā. | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | Much improved | Spastic Par |
| | N. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | 11-/-13 | Tbc. Spine |
| F.
H. | P.
M. | 1 | :: | :: | | | | | ** | 1 | Plaster Spica 19th | | Tbc. Hip
Tbc. Ileum |
| A.
C. | H. | 1 | ** | • ; | • • | | | 100 | | 1 | | Cured 11-10-15 | Polio Deformity
Tbc. Hip |
| M.
P. | P.
G. | | | 1 | | | 36 | | | 1 | | Cured | Curvature Spine. |
| | 233 | | ** | 1 | | • • | | 13 | | * | Casts 20th | Nov. 1915 | Osteomyelitis |
| L.
R. | H.
F. | | 1 | 17 | | | hos | | | 1 | Casts 20th | | Club Foot |
| W. | W. | | | 1 | 0.550 | | | | | 1 | | | Polio Paraulsia |
| B.
R. | Y. | 10 | 1.1 | î | | | | | | 1 | C | ************ | Polio. Paraylsis.
Club Feet |
| W. | G.
M. | 1 | * * | 3.1 | 11 | | | | ** | 1 | Cast 19th | Home 16th | Club Feet |
| 0.00 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | No change
Much improved | Spinal Curvature |
| L. | J. | 1 | | | • | | | | | 1 | | 9th | Polio. Paralysis. |
| C. | W. | 1 | | | - | | ** | | | 1 | | 2 | Club Feet |
| w. | Н. | 1 | 4.4 | | | | | • • | • • | 1 | | Improved
Nov. 14th | Osteomyelitis |
| В. | K. | | | 1 | | | | | 9.0 | 1 | Casts 15th | | Club Feet |
| R. | W. | i | | | | | | | | 1 | Knees straightened | | Deformity |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Casts 30th | | Spastic Paralysis |
| 0. | D. | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | ******* | ******* | Tbc. Spine |
| S. | W. | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | Spinal Model 29th | | Lat. Curve Spine |
| | 200 | 10.0 | | | 1. | | | 4.4 | | | | *********** | Bow Legs |

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Distribution of Biological Products during November (anti-rable vaccine, anti-typhoid, vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin free to indigent only). Number of persons receiving treatment:

| County and Town | Anti-Smallpox
Vaccine | Anti-Rabic
Vaccine | Anti-Typhoid
Vaccine | Diphtheria
Antitoxin
Curative and
Immunizing | Tetanus
Antitoxin
Immunicing |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Anti- | Anti- | Anti- | Diphtheria
Antitoxin
Curative a
Immunizin | Tetan |
| ALACHUA | | | | | |
| GainesvilleBAKER | 20 | | | | |
| CALHOUN | 20 | | | | |
| Blountstown | | | | 2 | |
| Lake City | 20 | ** | •• | | ** |
| Jacksonville | 6
20 | ** | 11 | 20 | 1 |
| HILLSBOROUGH Plant City | | | THE W | 5 | |
| TampaLAFAYETTE | 50 | | 7 | 11 | |
| Alton | ** | ** | 7 | ** | |
| Tallahassee | 100 | | | | |
| Williston | WW. | 1 | | | ** |
| Greenville | | | | 2 | ** |
| Key West | 20 | | - 1. | ** | ** |
| Bartow | | | ** | 1 | |
| St. AugustineVOLUSIA | 100 | | | ** | |
| DaytonaWALTON | 20 | ** | | | ** |
| DeFuniak Springs | 20 | | ** | 5 | |
| Total | 396 | 1 | 14 | 49 | 1 |

Total number persons receiving tetanus antitoxin in 1915 to Dec. 1...

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES SPECIMEN EXAMINATION

| | | Tampa | Pensacola | Miami | Key West | Tallahassee | Total | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------------|-------|--|
| Animal Parasites | 186 | 116 | 24 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 345 | |
| Diphtheria | 3,270 | 245 | 458 | 216 | 9 | 470 | 4.668 | |
| Gonorrhoea | 63 | 32 | 29 | 7 | -1 | 7 | 139 | |
| Malaria | . 187 | 176 | 35 | 12 | 1 | 44 | 455 | |
| Pathological | . 21 | 21 | 4 | ** | | | 46 | |
| Rabies | . 2 | | | | | | 2 | |
| Tuberculosis | | 99 | 29 | 24 | | 12 | 268 | |
| Typhoid | | 115 | 37 | 12 | | 28 | 380 | |
| Water: Bacterial Exam | | 2 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 60 | |
| Sanitary Chem. Exar | n. 10 | | | | | | 10 | |
| Miscellaneous | . 65 | 69 | 56 | 67 | 4 | 23 | 284 | |
| | 4,128 | 875 | 673 | 366 | 20 | 595 | 6,657 | |

Total number of specimens examined by the Laboratories of the State Board of Health during November, 1915.....

DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES DETERMINED BY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, NOVEMBER

MALARIA

| | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------------|------|-------------|
| | | - | Estivoautumna | | | - | | .49 | | | | | les | | 2 |
| TOWN | ig. | Gonorrhoea | 3 | | | Species not
Determined | | uberculosis | , p | | .12 | | Strongyloides | = | Lamblia Int |
| IONN | Diplificria | 1 | 001 | Quartan | 20 | 23 | yphoid | 101 | Uncinaria | .2 | Trichiuris | Oxymris | 63 | 1001 | lia |
| | Pla | 2110 | 2 | 101 | Tertian | reci | 141 | ibe | 101 | Ascaris | ich | 5 | ros | 2 | m |
| | D | 3 | E | a | T | 20 | H | H | 5 | 7 | F | 0 | 5 | To | Lo |
| Alachua | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 60 | ** | ** |
| Atlantic Beach | i | ** | :: | ** | | 1 | ï | :: | 3 | :: | ** | ** | ** | 33 | |
| Bonifay | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | |
| Bradentown | 1 | | ** | | ** | ** | | * * | * * | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Bartow | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Bushnell | • • | :: | ** | | | ** | 1 | ·i | ** | ** | ** | | ** | ** | |
| Chaires | i | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Releases and Carriers 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chiefland | 1 | :: | ** | | | ** | i | ** | | ** | ** | | | | ** |
| Citra | | | | | | 1 | ** | | iż | | ** | ** | | ** | ** |
| Dade City | :: | ** | ** | ** | ** | :: | i | ** | 17 | | 4 | ** | ** | ** | * |
| DeFuniak Springs | 8 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| D. Carriers 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delray | | ++ | | | | ** | | 1 | 2.4 | | | | 74.00 | 4.0 | 44 |
| Eau Gallie | 4 | | | | ** | | | | ·i | ** | ** | | ** | | |
| Ft. Meade | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | î | | | | | | |
| Fellsmere | ï | 1 | | | | | | | *.* | * * | ** | ** | | | |
| Gainesville | i | i | | | | | i | | | | -1 | 1 | ** | | |
| Gainesville | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greenville | | | | | ** | | | ** | i | | | | ** | ** | ** |
| Greenville | 1 | | | ** | | | | 1 | ** | ** | | | ++ | | ** |
| Havana | ** | ** | | | | | | | | | | | 490 | | |
| High Springs | | | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | ** | | ** |
| Inverness | 36 | 9 | 5 | ** | 2 | 11 | 6 | iò | 17 | 1 | ï | | ** | i | ++ |
| Jacksonville | - | - | | | - | | | | 170 | - 0 | - 100 | 1000 | .70 | | |
| D. Carriers 127
South Jacksonville | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Release C. 26
D. Carriers 60 | | * | * | ** | | ** | ** | | *** | | | *** | 7.7 | ** | 2.2 |
| D. Carriers 60 | 4 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jasper | - | ** | ** | ** | * * | - | | | 4.4 | F. F. | | 2.5 | ** | 27 | ** |
| Labelle | ** | | | | | | | | 3 | ** | ** | 150 | 100 | ** | |
| Lake Butler | ï | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | i | i | 2 | ** | | ** | ** | ** | |
| Lakeland Lake Magdelene Largo | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | ** | | |
| Leesburg | i | | | | :: | ** | * | i | 1 | | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Live Oak | ** | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 3.5 | | |
| Mandarin | ** | ** | | ** | 2 | ** | 1 | ** | 1 | ** | | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Marianna | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
| Mayo | i | ** | | :: | | | | 1 | 11 | | ** | ** | ** | | ** |
| Marianna Mayo Monticello D. Carriers and Releases 19 | | | | ** | | | | ** | ** | | | +. | ** | ** | |
| Maybort | ** | | ++ | | | 1 | ++ | i | | ++ | | | | ** | 1412 |
| Milton
Melbourne
Miami | :: | ** | ** | ** | i | :: | :: | | ** | | ** | | ** | :: | ** |
| Miami | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1. | 3 | 1 | ** | | | | ** | ** |
| Melrose
Mulberry
Munson | i | ** | | 11 | :: | :: | 1 | ** | | ** | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Munson | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | ** | | | |
| New Smyrna D. Release C. 37 | 10 | ** | | ** | * * | ** | | ** | | | | ** | ** | 2.0 | 117 |
| D. Carriers 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nichols | ** | ** | | ** | :: | ** | | 1 | 8 | | | :: | ** | | |
| Odessa | ** | | | | | | | 2 | | 1. | | | | | |
| OkeechobeeOrlando | 1 | | | ** | | i | | 2 | 1 3 | ** | ** | ++ | | 7.5 | ** |
| Oriando | | ** | | | | | | 2 | 3 | N N . | 0.0 | ** | ** | + + | * * |

MALARIA.

| | | | - | MAL | ARI | A- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| TOWN | Diphtheria | Gonorrhoea | Estivoantumnal | Quartan | Tortian | Species not
Determined | Typhoid | Tuberculosis * | Uncinaria | Ascaris | Trichiuris | Oxyuris | Strongyloides | Тарешогт | Lamblia Int. |
| Osteen | ** | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | ** | | |
| Otter Creek Panama City Pensacola | | | | | | | 1 | i | | 4.4 | | | | | |
| Pensacola | 2 | 6 | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | 3 | 6 | | :: | ** | | ** | * * |
| Perrine | | 1 | | | | | | 4.4 | | | - : : | 11 | ** | | 11 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | *:*: | | | | | |
| rinceton | | 22 | | | | 14.4 | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 'alatka 'rinceton 'lant City 'ort Tampa Safety Harbor st. Augustine tt. Andrews | 4 | ** | | | 19.9 | 2.0 | 3 | 1 | | | ** | | | | 4.4 |
| ort Tampa | 1.3 | 13.3 | ** | ** | 11 | i | 17.17 | 1 | ** | | ** | | | ** | |
| t Anoustine | 1 | ** | *** | | * * | | i | ** | ** | | ** | | | | |
| t. Andrews | i | 333 | 5 | | - 51 | | | i | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | - 1 | 4.0 | | | | | | |
| River Junction | 1 | 1 | 100 | | 10.0 | 36.6 | 19.50 | | | | | | | 4.4 | |
| an Antonio | | | | | | | * * | | 2 | | | | | | ** |
| anford | 4.3 | | | | | | | 4.5 | | | | | | | * * |
| arasota | *** | ** | | | | ** | 11 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | |
| isco | 2.20 | .:: | | | | *** | * * | i | | | | | | | :: |
| neads | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| umner | | | | | | | | ** | | | | | 1 | | |
| ampa | 28 | 6 | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | | 2 | 3 |
| ampa | 6 | 1 | 1 | * * | 17 | 2 | 7.5 | . 7.5 | | 11 | 1.5 | | 3.0 | | 7.7 |
| allahassee D. Release 3 Vauchula | 5 | | • • | 111 | 1.1 | | | .5.5 | | • • | | ** | *** | ** | * * |
| Vauchula | 6141 | | ** | 14.4 | 14.4 | 4.4 | 1 | | 2 | | 44 | | 1.0 | | 19.4 |
| vest Lampa | | 4.0 | *** | 111 | | 11 | | 1 | *: | - 1 | 2 | | ** | *** | *** |
| VewahitchkaVilliston | 2 | | ** | | | | | 4.4 | 1 | | | | | ** | * * |
| Vinter Carden | | | *** | 11.1 | | i | | | 100 | | | | | | * * |
| Vinter Haven | | | | | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 11 | | | | | |
| | | _ | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 148 | 34 | 11 | 11. | 9 | 28 | 35 | 60 | 95 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Cattle dipping vats reported of
Liberty County, To
Seminole County, S
Total number of va | const
elogi
Sanf | a | ed d | lurin | g N | | ber, | 191 | | | | | 1 | | |
| FEDERAL MONTHLY REPO | ORT | OF | | | | | ST | ATU | S D | AD | E A | ND | BRO | WA | RD |
| | | | CC | DUN | TIE | 5 | | | | | | p | ade I | Brown | and |
| 1 Number of species and | | | | | alas | | *** | +1- | | | | | | | aru 4 |
| Number of premises under q Number of cattle under q Number of premises inspec | r q | uarai | e at | clos | close | mon | th | un. | | | | | 124 | | 10 |
| 3. Number of premises inspe | ected | du | ring | mon | th s | howi | ng t | cks | | | | *** | 0 | | 0 |
| 4. Number of cattle inspecte | d di | aring | mo | nth | show | ring | ticks | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Number of cattle inspecte Number of cattle inspecte Number of cattle inspecte Number of new premises Number of quarantined p Number of vats in operat Number of days at work Number of quarantined p | d di | aring | mo | nth : | show | ing | ticks | , no | t dis | infe | ted. | | 0 | | 0 |
| 6. Number of cattle inspecte | d di | iring | mo | nth : | show | ing | ticks | , no | t dis | infe | ted. | | 0 | | 0 |
| 7. Number of new premises | qua | ranti | ned | duri | ng i | mont | h | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| 8. Number of quarantined pr | remi | ses I | relea | sed o | durin | ng m | onth | | | | | | 0 | | 0 |
| 9. Number of vats in operat | 1011 | in D | ade | and | Bro | ward | Co | untie | S | | | | 12 | | 15 |
| Number of days at work Number of quarantined p | duri | ng t | not i | mont | ated | dur | | the | **** | h | | | 13 | | 13 |
| 1. Number of quarantined p | CIIII | 41. | not 1 | rispe | red | uur | g | ine I | las | | | | U | | 0 |

Number of new premises quarantined during month...

Number of quarantined premises released during month...

Number of vats in operation in Dade and Broward Counties...

Number of days at work during this month...

Number of quarantined premises not inspected during the month... Quarantined premises and cattle inspected every fourteen days. General method of disinfecting cattle and premises is dipping and spraying in arsenical solution.

| INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF DIPPED CATTLE INTO D | ADE | COU | NTY | |
|---|-------|----------------|---|--|
| Nov. 2, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 6, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 8, For: Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 9, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 12, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 17, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 20, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Nov. 21, Jacksonville to Miami Nov. 26, Fort Pierce to Miami for immediate slaughter. Total number of cattle. Total number of shipments. | | | .35
.35
.35
.35
.35
.35
.35 | cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle
cattle |
| GLANDERS | | | | |
| Diagnosed by Veterinarian during November, 1915: Jacksonville, Duval County | 1 | case
cases | | |
| IMPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK INTO | FLC | RIDA | | |
| Nov. 1. Lebanon, Tenn., to Monticello | | horses | 23 | mules |
| | | horse | | STATE OF THE |
| Nov. 2, Bessemer, Ala., to DeLand | 1 | horse
horse | | mules |
| Nov. 3, Columbia, Tenn., to Monticello | 3 | horses | | mules |
| Nov. 5, Versailles, Ky., to DeLand | | | 21 | mules |
| Nov. 5, Atlanta, Ga., to Macclenny | 5 | horses | 11 | mules |
| Nov. 6, Belloit, Kans., to Limestone. Nov. 6, Oklahoma City, Okla., to Lake City. Nov. 7, Thomasville, Ga., to Tampa | 15 | horses | | mules |
| Nov. 7, Thomasville, Ga., to Tampa | | | | |
| Nov. 7, Massadonia, O., to Wilcox | 2 | horses | | |
| Nov. 9. Knoxville, Tenn., to Ft. Myers | 3 | norses | 2 | mules |
| Nov. 9, Atlanta, Ga., to Sutherland | 1 | horse | | |
| Nov. 10, Topeka, Kans., to Greenville | 1 | horse | 2 | mules |
| Nov. 10, Fort Worth, Tex., to Lakewood | 44 | horses | | mules |
| Nov. 10, Franklin, Neb., to Lake Butler | 18 | horses | | |
| Nov. 10, Byhana, Miss., to Lemon City | 26 | horses | | |
| Nov. 12, Elmira, N. Y., to Jacksonville | 1 | horse | | |
| Nov. 13, Newtown, Mo., to Waverly | 4 | horses | 343 | mules |
| Nov. 13, Cincinnati, O., to Tampa | 1 | horse | (77) | mures |
| Nov. 14, Bowlingreen, Ky., to Madison | | ***** | 26 | mules |
| Nov. 15, Lexington, Ky., to Pensacola. | 2 | horses | 2 | mules |
| Nov. 18, Thomasville, Ga., to Tampa | | | | |
| Nov. 13, Newtown, Mo., to Waverly. Nov. 13, Bonaire, Ga., to Lowell. Nov. 13, Cincinnati, O., to Tampa. Nov. 14, Bowlingreen, Ky., to Madison. Nov. 15, Lexington, Ky., to Madison. Nov. 17, Springfield, Tenn., to Apopka. Nov. 18, Thomasville, Ga., to Tampa. Nov. 18, Chicago, Ill., to Starke. Nov. 19, Mericus, Ga., to DeLand. Nov. 19, Woodbury, Ga., to Jacksonville. Nov. 20, Covington, Ga., to Lemon City. Nov. 21, Atlanta, Ga. to Jacksonville. Nov. 21, Atlanta, Ga. to Jacksonville. | | | 25 | mules |
| Nov. 20, Covington, Ga., to Lemon City | | | - | |
| Nov. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville | | horses | 12 | mules |
| Nov. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville. Nov. 21, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville. Nov. 22, Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville. | | потось | | mules |
| Nov. 22. Atlanta, Ga., to Jacksonville. Nov. 22. Oklahoma City, Okla, to Lake City. Nov. 22. Gleason, Tenn., to River Junction. Nov. 23. Danville, Ill., to Campville. Nov. 23. Woodbury, Ga., to Jacksonville. Nov. 24. Americus, Ga., to DeLand. Nov. 25. Lafayette, Ala., to Tampa. Nov. 25. Hayana, Cuba, to Tampa. 24 cattle | - | horses | 25 | mules |
| Nov. 23. Danville. Ill. to Campville | | norses | | |
| Nov. 23, Woodbury, Ga., to Jacksonville | | | | |
| Nov. 24, Americus, Ga., to DeLand | 3 | horses | | |
| Nov. 25, Havana, Cuba, to Tampa. | 3 | horses | | |
| Nov 25 Atlanta (is to Winter Haven | 10 | | 21 | mules |
| Nov. 25, Atlanta, Ga., to Tampa. Nov. 28, Woodbury, Ga., to Tampa. Totals: horses, 211; mules, 247; cattle, 213; hogs, 1 | 19 | norses | | 671 |
| Total number of shipments | | | | 47 |
| EXPORTATION OF CERTIFIED LIVE STOCK FROM | FLO | RIDA | | |
| Nov. 26, Okeechobee, to Abbeyville, Ga Nov. 28, Macclenny to Clinton, Ind Totals: cattle, 26; hogs, 94 Total number of shipments | | | 94 | hogs
cattle
120 |
| HOG CHOLERA AGENTS APPOINTED DURING NOVE | | | | |
| H. S. McLendon, Gainesville, Alachua County. | ALDE: | 171 | | |
| H. S. McLendon, Gainesville, Alachua County. Andrew Jackson, Tallahassee, Leon County. R. T. Weaver, Dade City, Pasco County. C. M. Berry, Sanford, Seminole County. A. W. Long, Sopchoppy, Wakulla County. | | | | |
| A. W. Long, Sopchoppy, Wakulla County. | | | | |

| HOG-CHOLERA SERUM DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER, 1915
C. C. Serum | C. C. Virus |
|--|--|
| Distributed | Distributed |
| Alachua | 500 c.c. |
| Baker 2,900 c.c. | c.c. |
| Bay | c.c. |
| Bradford 2,700 c.c. | c.c. |
| Brevard | c.c. |
| Calhoun | c.c. |
| Citrus 1,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Clay 5,500 c.c. | c.c. |
| Columbia | c.c. |
| Dade c.c. | c.c. |
| DeSoto | c.c. |
| Escambia | C.C. |
| Franklin | c.c. |
| Gadsden 1,750 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hamiltonc.c. | c.c. |
| Hernando 1,950 c.c. | c.c. |
| Hillsborough 350 c.c.
Holmes 6,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Jackson | c.c. |
| Tefferson 600 c.c. | c.c. |
| LaFayette c.c. | c.c. |
| Lake 550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Lee | C.C. |
| Leon | c.c. |
| Liberty | C.C. |
| Madison 5,800 c.c. | c.c. |
| Manatee c.c. | c.c. |
| Marion 5,350 c.c. | c.c. |
| Monroe | c.c. |
| Nassau | c.c. |
| Osceola 1,000 c.c. | c.c. |
| Palm Beach | c.c. |
| Pasco c.c. | c.c. |
| Pinellas | c.c. |
| Polk | c.c. |
| Santa Rosa | C.C. |
| Seminole | c.c. |
| St. Johns | c.c. |
| St. Lucie c.c. | c.c. |
| Sumter | c.c. |
| Taylor | c.c. |
| Volusia C.C. | c.c. |
| Wakulla 2,100 c.c. | c.c. |
| Walton 5,800 c.c. | c.c. |
| Washington 1,550 c.c. | c.c. |
| Total sold, \$2,500 c.c. Total, 119,700 c.c. | 500 c.c. |
| Estimated number of hogs treated, November. Estimated weight of hogs treated, November. Amount of hog-cholera serum purchased during November. Amount of hog-cholera virus purchased during November. Cost of serum and virus purchased during November. Amount of serum distributed in 1915, to December 1. Estimated number of hogs treated in 1915, to December 1. Estimated weight of hogs treated in 1915, to December 1. Cost of serum and virus purchased in 1915, to December 1. | 931,350 c.c.
.18,865 c.c.
93,079
363,669 lbs. |

DETAILS PERFORMED BY THE VETERINARY DIVISION

Nov. 2, ten bulls vaccinated for Texas Fever at Watertown; Nov. 3, twenty-six cattle tested for tuberculosis, Jacksonville; Nov. 4, investigating cause of death in mule, Dade City; Nov. 4, investigating cause of death in cattle, Center Hill; Nov. 5-6, dipping cattle at Sarasota; Nov. 12-14, investigating cause of death in cattle at Chipley and Greenville; Nov. 23, twenty-one cattle tested for tuberculosis, Jacksonville; Nov. 23, one mule inspected for ticks, Jacksonville; Nov. 26, ninety-four hogs treated and disinfected for cholera, Jacksonville; Nov. 30, inspect horse for glanders and ticks, Jacksonville.

Vital Statistics

A LETTER OF WARNING

The following letter has been prepared and is being addressed to the physicians upon receipt of request from Registrars who are suffering inconvenience by the failure of physicians to promptly file certificates of birth and death.

The Local Registrar will be compelled to take legal action against violators of the State Law for Vital Statistics or he will lay himself

liable to the law.

All physicians, midwives, undertakers and others, who under the law are made responsible for the prompt reporting of births and deaths would do well to heed this warning.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 5th, 1915.

Dear Doctor:

The State Law for Vital Statistics which was passed by the last legislature is now in effect. We are enclosing herewith a copy of the law from which you will note that reports are to be made to the Local Registrar within a specified time. This means that the certificates are to be mailed or handed to him, and not that he shall go out after them.

Local registrars, as a rule, are busy men, and have not the time to go out after every individual birth or death certificate, even if he

knows of the birth or death occurring.

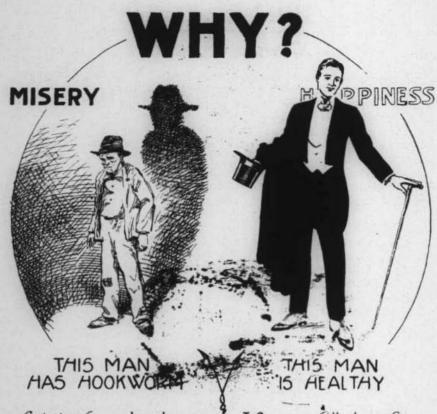
Your attention is also called to the importance of having each and every item on the certificates properly filled out, as failure to do this is a violation of the law, as is also the failure to promptly file certificates with the local registrar, and the law will surely be enforced.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Joseph Y. Porter,

State Health Officer and

State Registrar of Vital Statistics.



Sot it when a boy by going barefooted near open privies where there were many hook! worm eggs and larvae on the ground He has no energy because the hookworms in his intestines sap his vitality and poison his system His life is perfect health. Life is a joy a failure and he knows no

Was carefully brought up under the thoughtful care of intelligent parents who heeded health teachings. This man has also wealth acquired by the energy and clear-mindedness of to him and a success.



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